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July 8, 1933

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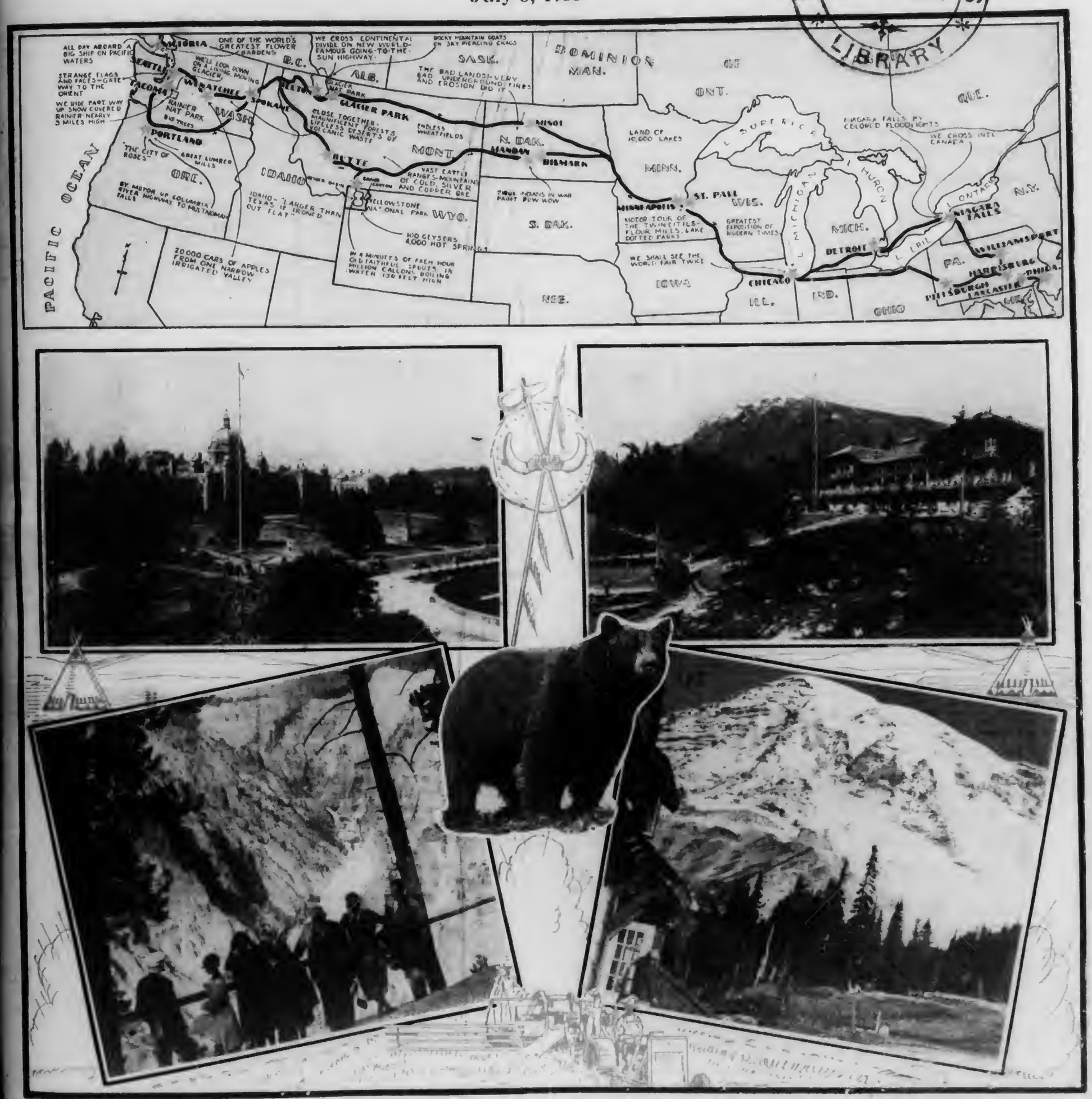

The map shows the route of the Pennsylvania Farmer Pacific Northwest—World Fair tour party who will travel 7,000 miles across the continent—July 27 to August 10.

Center left—The Parliament ' 'ldings at Victoria B. C. Right—Lake McDonald Hotel, Glacier National Park.

Lower left—Pennsylvania Farmer tourists viewing the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Right—Mount Rainier as seen from Paradise Lodge, Rainier National Park.

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These are only a few of the many, many ways in which the telephone is helpful on the farm. Think of how it aids you — keeps you in contact with children when they are away from home — summons aid in time of urgent need. The telephone does a big job in the day by day life of the farm. It is priceless in emergencies.

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

I SHOULD like to read such a history of these times as some seasoned historian may be able to write twenty years from now when time will have toned down some of the prejudices that are necessarily tied up with immediate personal contact. During the past four months we have had a revolution in our country's economic life so vast that it is not easy to grasp it. We have abandoned a great deal under our old capitalistic system that we regarded as the essence of individual liberty and we are floating out into a new social order that has astounding possibilities for good or ill.

* * *

All this has come about so naturally. We seemed to face national bankruptcy last winter—at least there was the fear which served as a lever. When banks were closed and other financial institutions threatened, and when the people, after years of business depression, found themselves deeper in debt and worse tax-ridden, the offer of a new deal was accepted by an overwhelming vote. The Congress knew better than to stand between the new leadership and the people. The result is legislation that carries us away from old land-marks in government. We swiftly centered power into the hands of one man and our leaders in politics and industry and transportation and finance stand aside to learn what is expected of them in the new order of things.

* * *

I could hardly be expected to see how things could go well permanently without freedom of initiative and a right to the dollar one earns, but I do grant that our capitalistic system has been making a mess of things in recent years. The size of the unemployed block is evidence enough. Then, too, we have had too many destitute people in normal times and too many people whose great wealth made them arrogant. The new leadership came just when capitalism was making its worst showing, and taking us human beings as we are it is not surprising that old economic creeds were scrapped by millions of individuals and a new social, economic and financial formula was accepted with little public criticism.

* * *

THE Imperial Valley, in Southern California, is the most interesting farming region I ever have seen. Lying below sea level in a hot, desert country, it has vegetables ready for eastern markets in the winter, and a little later go the train-loads of fruits. The Colorado river provides an abundance of water. Scores of thousands of cattle graze the alfalfa throughout the winter, and dairying is a big industry. Much of the valley lies too high for the water and will remain a terrifyingly hot, untamed desert.

* * *

It was a view of this part of the valley that we got when we drove to a point on the rim six thousand feet above sea level. The hot air of the valley boils up, and cool ocean air is drawn in with considerable force—at times in a gale. There are no hot days for those who have cottages on this rim on the west side of the valley and yet they look down into one of the hottest places in this country. I have read much of the beauty of the desert, and in a way I have seen that beauty, but back of it I see more clearly the hostility it presents to human life. I don't like it.

* * *

I can see beauty in anything that can put up a successful fight against most adverse conditions. The live-oak is admirable. It provides itself with a leaf that prevents much transpiration of moisture, and for centuries it strengthens itself against high winds. If it were conscious, its contempt for the orange and avocado that require so much coddling would be beyond expression. And so, it may be, would be the attitude of our pioneering forefathers if they could now see all the demand for physical comforts and luxuries that is made by the present generation. It is always the proper thing to brag about the higher level of physical living we have achieved, but there is room for debate about its value—a lot of room.

Farm Bankruptcies

DURING the year ending June 30th, 1932, there were 63,279 bankruptcies in this country. Of the total number only 7.7 per cent were farmers. Four times as many merchants and six times as many wage earners as farmers went bankrupt. Which goes to show that even with the hard row they have to hoe farmers are doing a good job at it.

International Yearbook

THE International Livestock Exposition's "Review and Album," giving a complete history of the 1932 Exposition, is off the press and ready for distribution. It includes awards in all classes, pictures of the winning animals and descriptions of the shows staged by the various breeds. The price is one dollar, and the book may be obtained from B. H. Heide, Secretary, International Livestock Exposition, Union Stockyards, Chicago.

Michael Cromer, Cradler

MANY localities have their champions. Franklin county, Pa., likely has the lead when it comes to cradling, for it was here that Michael Cromer on July 12th, 1858, cradled twelve and one-half acres of wheat from sun to sun. This world record has held for 75 years and is likely to last. Would it not be fitting then to accord him some honor this year, since it is the 75th anniversary of the historic event? J. B. S.

Thin for Better Fruit

THINNING fruit in the summer improves the quality of that harvested in the fall. Another advantage is that it does away with a lot of worms. Tests in New York state indicate that as a means of codling moth control thinning apples pays.

A Veteran of 250 Years

I AM sending a contribution to the "largest sassafras tree" contest. This tree is growing by the side of the main highway at Rio Grande, N. J., about three miles below Cape May Court House. It has a circumference of 18 feet at three feet above the ground with a branch spread of about 85 feet, and is known to be more than 250 years old. It is in a good state of preservation and seems able to defy father time for another century or two. Dr. Julius Way.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

R. P. Y.—Scores of questions like yours are coming to my desk. All my life I have watched fields grow up and allowed to stand for a number of years, then the owner would clear them the second time and find the field that he wore out as he thought twenty-five years before would grow good crops. What had caused the change? In the first years of cultivation the farmer had burnt up or exhausted the humus in the soil. The growing of weeds and brush for twenty-five years had replaced the organic matter.

I am aware that some good authorities do not agree with me. On this subject I am like Mr. Agee in his discussion of moisture being conserved by tillage. I never believed what some scientists were teaching about tillage not conserving moisture, but I kept mum on the subject. Now when such a practical and scientific farmer as Alva Agee comes out and says he has always doubted it a small fry like myself can afford to say the same thing.

Loss from Bare Land

It is my belief that one of the crying evils today among farmers is that of leaving land bare during the fall and winter. Besides the enormous loss sustained by erosion farmers are losing the golden opportunity to put life into the soil at very little cost. By life I mean organic matter for, believe it or not, a soil is largely productive in proportion to the amount of humus it contains. If your land is not sour or if it has been limed there is nothing better to sow in the corn at last cultivation than 15 pounds each of sweet clover and hairy vetch. Sweet clover will not grow on sour land. If you want to plow this corn stubble during the winter there is nothing better to sow at the last cultivation of the corn than soy beans, if the seed is not too expensive. I have had the soys to grow waist high when the corn was cut. The variety I recommend for this purpose is the Mammoth Yellow for two reasons. It is a very rank grower and the seed is usually cheap. Sow from one to two bushels per acre.

If you are in a section where you can grow crimson clover and cannot grow sweet clover I would recommend 15 pounds each of hairy vetch and crimson clover. Both of these legumes will do better on limed land, but both will grow on unlimed land. A mixture of ten pounds each of crimson clover, sweet clover and hairy vetch could not be surpassed where these three legumes can be grown.

A Variety of Plants

I firmly believe the amount of tonnage we grow on our land depends to some extent at least on the variety of seeds we sow. Let me explain. If we sow a mixture of timothy, red and alsike clover, alfalfa and sweet clover we will obtain a greater tonnage than if we sowed the one plant that grew the largest. We could never have grown five tons at the two cuttings on Woodbine Farm had we not sown a great variety. The variety named above was what we usually sowed.

If it gets too late to sow wheat or any of the above named plants as the last resort I would sow rye. However, I never speak of rye but that I feel as if I would like to go into eight or nine states and apologize to the farmers for emphasizing the sowing of rye so strongly. In saying this I am aware that I run counter to the teachings of some of our authorities, but I have no apologies to make. When they have grown rye as long as I have and have seen scores of farmers have trouble plowing it down in the spring, and have seen acres almost ruined for the next crop by turning down tall rye, they will change their teaching. But I do not care a continental whether they change or not.

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Just come aboard prepared to relax and enjoy yourself. Days of lake cruising—nights of moonlight and music and entertainment on board ship—the mammoth World's Fair—Niagara Falls—the Ford Plant at Detroit—So, let us send you the booklet! It will tell you the dozens of things planned for your enjoyment.

Think of it! No baggage to handle, no hotel arrangements to make, no worries where to eat or where to go to see the things you ought not to miss. A trained tour guide will be with your party. Come along! You'll see everything and miss nothing.

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Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

I SPENT a couple of days in Washington, D. C., in June attending the milk marketing hearing before representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The hearing was to listen to the pros and cons relative to making permanent the tentative milk price schedule which has been in effect in the Philadelphia milk shed area since June 1st.

The new schedule raised the retail price of milk one cent a bottle to consumers, and also allotted the raise between the producers and the dealers as follows: Twenty-five cents per 100 pounds to farmers, and the balance, or 21½ cents, to the dealers. If all milk was put in quart bottles the raise would equal an increase of 46½ cents per 100 pounds.

* * *

The whole thing is history now and I shall not dwell on the merits of the arguments presented. But the thing that stood out most prominently in the mind of one who was a non-combatant in the affair was the wide and irreconcilable differences of opinion expressed. A philosophic mind could not help but wonder, "How and when will farmers be able to agree on mutual subjects of vital importance?"

There were between 300 and 400 men in attendance, the great majority of whom were farmers who seemed to have crows to pick with somebody. Little of the argument was constructive, and much of it not even germane to the purpose of the meeting. However, most of it was in opposition to making the tentative order permanent.

The opposition was divided into five or six groups, each differing from the others in aims and reasons, but practically all critical of the management of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association for its failure to maintain prices during the past three or four years.

To one standing on the sidelines the testimony offered showed a woeful lack of unity as to facts presented, aims to be reached and causes operating. It was evident that the difficulties of making a living created by the depression had aroused rebellious feelings which must be expressed. Somebody or something had to be the target for the criticisms.

* * *

During the past twenty years farmers have learned many lessons of vital importance about farm management in the way of raising better crops and better herds. In other words, they have been pretty well educated in the technique of production. But, evidently, they are not equally well educated in the economics of the business side of farming, especially in the wider national aspect of the question. Most of us know too little about our relationship to the whole of agriculture, and how our individual interests are related to and bound up with all other farmers. We are still individualists when it comes to the business end of farming.

* * *

However, there are encouraging signs that farmers are becoming cooperation minded in many places. One of the latest is the agreement of Central Jersey potato growers and dealers. During the past few years the growers in this section who specialize largely in this crop have seen their business going to pot because of the individualistic, cut-throat competition in marketing. Just now they are perfecting an agreement between themselves and the dealers to create a central price-making power through which marketing will be done. The dealers have agreed to cooperate in carrying out the plan, and it is believed that it will return more money to all concerned.

* * *

The many cooperative egg auctions that have been started the past few years prove that cooperation in producing, grading and marketing pays.

But the crux of the whole business of farmer cooperation is found in times when prices begin to go down and production goes up. In other words, there is strong and willing cooperation in prosperity. But when the scene changes, then enthusiasm and loyalty too often ooze out and rebellion and criticism take their places. This condition arises because individual farmers are not informed well enough on the vital factors in the situation.

* * *

AT Neshaminy Gardens, as well as on all farms in this section of the state, the week or ten-days' dry weather shows the usual results after an abnormally wet season. In a wet season, the root system of plants grows near the surface. It is not compelled to go down for moisture. Then, if a dry season follows, these plants quickly suffer for want of moisture. In this section we had six inches excess of rain between January 1st and June 1st.

Garden Gossip

By GILBERT S. WATTS

DO the ear worms seriously damage your sweet corn? It might be worth while to try dusting with equal parts of lead arsenate and superfine dusting sulphur or equal parts of calcium arsenate and a high grade hydrated lime. Some growers have had good control from three applications of these materials. Apply the material particularly to the tips of the ears and make the first application as the silk begins to appear. The second dusting should be made, according to recommendations, when "between 5 and 25 per cent of the silk is showing and the last when the corn is in full silk but before more than five per cent has turned brown." Thorough and timely application is required for successful control.

* * *

ONE afternoon just after we had finished dusting a field of cucumbers and squashes with a mixture of one pound of calcium arsenate to 20 pounds of very fine pulverized limestone a heavy shower fell. I thought our material and labor had been lost, for apparently the leaves of the plants had been washed clean. But no, the repellent action continued for all of a week. Similar results have been noted on several occasions. The usual recommendation is one pound of calcium arsenate to 20 pounds of gypsum, but very fine limestone dust seems a satisfactory substitute and is much less costly here.

* * *

IT is cover crop time again. To be sure fall is the season when the largest areas will be released for soil improvement crops but there may be some excellent midsummer opportunities for helping the soil to help itself. One possibility is to plant a quick growing crop such as Sudan grass which in sections with a fairly long season can be turned under in time to make a late summer planting of spinach, lettuce, radishes or other quick maturing crop. Or one may plant sweet clover, vetch or timothy alone or in mixture. These will grow right on into early winter and will make a very heavy root development which may be worth as much or more than the top growth. But the sweet clover should be left out unless it can be allowed to stand in the spring until several inches of new growth have been made. For summer planting and late fall plowing oats or barley are hard to beat.

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Silo Filling Machinery

By R. U. Blasingame

CONSIDERABLE advance has been made the past few years with respect to science of filling silos. In the first place, the silo filler has been greatly improved in design, construction and materials. Silage cutters require less power than formerly. This is evidenced by the fact that many people now use five and seven and one-half horse power electric motors to drive the cutter, whereas the same size machine formerly required considerably more power.

It requires some thought and care on the part of the operator to get this economy. The writer helped to fill silos a year or so ago on the following farms using electric motors: L. E. Heisel, Cambria county; Roy Bumgardner, Blair county, and Michael Rathbeg, Westmoreland county. The work went along fine as long as we complied with the following regulations:

1. Supply sharp knives to the cutter each day. Dull knives do a poor job and they run up the power consumption whether an electric motor or a tractor is used. It is essential also to adjust the knives close to the shear plate.

2. We ran the cutter from 350 to 450 r.p.m. At this speed one can feed the sheaves of corn by lapping the butts to about the ears on the preceding bundle on the feed table. When using a five or seven and one-half horse power electric motor one cannot feed the cutter as fast as if a tractor or big motor is used.

The Blower

3. The fan blades must be adjusted to about one-fourth inch to the fan housing. A great deal of power is lost if there is a wide space between the fan and housing, because the air slips by the fan instead of being applied to blow the silage up the pipe into the silo. To run the cutter at 350 to 450 r.p.m. with a 1,750 r.p.m. electric motor a five-inch pulley on the motor and 24-inch pulley on the cutter are essential. The faster the cutter is run the more power is required. The excess power is consumed in forcing extra air up the blower pipe.

4. About a 30-foot belt seems to be sufficient. This puts the motor and cutter shafts about 15 feet apart. It is important to have the bottom of the belt do the pulling, allowing the top side to sag, which gives more contact to the pulleys and thus reduces slippage. A twisted belt consumes power; also if the belt rubs against any obstacle it is undesirable.

5. When using an electric motor the feed wires and transformer must be ample in size. Small wire or transformer usually causes a drop in voltage and unsatisfactory speed and power.

Now that economy is the watchword these practices in driving the silage cutter and other equipment may be worthy of consideration.

Silage Harvester Tests

DURING the past three seasons a field harvester was used for filling silos at The Pennsylvania State College. Starting with the 1931 season, complete records were kept of the machine and the labor used in connection with its operation.

The corn was blown down so bad in 1931 that about 13 per cent of the ears were touching the ground. The harvester was an obsolete 1928 model with many weak parts which have been eliminated in later designs. It had given satisfactory service during the previous season, when the corn crop was very light, but with the adverse conditions existing in 1931 the loss of time due to breakage and clogging was extremely great. For 1932 the machine was rebuilt to make it up-to-date. It was practically made into a new machine. With corn standing well in that year there was practically no mechanical trouble.

As a result of the three years' use the following conclusions were arrived at:

There are certain limitations that must be reckoned with in considering the practical possibilities of the silage harvester. Under some circumstances these are insurmountable, while under other circumstances they may not be serious. Chief among these are:

1. There must be a sufficient acreage of silage corn so that the saving in labor is enough to offset the higher overhead costs of the machine.

2. The topography must be fairly level. A steep hill, although short, might require more power than farm tractors can develop. Grades in the fields, sufficient to make it necessary to rest horses while loading, would also make the use of the machine undesirable.

3. There must be a tractor available capable of pulling the harvester. A three-plow tractor will do this.

4. Where a corn binder is owned or must be purchased anyhow, the outlay for a harvester cannot be justified unless two outfits are needed, in which case one could be the field harvester and blower and the other a binder and stationary cutter.

5. Since the machine is not adapted to handling corn cut by hand, there must be a practical method to provide room for turning at the ends and for passageways through the field. The best method of doing this will vary with individual circumstances.

Other disadvantages are:

(a) If the corn is down bad the machine leaves some in the field as a corn binder does.

(b) In the case of a light crop it may take too long to cut a load. Unlike the corn binder, it cannot be run at night or at meal time unless the entire crew works also.

(c) In case of breakdown silo filling stops; whereas if a corn binder is used it may be several hours ahead of the cutter and be repaired while silo filling continues.

(d) The silage harvester method is more exacting than the corn binder method as to size of crew necessary to operate.

(e) A greater percentage of the costs are cash costs.

The advantages of the silage harvester are:

1. It saves man labor. Five less men are required than when cutting with the corn binder. This may be more of a saving than the wages would indicate, for often men are difficult to secure at silo filling time.

2. Not only are fewer men needed when the harvester is used but the hard work is largely eliminated. Old men or boys can be used to good advantage with the harvester driving teams.

Assuming that the topography is suitable and that corn is ensiled in large quantity, the most important factor in determining the practicability of the machine is the wage rate. High wages favor its use while cheap labor would tend to favor the older method.

A more extended discussion and the details on which the findings are based may be obtained, free of charge, by addressing the Director of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pa., and asking for Technical Paper No. 577.

Silage harvester at work on the Pennsylvania State College Farm.

Costs of Harvesting Corn with Silage Harvester on the Pennsylvania State College Farms in 1931 and 1932

	1931	1932
Depreciation, interest, etc.	$166.81	$132.11
Repairs (parts, time and travel)	52.93	7.60
Man labor @ 30c per hour	301.50	227.40
Horse labor @ 15c per hour	144.45	137.70
Power (tractor gasoline and oil)	170.52	172.85
Total costs	$775.61	$678.66
Total costs per ton	1.50	1.10
Average cost per ton for the two years		$1.29
Man hours per ton	1.95	1.53
Horse hours per ton	1.87	1.49
Number of tons ensiled	512	616

To Save Labor

FILLING the silo is a big job and it is hard work. I have told my readers before how I used a low wagon with a large platform and adjusted my cutter table about on the level of the wagon platform so as to obviate as much as possible the lifting of the heavy unmanageable long corn stalks. With the large modern silo fillers the time is shortened, but at the end of the job the corn handlers look fagged to the limit. Some men still cut by hand, more use the corn binder, but the green heavy stuff has to be lifted on the regular high farm wagons in most cases and then the unloading often is as bad as the loading.

All intelligent farmers have eliminated one-third of the labor by not trying to tramp the silage into the silo, really the silliest operation we can imagine.

Some one conceived the idea of combining the corn binder and the silage cutter into one machine. It cuts the corn, runs it through the silage cutter and a carrier delivers the fine-cut corn into wagon boxes drawn along the side of the machine. All that is needed at the silo is an elevator and a man to manage the unloading and keep the elevator in order. While the heavy corn has to be handled by hand, yet cut stuff is surely very much easier to handle than the long tangled plants and sheaves. Experiment station reports do not indicate much advantage for the harvester and cutter in the field, but I would like to see the men at the end of the day. I have reason to think this method saves considerable human energy. To the scientific investigator this does not mean as much as it does to me who have handled four thousand more tons of the green stuff. L. W. Light

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A "GENTLE" KILLER

LAST week the body of John S. Cole, 80-year-old bank president of Ashaway, R.I., was found in the pasture on his farm. Mr. Cole had been gored to death by his bull. The reports do not say so, but no doubt this bull was considered gentle and harmless or it would not have been trusted.

OVER AND OVER

A READER writes: "I note in your issue of June 10th that a farmer stopped taking all farm papers because they tell the same thing over and over. What really is the matter with that fellow is that he cannot stand the truth being repeated to him. It was the repeated truth that hurt him, from which he had his failures retold to him which were preventing him from being a successful farmer."

NO ANSWER

A SLAUGHTERER recently asked a government official this question: "We are freezing many pork loins because we can't find an outlet for them. These loins are from hogs which cost around $4.50 per cwt. If we can't sell the loins from $4.50 hogs what could we do with the loins from $7.50 hogs as proposed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act?" A host of similar questions will arise before the present effort to adjust things has passed into history.

WHO PAYS?

NOW that we face the processing tax on wheat the question recurs, who is to pay? It can't be answered yet, probably it can't be answered exactly at any time. Consumers are expected to pay the tax in increase of price, but they may be unwilling or unable to do it, in which case all producers will be compelled to pay in the form of a price penalty. For there is no other party from whom even an important fraction of it can be collected.

IN IGNORANCE

WHILE John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania, was out campaigning for the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment, state and county police discovered a 75-gallon still in operation on his farm. Let us hasten to say that the farm is rented, that John didn't know anything about the still and that he is not in any wise responsible for it. Some of us escape a lot of responsibility through our ignorance. For we remember that once upon a time we innocently advertised a still under the name of a steamer.

REACTIONS OF PRODUCERS

IT will be interesting to observe the reactions of wheat producers to the present effort to reduce acreage. We can foresee several of them but have no idea as to what the total effect will be. For instance some farmers will reduce acreage, take their compensation and go on as usual. Others will reduce acreage, take their compensation and attempt to increase production on their remaining acres by better farming if not by increased fertilization. And still others will not attempt to reduce but will expand their acreage to take advantage of the better market they anticipate because of prospective lessened production. It is evident that if the last mentioned class is sufficiently numerous it will defeat the whole plan of crop reduction.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

JUNE 19th the wires carried the official statement that "under the economy program of the federal government the federal market news service will be discontinued June 30th." Apparently this order was issued without due consideration of the circumstances and certainly without sufficient notice to the interests concerned. Their protests produced a modification of the order, and probably further changes must be made. Market news service is not in itself a function of government, and mere market reporting by the Department of Agriculture is not necessary—in fact never was necessary. But the collection of certain current information as to movement of agricultural commodities, market supplies and storage stocks is essential, no other agency is now in this field, and it was evident that official service should not be so suddenly discontinued as to leave the country without any service.

TOBACCO PLANS

TOBACCO is the third crop the acreage of which is to be reduced under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Regulations have been issued as to cigar-leaf tobacco such as is produced in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, New York, New England, Georgia and Florida. They call for a 50 per cent reduction in acreage based on the average acreage planted in 1931 and 1932 or the acreage planted in 1932 if that is not greater than the 1931 acreage. The compensation is to be for each acre taken out of production $24, plus 40 per cent of whatever the average return per acre may be on the tobacco harvested in 1933. The reactions of growers to this plan will probably differ according to circumstances. In the Miami Valley the acreage this year has been seriously reduced by dry weather, and this payment will be like a Christmas gift to those growers who were compelled to reduce anyhow. In Pennsylvania many growers will take their chances rather than the compensation, for they are not allowed to put their land into any feed or money crop, and idle land doesn't look good to those accustomed to intensive agriculture.

MERE SPECULATION

THE Agricultural Adjustment Act says: "The processing tax shall be at such rate as equals the difference between the current average farm price for the commodity and the fair exchange value of the commodity."

June 28th the Secretary of Agriculture released a proclamation which says: "I do determine as of July 9, 1933, that the processing tax on the first domestic processing of wheat shall be at the rate of 30 cents per bushel of 60 pounds, which rate equals the difference between the current average farm price for wheat and the fair exchange value of wheat, which price and value have been ascertained by me from available statistics of the Department of Agriculture."

June 27th, the day before this proclamation was issued, the price of wheat at principal western markets went above $1 per bushel. Such a situation affords opportunity for all kinds of mental speculation. For instance, suppose that some processor protests that "the current market price" is too high to justify a levy of 30c per bushel, or any tax, and appeals to the courts, what will they decide? Or what will growers do about reducing acreage with the advent of dollar wheat and the prospect of a good market? Or what will consumers do who must pay a cent or two more per loaf to induce wheat growers to raise less breadstuff? Or what would happen if the campaign for acreage reduction were successful and then next year a crop calamity so reduced the yield on the lesser area that crop and reserves were inadequate to supply the people with wheat bread? We don't know the answers to these questions, but all of them express possibilities under the uncertainties of that economic absurdity "controlled" agriculture.

WHAT TO DO?

WE believe that controlled industry, controlled agriculture, planned price levels—and all other artificialities of the same nature under other names—are essentially unsound and sure to fail in the end. For if commercial history teaches us anything emphatically it is that the temporary advantages of artificialities are less than their ultimate costs, and that they do not survive. But however firmly we may hold that opinion the fact is that this country has adopted and is now attempting to put into effect controlled finance, production, price levels and other features of planned economy in industry and in agriculture. That is the policy of our present federal administration and that is now the law of the land. The two principal laws are so drawn as to induce the cooperation of industry and agriculture, with power to penalize those who refuse to cooperate in the new program. It may be well to remember here that all this legislation is declared to be for an emergency and temporary.

The question naturally arising out of such a situation is what to do about it, whether to take advantage of such opportunities as it affords or to ignore them. We believe that whenever substantial benefits to an industry are apparent under the new laws these benefits should be secured; and the same thing so far as the individual is concerned. So that if we were producing cotton and were offered a sure profit per acre for doing nothing, with an option to buy cotton away below the market price, we would accept that offer. Or if we were producing wheat or tobacco or anything else and could make more money by accepting the plan to reduce acreage we would do that. Or if we were concerned in any industry, agricultural or other, and found in the new laws a chance to remedy trade abuses, we would join others in accepting that opportunity. But in every case we believe in proceeding in such a way as to allow the resumption of normal production or business if and when the new ideas are abandoned as in time they must be. Keeping in position to go on afterwards is one thing that should be carefully preserved by all individuals and organizations participating in the new order.

Thus far considerable progress has been made in lining up industries, organizations and individuals in cooperation with government agencies which administer the new laws. But the complications which follow such attempts to control industry and agriculture, in all their relations with each other and with the public, have not yet appeared as realities to be faced and overcome. They are still ahead of us but they are there, and they will multiply as time goes on.

New Jersey Farm Comment

THE proposed "new deal" for Jersey's important potato growing industry is going to be tested within the next few weeks.

This is the news that has come out of Central Jersey after several weeks of intensive work on the part of growers, dealers and marketing authorities in their efforts to obtain general acceptance of the plan which was described as the one needed to overcome any ills of the potato industry.

This plan, backed by a joint committee of growers and dealers, provides for a central price-quoting agency through which sales of cooperating dealers and growers would be made. It also provides for regulation of harvesting operations as a means of preventing market gluts and other price-depressing occurrences.

The Potato Sales Company has been organized as the central price quoting agency, and offices of this organization will be established at Hightstown. They will be equipped with sufficient telephone and telegraph lines to enable the Company to keep fully informed of potato market conditions. The personnel of the office is to be announced.

Decision also has been reached to use the trade name "New Deal" for potatoes handled by the new company, except in those instances where the dealer or grower prefers to use his own trade name.

Efforts are now under way in South Jersey to enroll potato growers in that area in the plan. This is being done in the belief that the more growers participating, the better will be the chances for success.

Acreage Signed Up

The acreage sign-up in Central Jersey, according to the latest report, is: Monmouth, 6,659 of 10,000 acres; Mercer, 3,558 of 4,200 acres; and Middlesex, 5,327 of 6,073 acres. The announced goal when the drive was started several weeks ago was 85 per cent of Central Jersey's potato acreage to be signed to the plan. Efforts to add to the list of cooperating growers in Central Jersey are being continued, particularly in Monmouth county where the percentage of those signed is lower than in either Mercer or Middlesex.

Eleven dealers are signed to operate in 1932 and efforts are being made to enlist the support of others. Those signed include John M. Laird, Tennent; Raymond Dilatush, Dayton; M. B. Smith, Burlington County Supply Company, Mount Holly; Bennett and Clayton, Cranbury; Rooney and Ely, Englishtown; Reid and Perrine, Tennent; Bennett and Forman, Hightstown; Swinger and Perrine, Princeton Junction; Scheidler Brothers, Lawrence Station; Chamberlain and Barclay, Cranbury; and Edward Dilatush and Company.

Three Monmouth county dealers not yet signed to the plan are Holland and McCheney, Abbott Worthley, and the Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange.

Addressing 250 growers meeting at the C. Henry Probasco Farm, Millhurst, last week, Dr. W. H. Martin, potato authority at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, warned that "obviously attempts will be made to break up the plan." He urged the growers to stick together and support the "new deal," pointing out that under its provisions they will have a voice in the handling of their crop and in arriving at the price for which it is to be sold.

He also reported that the experiment in New Jersey this year will be watched with interest by growers and dealers in other important potato growing areas of the country. Growers of both North and South Carolina, he said, are contemplating the adoption of the Jersey plan in their areas next year, provided, of course, that desired results are obtained here. Long Island growers, too, are watching the Jersey experiment with more than passing interest.

* * *

Berry Growers Lose

THE intense heat and the unwillingness of many berry pickers from Philadelphia to go to work in the fields caused much loss to raspberry growers in the Hammonton area last week. The berry pickers are reluctant to go into the fields this year, it appears, because of the fear that they will impair their present status with relief authorities in Philadelphia. Should they leave that city to work in South Jersey's berry fields, they no longer would be able to receive relief from Philadelphia. Of the two courses open to the berry pickers, they seem to prefer the latter. Growers resent the situation; they say it is interfering with harvest operations.

* * *

Vo-Ag Judging Contests

THE best judges of poultry, dairy cattle, eggs and milk from the vocational agriculture departments of high schools in many sections of the state met at the College of Agriculture last week in competition to determine who ranked highest.

After all the returns were in, it was found that in the poultry contests, Freehold was first in judging chickens, Woodstown took top honors in judging eggs alone, and eggs and poultry combined, and New Brunswick placed first in poultry feeds identification. Individual honors in the poultry contests went to Abraham Koenig of Freehold in the chicken judging contest, Lawrence Wooden of Lambertville in egg judging, Abraham Koenig in judging both eggs and poultry, and Harry Beecher of New Brunswick in identifying feeds.

In the dairy cattle contests, Glassboro was first in placing Jerseys, Freehold led in the Holstein class, Newton ranked high with Guernseys, and Sussex led all others in the combined class. Individual winners in the dairy cattle contests were Lawrence Woodin of Lambertville in Jerseys, William Gardner of Woodstown in Holsteins, George Simpson of Hackettstown in Guernseys, and also in the combined classes.

Glassboro ranked first among the schools in the milk judging contest and John Morrell of Freehold was high among the individuals.

Pierce Farry of Freehold was high man in the dairy test, and Edward Karpoff was first in the poultry test.

ASSISTANCE of U. S. Senators Kean and Barbour is being sought by Representative Cavicchia in his move to have a reforestation camp or camps established in New Jersey for women.

"The purpose of such a camp for women," Cavicchia said in Newark last week, "is to provide wholesome surroundings under which unemployed women may establish themselves, to be given something useful to do as a means of keeping up their morale. Latest reports indicate that the Bear Mountain camp for women is a decided success. The campers are accomplishing much that is worthwhile along manual and vocational lines."

* * *

Japanese Beetle Arrives

THE major engagement of the annual campaign against the Japanese beetle is now under way with Edgar R. Rex, chief Japanese beetle fighter of the Department of Agriculture, directing the fight. Beetles are now feeding in great numbers in many parts of the state, and their depredations are expected to continue until August 10th or thereabouts.

During this period sprays and traps will be used extensively as the big guns in the attack on a pest which continues to spread in this and other states. The Department of Agriculture is disseminating information on control to growers of ornamentals and non-commercial fruit plantings; county agricultural agents are providing commercial fruit growers with control information.

* * *

Praises Milk Control Law

THE bill establishing the New Jersey Milk Control Law was praised last week as "a splendid piece of legislation; one of the finest enacted this year by the legislature," by Fred S. Frankel, secretary of the Independent Milk Distributors' Association. He said the law makes possible the saving of New Jersey's $100,000,000 dairy industry.

Frankel reported that his association, on authorization of the State Milk Control Board, is setting up ethics committees in the counties represented in its membership. Already, he explained, the practices of several Essex county distributors are being scrutinized by the Independents' ethics committee in that county. From the Union county ethics committee, the State Milk Control Board already has received complaints against two distributors to the effect that sales of grade A milk have been made at three cents under the established minimum figure set by the Control Board.

* * *

Wheat Program

THE 4,800 New Jersey farmers who grow the 1,000,000 bushels of wheat annually produced in the state are soon to be given the opportunity to participate in that part of the national farm relief program which calls for a reduction in wheat acreage.

Prof. H. J. Baker, director of the State Agricultural Extension Service, said early this week that plans to enable New Jersey farmers to participate in the wheat reduction program are soon to be outlined in detail. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell already has announced that the tax on the first domestic processing of wheat shall be at the rate of 30 cents a bushel, beginning July 9th.

Leading New Jersey wheat growing counties, as listed by the 1930 census, are Hunterdon with a production of 241,787 bushels; Salem with 192,039 bushels; Somerset with 116,745 bushels; and Warren with 108,591 bushels.

New Jersey farmers are to be asked to form county associations for the local administration of the wheat reduction program. The entire plan is cooperative and no farmer is compelled to join.

* * *

About Hops

H. R. COX of the New Jersey Extension Service expressed the opinion that hop growing in New Jersey holds little promise of being profitable. He reports that many farmers and prospective farmers are inquiring about the money-making possibilities of this crop, now that brewing of beer is once more leg

The Low Down on the World Fair

THE Tour Manager of Pennsylvania Farmer is in Chicago this week, getting further information about the World Fair, living conditions in Chicago, etc., etc., for Pennsylvania Farmer readers. On his return he will write a detailed story about his trip, giving the kind of interesting and important information that seldom gets into print.

He will also write about Beacon City, the summer cottage city where those who visit the Fair the Pennsylvania Farmer way can live in comfort away from the rush and the noise and heat of Chicago.

This story about the World Fair is intended to answer the kind of questions you would ask of visitors just back from Chicago, the kind that you never see answered in the Fair advertisements.

This story about a visit to the World Fair will be printed separately and distributed free to those who ask for it. If you want a copy, use the coupon below.

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Saddles and Lariats

By Lewis B. Miller

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SYNOPSIS

In the spring of 1854 a Tennessee youth riding westward over the plains of central Texas came to a settler's cabin where, as he prepared to spend the night, he learned that the settler and his slave had been up most of two nights to guard the place from Indians who were on the warpath; also that three men were buying cattle in the vicinity for the purpose of driving them over the Rockies to California, where they hoped to sell the animals at a big profit. This interested the boy who saw a possible chance to get to California. Accordingly he followed the cattlemen, eventually catching up and getting a job helping them drive cattle. He stated that he had been referred to them by the settler whose name was Adams. After buying a herd of cattle the group started out on the long trail to California, the youth Jess Holloway soon mastering the work connected with the job. They passed near the Adams ranch and found the place deserted. A neighbor informed them that the family had migrated to Salt Lake on the order of a Mormon official! Pressing onward the owners of the big drove hope to cross the Rockies before cold weather. To avoid loss it is necessary that the cattle be counted every two or three days. Ed Simpson, their best rider, is injured while breaking an "outlaw" horse to ride. Two nights after Ed. Simpson's misfortune a heavy storm scatters the cattle but all are finally recovered. Heavy rains falling almost every day cause much trouble in getting the steers over the swollen creeks and rivers. Two new hands are employed, one a half-breed named Patterson and the other a full-blooded Choctaw called Hawk Tail. A daylight stampede takes place and Jess distinguishes himself by checking the leaders and tying up the herd in a circle. The party now approach the Arkansas River a few miles above Fort Gibson. Between twenty and thirty caravans are ahead of them waiting to cross the river. Around the camp fire Burgess tells of his adventure with a grizzly bear.

"NOW followed several minutes of consultation among the hunters. They spoke loudly, excitedly, and I could hear every word as plainly as you boys can hear me. All sorts of plans were suggested. But at last Phill Gregory proposed to enter the thicket till the bear started after him. Then he would retreat, and hwen the grizzly had followed him cut fo the brush, the ther men would fire a volley into the brute. Everybody promptly pronounced that a good plan; and I could hear them discussing the best place to stand.

"At last, when all were in position, Phil started into the thicket. I dared not look, but I could hear him talking to the men behind him. And I knew he must be coming from the more savage and furious way the grizzly kept growling.

"At last, when Phil was not more than twenty or thirty yards away, the monster poured out an awful roar and made straight for him!

"'Look out! Here we come, boys!' Phil yelled. And I raised my head in time to see him go tearing through the brush, with the grizzly almost at his heels.

"But I soon dodged down again. For after following to the edge of the thicket, the bear turned and came straight back to me. And the first thing he did was to put down his head, growling furiously all the time, and run his big nose over me again. I suppose he wanted to make sure that I was all there.

"Phil soon told the hunters that he would try again, and I could hear him coming. Presently the bear left me and made another charge. But again he stopped before reaching the edge of the thicket, and came back and stood over me. He seemed to think that the hunters were trying to rob him of his prey—as they were. And acting on the principle that a man under his paw was worth half a dozen at large, he refused to be enticed away.

"While he was absent the second time, I managed to draw my six-shooter, and lay with it in my hand. But I was so weak I could scarcely lift it; and I had no thought of using it unless the grizzly should attack me.

"For half an hour or longer the hunters kept trying to toll the bear out of the thicket. Again and again Phil approached, and the grizzly always charged him promptly. But the hunters didn't succeed in luring the bear out of the brush, or even where they could get a clear view of him. And the moment he turned back he always made straight for me, and stood over me again. He seemed determined that I, his intended dinner, should not be taken from him.

"The big fellow was in a fearful rage by now, and kept growling frightfully all the time. His growls, as he stood over me, were something horrible to listen to. I lay still for my very life. If I had moved or uttered a sound, he would have crushed or bitten the life out of me. I haven't a doubt of that. But at last I heard Phil shout:

"'Boys, get ready! We can't fool with that "varmint" all day! I'm going to fetch him out this time—all the way out!'

"As Phil came through the bushes again, the bear's growls grew louder, and he advanced a step or two, with his mouth open. Phil, I could see, was carrying a rifle in his left hand and a club in his right. Presently I saw him draw his arm, and the next moment the club came whizzing through the air and struck the bear on the head!

"With an awful roar, the like of which I've never heard before or since, the monster rushed at him! I raised myself to my elbow, and threw up my six-shooter, intending to give him a bullet from the rear as he went. But my hand was so unsteady, and Phil and the other hunters were in such exact range, that I dared not pull the trigger.

"No stopping at the edge of the thicket this time! Out the grizzly burst, and the moment he showed himself in the open, there was a mighty roar! The whole party had fired a volley into him.

"Some of them afterwards admitted to me that their hearts stood still and their hands shook with fright or excitement at the first plain sight of the great bear; and that if they didn't miss him it was because his huge size made such a thing well-nigh impossible.

"The volley crippled the bear, it seems—broke one of his fore legs; but it failed to kill him. Perhaps the fact that he was disabled saved a life or two. For the brute, roaring horribly all the time, charged his enemies with fury, even on three legs, and put them all to flight—scattered them like so many rabbits!

"Some of the hunters were armed with double-barrel shot-guns, and most of them carried six-shooters, and they kept banging away so fast that it sounded to me as if a battle were raging out there. The grizzly was so big that it was almost impossible to miss him at short range, but nearly fifty shots were fired into him.

"Finally the growls ceased and the shots ceased, and pretty soon I heard somebody say: 'He's dead at last! Ain't he a buster, though?' And then somebody else said: 'Now let's see about Joe!'

"But before they could get to me I had fainted dead away. That was partly from loss of blood, and partly because the strain I had been under was relaxed.

"When I came to, I found myself lying on a litter, and my friends were carrying me down to camp.

"The grizzly was skinned and cut up and weighed piecemeal, and the boys afterwards told me he weighed fourteen hundred pounds. That sounds incredible to any one who never saw him, but I could easily believe it. As I said before, he was a monster, as big as an ox.

"But I wasn't done with the grizzly when he was killed, nor even when he was skinned and cut to pieces. For two weeks, which seemed like two years, I lay in a fever and delirium. And every minute of the two weeks that frightful monster stood over me, sometimes growling horribly, and always just on the point of devouring me. He was usually larger than life, and sometimes he seemed to grow and swell and swell and grow till he loomed up as big as a world.

"There was a doctor in the camp—a man who had practised medicine at home—and he assured my friends that I couldn't possibly get well. And it did take me a long time. The boys had saved the bear's skin for me, but I wouldn't have it. The very sight of it gave me the horrors.

"I didn't need anything to remind me of that grizzly. He had left plenty of reminders on my body—marks of both teeth and claws. And thanks to him, I have limped—shall limp from California to my grave."

An unbroken, almost breathless silence had been maintained during the whole of the thrilling narrative. Now a buzz of conversation broke out, lasting several minutes. At length Burgess arose and took up his gold-heavy saddle-bags. As he moved toward the tent with them, he said:

"Let's to our blankets, boys. We try the river to-morrow."

But the Bar-Circlers were not destined to try the Arkansas next day.

Soon after Burgess had concluded the story of his encounter with the grizzly, and gone to the tent to bed, the party of cowboys around the camp-fire broke up for the night, and all sought sleeping places. A few took their blankets and crawled under the wagon, but some slept in the tent, and others, Jess among them, stretched themselves by the camp-fire. The night was more or less cloudy, but there were no marked indications of rain, and all except the two night-herders were allowed to rest.

It was far along in the night when Jess was awakened. The first thing he knew he was standing on his feet. His eyes were heavy, but an instinct for self-preservation had caused him to leap up. The thunder of countless flying hoofs was making the very air tremble.

The other men were either already up or getting up. The stampeded cattle, not theirs but other herds grazing on the prairie to the north, were coming straight toward the camp!

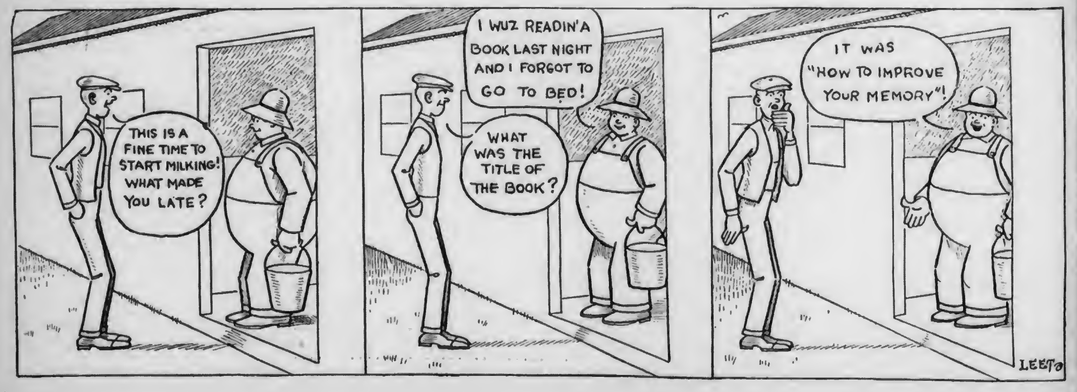
As was afterwards learned, one herd had stampeded and started two others; and the three herds together, about eight thousand head in all, were bearing straight down upon the Bar-Circle camp! And more than that, they were now so close that there was little time to do anything toward escaping from their path.

"Look out, boys! Here they come!" yelled Gregory, very unnecessarily. For the uproar was something frightful. Already the horses lariated near the camp, warned by instinct, had broken their ropes or pulled up their stakes, and could be heard clattering away.

The camp was in a grove, and as the thousands of panic-stricken steers came plunging and bellowing toward it, every man sprang for a tree. Jess picked out his tree and stood by it, ready to climb if necessary. Most of the others did the same. The fat cook not only found a tree, but went to climbing it.

(To be continued.)

Al Acres — *By Leet*



Time for Blueberries

DON'T you welcome the first blueberries and enjoy them every day they are in season? Every housekeeper has her own way of making blueberry pie, but there are a few special tricks about two crust berry pies. One is to prebake the lower crust a little so the juice won't make it soggy. Another is to heat the berries a few minutes to start the juice flowing, and then thicken the juice slightly with a little cornstarch mixed with the sugar. A third hint is to add a little lemon juice for flavor.

Baked blueberry pudding can be made with a cake-like foundation, like cottage pudding, or there is a delicious quick blueberry pudding made with bread crumbs. Both recipes are given below. Whichever way you make it, don't break up the berries during the mixing. This point should also be observed in making blueberry muffins.

Blueberry Muffins

One egg, three-fourths cup milk, two cups sifted flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one-fourth cup sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, four table spoons melted butter or other fat, one cup blueberries or huckleberries, washed and drained.

Beat the egg slightly, add the milk, and then add this mixture to the sifted dry ingredients, reserving about two tablespoons of flour for coating the berries. Add the berries after they have been floured, and the melted fat. Stir lightly until mixed, but do not beat. Pour the batter into well-greased muffin tins and bake for about 30 minutes in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees F.). Serve hot.

Quick Blueberry Pudding

One quart blueberries, one cup sugar, one-half cup water, one-half teaspoon salt, two cups soft bread crumbs, two tablespoons melted butter, one tablespoon lemon juice, if desired.

Pick over the berries, wash, drain, mix with the sugar, water and salt, and boil for five minutes. Combine the bread crumbs and butter, add to the hot fruit, stir until well mixed, and keep warm for about 30 minutes, but do not let the pudding cook. Add the lemon juice and serve the pudding while still warm with plain or whipped cream.

Baked Blueberry Pudding

One-fourth cup butter or other fat, one-half cup sugar, one egg, one and one-half cups sifted soft-wheat flour, two cups blueberries, washed and drained, two teaspoons baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-half cup milk, one-half teaspoon vanilla.

Cream the fat, add the sugar and the well-beaten egg. Take out about two tablespoons of the flour and mix with the berries. Sift together the remaining flour and the baking powder and salt and add alternately with the milk to the fat and egg mixture. Fold in the flour-coated berries and add the vanilla. Bake in a greased baking dish for about one hour in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.). Serve hot with lemon sauce or hard sauce or whipped cream.

Requested Recipe

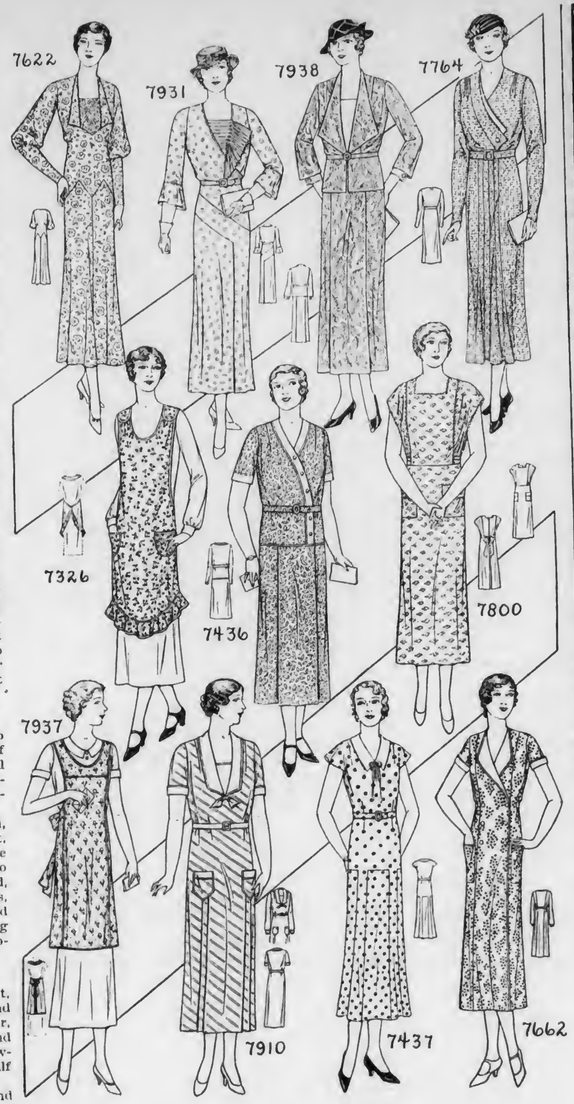
Pickled Herring

SOAK salt herring 24 hours changing the water frequently, drain and pour boiling water around it, and let stand 15 minutes, drain and pour on boiling vinegar with spices added, one-half ounce of mace and one-half teaspoon clove to each quart of vinegar.

Or,

Place in the bottom of an earthenware jar the soaked herring and throw over them a few whole cloves, whole allspice, some ground mace, and a whole pepper, another layer of herring, spices, etc., until jar is a little over one-half full, then pour over all hot vinegar to cover.

Arlene Putnam.



Youthful Styles

No. 7622.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 yards of 35-inch material, if made with long sleeves. With puff sleeve 3¾ yards. Vestee of lace requires a piece 12x12 inches. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7931.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 46 requires 5¼ yards of 35-inch material, together with 1-3 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7938.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 46 requires 4⅞ yards of 39-inch material together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7764.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 bust. Size 46 requires 3 1-3 yards of 54-inch material, together with ¼ yard of 39-inch contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7326.—Ladies' apron. Designed in sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 1⅞ yards of 35-inch material. To finish with bias binding requires 10 yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7436.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7800.—Ladies' apron. Designed in sizes: Small 38-40; medium, 42-44; large, 46-48; extra large, 50-52 bust measure. Size medium requires 3¼ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7937.—Ladies' apron. Designed in sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7910.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 4½ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7437.—Ladies' morning frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4⅛ yards of 32-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7662.—Ladies' smock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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— Glacier Park
— Mount Rainier
— Seattle, Portland, etc., etc.,
and The World Fair

on the Pennsylvania Farmer Pacific Northwest—World Fair Tour

We invite you to join the friendly crowd of Pennsylvania Farmer readers who are going to see the Far West at minimum cost this summer by combining it with a visit to the World Fair. On this great tour you will have two full days at the Century of Progress Exposition; two days in Glacier National Park, Montana; a day at Mount Rainier, Washington; two days in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming; leisurely visits to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Victoria, British Columbia. There will be motor side trips or other special attractions at all of the places indicated by stars on the map on the front of this issue of Pennsylvania Farmer.

This is a low-cost, cooperative tour on which you haven't a single travel worry to annoy you. Someone else makes all arrangements for you, pays all bills and smooths out the way as you go along. You haven't a thing to do but enjoy yourself.

The cost announced below covers assignment to a standard Pullman section, two persons to a section. Friends may reserve opposite or adjoining sections.

After we receive your reservation deposit we shall send acknowledgment, together with suggestions about baggage and clothing to take along.

When your final payment is received you will be mailed your credentials, and car assignment together with full instructions about meeting the tour train. You will need no ticket to board the train.

Make Reservations Now

As the time is short, please make reservations immediately. If you are waiting for friends to make up their minds, send your own reservation now. We'll hold space for them near yours—if they don't wait too long. Use reservation coupon below, or a separate letter. If everything isn't clear, don't hesitate to ask questions.

For further information and a copy of our illustrated booklet describing the trip in detail, address the Tour Manager, of Pennsylvania Farmer, at address shown below.

RESERVATION COUPON

Pennsylvania Farmer Pacific Northwest—World Fair Tour
July 27th—August 10th, 1933

TOUR MANAGER, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh Pa.

Please find enclosed check (or Money Order) for $20 per person covering reservations on the Pennsylvania Farmer Pacific Northwest—World Fair Tour starting at the place below which I have marked. On or before July 15th I shall mail balance of the cost of the tour, the balance being the amount shown opposite the town I have marked. I understand that all payments are to be returned to me if, for any reason, I cannot go.

PITTSBURGH	$272.75
HARRISBURG	292.70
PHILADELPHIA	298.70
LANCASTER	294.75
SUNBURY, Milton	294.00
WILLIAMSPORT	292.40
BUFFALO	278.45
CHICAGO	248.20

Name ....

Town .... R. F. D. ....

County .... State ....

I understand that the amounts shown above, plus the reservation deposit, cover all necessary expenses for the entire tour including berth, meals, tips, side-trips, etc.

Young People's Forum

Replica of Abraham Lincoln's birthplace in Hodgenville, Ky. This is part of the Lincoln group shown at the Chicago Fair.

Meet Me at the Fair

WHEN nine-year-old Melvin Silberman of Kansas City approached the 39th Street gate of the Century of Progress Exposition a few days ago, little did he realize that a glorious reception awaited him.

Melvin was the two-millionth visitor who attended the Fair on June 22nd. He was met at the gate by a reception committee who whisked the bewildered Melvin into the 101 Ranch where cowboy and Indian actors were in wait to play a special performance for him.

The paraders stopped at the Rolleo, where the most expert log rollers of the world honored Melvin with a special performance of their thrilling exhibitions. Al Jennings, log rolling champion of Oregon, lifted Melvin to his shoulders and carried him across the logging pool, while balancing on an 18-inch log. It was the first time within the knowledge of those present that the stunt had been accomplished, and more than once before the crossing was completed, Melvin caught himself wondering just how cold the water really was. He was also presented an official A Century of Progress medal as a memento of the occasion.

Although it took seventeen days for the Fair to attract its first million visitors, the second million entered the gates in ten days.

It was a great day for Melvin and the Fair is a wonderful sight for any boy or girl or grown-up who is going. Perhaps you will be the three-millionth visitor—who knows! Here are some of the interesting sights you'll see at the Fair:

The famous Westinghouse "electric eye," or photo-electric tube, perfected to such a degree that a $20.00 bill has been placed in an exhibit at the World's Fair free to any one who can get it.

However, as a hand reaches through the miniature paying teller's cage it intercepts a beam of light which causes the photo-tube control to raise a barrier instantly protecting the treasure it is guarding.

* * *

The world's smallest Bible, a book with pages of about one-third the size of an ordinary postage stamp, which when closed, is less than one quarter of an inch thick. It was printed from plates made under microscope in Glasgow, in 1895. Four years were required to make the plates.

The book is about three-quarters of an inch long and a half-inch in width.

A feminine visitor from Iowa complained that she asked the man pouring out milk from the mechanical cow if it was really a mechanical cow.

The woman was quite perturbed when the man did not answer her question. She did not know that the man, as well as the cow, was mechanical and, while active in other respects, was both deaf and dumb.

* * *

A complete history of the American dollar and its ancestry running back to before the year 1520, on exhibit at the Czecho-Slovakian Pavilion. The first coin that ultimately became the dollar was minted in Joachimstal in the northwest part of Bohemia in the Czech republic. It was known as the Joachimstaler.

By abbreviation this Joachimstaler became the word "taler" in Germany, "talero" in Italy, "talar" in Poland, "tolar" in Russia, and finally dollar in the United States.

* * *

One of the most precious treasures of the golden age of Greek art—the great chalice of Antioch, on display in the Hall of Religion.

The cup, insured for $300,000 and guarded night and day, is shown in a glass case in the center of the rotunda. Many experts believe there is ground for the supposition that the inner cup is none other than a vessel used in apostolic times and perhaps at the last supper.

The vessel doubtless stood in the basilica of Constantine at Antioch during the years of Antioch's splendor and leadership in the Christian world. How it was buried, whether during an earthquake, fire or foreign invasion probably never will be known.

* * *

Among the original manuscripts is a fragment of the manuscript that George Washington intended to be his first message to Congress, in 1789, but which he never sent.

* * *

A million-dollar collection of diamonds from all over the world. It includes the famous Emporer Maximilian blue diamond weighing 42 carats and Tiffany valued at $100,000 found in 1877 weighs 128.51 carats. The diamonds are placed in a special glass and steel show case. A sudden jar or rap on the outer glass of the vault causes the cases to fold up and sets off five tear gas guns. A gun nest has been constructed in the wall overlooking the display vault, where two guards are quartered every hour of the day and night.

But how can we tell you in two columns what is to be seen in more than a thousand elaborate displays and eighty-two miles of spectacular exhibits which displays the story of a century of progress in art, science and industry?

The exhibits range from a tiny drop of water to a reproduction of an entire countryside and community; they come from the north and south poles and almost every country under the sun. A Century of Progress is the greatest Show of the ages. Have any of you seen it? Here's hoping you are going and that you'll tell us all about it when you get back.

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8 per cent milk solids, 6 per cent lactic acid, thick as custard with no foreign ingredients. Reduces toe-picking and lessens danger from coccidiosis. Increases egg production and promotes fertility and hatchability. Good for chicks, broilers and laying hens. Sold direct from the factory in barrels of about 485 lbs. Half barrels, about 300 lbs.
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S. C. Wh., Br., Bl. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	$4.50	$22	$5	$25
Bd., Wh., Bl. Rocks, R. C. Reds, Wh. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons	5.00	24	6	30
Col., S. L. Wyan., Jersey Blk. Giants			7	35
Jersey Wh. Giants	...	...	10	50
Assorted	3.50	17	4	20
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Large type Wht. Leghorns, Barred or Wht. Rocks, Wht. Wyandottes, R. C. or S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, $5 per 100 prepaid. $22.50 for 500; $40 for 1,000. Asstd. heavies $4 per 100. All chicks from BWD blood-tested flocks. Order direct. Send $1, Bal. C.O.D. Live delivery guaranteed.
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Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
S.C.Wh. Leghorns & Anc.	$1.65	$2.85	$5.40	$26.25	$50
Bar., Wh. & Buff Rocks	1.75	3.40	6.40	31.25	60
R.I. Reds, Wh. Wyan.	1.75	3.40	6.40	31.25	60
Heavy Mixed	1.60	2.85	5.40	26.25	50
Light Mixed	1.40	2.35	4.40	21.00	40

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COCCIDIOSIS and PARALYSIS in POULTRY
New Scientific Discovery, $1 size bottle postpaid, treats 800 growing chicks. Complete Catalog FREE.
Sieo's Poultry Equipment, Dept. PF, Quakertown, Pa.

Field Day at New Brunswick

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

THE poultry program connected with the annual Field Day held on the College Farm at New Brunswick in June presented several features of great interest to poultrymen.

Prof. Thompson, poultry husbandman, in addressing the gathering, outlined the trend of poultry keeping in so far as the near future is concerned. He said that since the poultry industry is essentially interested in growing an indispensable article of human diet, its existence is assured, but that poultrymen must not disregard the fact that consumer demand for May has been approximately 20 per cent under that of May, 1932.

People must get back on wages and begin spending before a normal consumer demand for eggs will appear. (It is interesting to note that partly due to the hot spell and partly due to the rise in employment, egg prices began to climb rapidly about the middle of June.)

Rather Gloomy

This year there are 2,000,000 more cases of eggs in storage than at this time last year, which means more to come out next fall. This year's storage eggs are of better quality than they were last year. There are probably also five to ten per cent more pullets in the country than there were last year. Feed prices are also higher and will probably remain so. It is predicted that price levels for 1933 will probably be three to six cents per dozen lower than last year.

With this situation in prospect, the speaker stated that it will be necessary for poultrymen to keep hammering at the cost of feed, to adopt a good scheme of management and stick to it, and seek retail or better wholesale markets.

In spite of Prof. Thompson's somewhat discouraging statements as to the supply of eggs and probable prices, it has also been pointed out that much depends upon how policies inaugurated at Washington work out: in other words, if employment picks up so that there is more buying power in the consuming public, and the price level in general rises, as now seems to be the prospect, egg prices will be better than otherwise would be the case.

Green Feed

Many poultrymen whose birds do not have free range have the problem of securing a supply of green feed for their birds during the year, and the next speaker, Prof. Sprague of the agronomy department, gave a list of crops which could be used for the purpose during all seasons. For hot weather, cowpeas or soy beans, alfalfa and Swiss chard; for spring and fall, field peas and rape; for late fall and early winter, kale; for winter use, cabbage and mangel beets, which can be stored in the field; while for very early spring, winter vetch, planted in the fall.

Bronchitis

Infectious bronchitis is the scourge of many poultrymen, often causing very heavy losses in infected flocks. Drs. Beaudette and Hudson, poultry pathologists at the Station, seeking a means for the control of this disease, have worked out a method of vaccination by which poultry can be rendered immune. By inoculating young birds from six weeks to sixteen weeks of age in the vent with the virus causing bronchitis, an immunity can be produced which will probably continue during the life of the chicken. Poultry on the College Farm, so inoculated, remained free from bronchitis, and it is felt by poultrymen that, when details of methods and licensing have been more fully worked out so that flocks can be vaccinated as is now done for fowl pox, one more foe to poultry profits will be under control.

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Quantity	VARIETY	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1,000
....	Brd., Wh. or Buff Rocks; S. C. Rhode Island Reds	$1.44	$2.63	$4.75	$22.50	$42.50
....	R. C. Rhode Island Reds; Silver Laced Wyandottes	1.75	3.25	6.00	28.65	55.00
....	White Wyandottes; Buff or Wh. Orpingtons	1.44	2.63	4.75	22.50	42.50
....	Black or Wh. Minorcas	1.75	3.25	6.00	28.75	55.00
....	Buff or White Leghorns; Brown Leghorns; S. C. Anconas	1.38	2.50	4.50	21.25	40.00
....	Heavy Assorted	1.15	2.25	4.00	18.75	35.00
....	Light Assorted for Broilers	1.13	2.00	3.50	16.25	30.00

Be sure to mark variety wanted very plainly. If egg prices go up, chick prices will advance, so order Sieb's Oversize Chicks at once. Clip out this ad and mail with remittance TODAY! Sieb's Chicks will come to you by prepaid parcel post with 100% live arrival guarantee.

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	Wolf Standard Utility Grade Bloodtested 100	500	Wolf A. P. A. Certified "A" Grade, Bloodtested 100	500	1000	Wolf A. P. A. Certified "AA" Grade, Bloodtested 100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns; Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$22.00	$5.00	$25.00	$50.00	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks; S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	24.00	6.00	30.00	60.00	7.00	35.00	70.00
Jersey Black Giants			7.00	35.00	70.00	8.00	40.00	80.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.00	20.00	5.00	24.00	48.00			
Assorted Odds and Ends	3.50	17.00	4.00	20.00	38.00			

For less than 100 chicks, add 1c per chick. $1 books your order. We ship C.O.D. for balance plus postage. Send for big free catalog.
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GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS
BIG HATCHES JUNE 20-JULY 3-10-17-24-31. EXTRA FULL COUNT.
Bloodtested, Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

Can Ship C.O.D.	50	100	500	1,000
Large Barron Eng. S.C.Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	$2.75	$5.00	$24	$47
White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks. Extra choice for broilers	3.50	6.00	28	55
Jersey Black Giants, New Hampshire Reds	3.75	7.00	33	65

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S. C. White Leghorns—Large Type $5.00
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Heavy Assorted..... $5.00 Light Assorted, 4.50
Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Prepaid. Live arrival guar. Cir. Free.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

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HILLSIDE CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.
From 2 & 3-Yr.-Old Breeders
NEW LOW PRICES
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S. C. W. Leghorns....$4.50 $21.00 $40
Bd. Rocks (Parks Str.) & Reds 5.00 23.00 45
Assorted Heavy, $4.00. 100% live del. guar. P.P. paid.
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S. C. White Leghorns $5.00 $22.50 $45
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H. Mix, $4.50 per 100; L. Mix, $4 per 100.
100% live delivery P.P. Write for free circular giving full details of our Farm and Breeding system.
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English and Tancred Strain 100 500 1,000
S. C. White Leghorns $5.00 $25.00 $50
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H. Mix, $4.50-100; L. Mix, $4-100. 100% live delivery. P.P. Write for our new circular giving particulars of our breeding method.
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Tancred & Tom Barron 100 500 1000
White Leghorns $4.50 $21 $40
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Heavy Assorted Chicks 4.00 20 40
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Baby Chicks C.O.D. From Free Range Flocks.
Prices on 25 50 100
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Tom Barron & Tancred Str. 100 500 1,000
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June 23, 1933

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I will certainly recommend the Pennsylvania Farmer to my friends in return for this wonderful service.

Again accept my thanks.

(Signed) Minnie Cook

Mr. Cook died on May 1st as the result of an automobile accident. His wife received this payment of $1,000.00—her only insurance money—because a few months previously her husband had bought a National Casualty Company broad coverage accident policy through a Pennsylvania Farmer resentative.

In May 91 other Pennsylvania Farmer readers received indemnity for non-fatal accidents under this same policy, which pays for practically any accident, anytime, any place. A few cents a month will secure this protection for you and your loved ones.

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Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

NO suggestion has been made that fruit growers, also, be reimbursed by the government for reducing their acreage, so that the fruit crop surplus may be taken off the market. Yet there is "over-production" in fruit as well as in cotton and wheat. The government agricultural economists predict, "Large crops of apples will continue to be produced some years, with resulting low prices."

The fact that wheat and cotton are annual crops and that fruit plants are perennial, so that the problem is more complicated, does not change the principle involved. As an impecunious but still hopeful fruit grower I would be glad to have the government come to the Alder Run Orchard and pay me say $400 an acre to cut down 15 or twenty of my 80 acres of apple trees. Of course, I should like to have the privilege of exercising some discretion as to what part of the orchard would be done to death. I might suggest to the government man that the Baldwin, Stayman and Jonathan blocks in this orchard are more eligible for retirement from the market than the York, Rome and Ben Davis blocks. The federal money would be like manna in the desert to this parched traveler.

Yet my conscience would begin to trouble me, after the money had been paid over to my creditors. I would have the feeling that it was ill-gotten gain; that it came out of the pockets of long-suffering tax payers everywhere; that the whole procedure is uneconomical and absurd; that it is as futile for even a great republic like the United States of America to try to control the mighty ebb and flow of the economic tide of supply and demand as was the effort of arrogant King Canute to stay the incoming tides of the sea.

Apparently the American public is willing to try anything once.

Thinning Fruit

Fruit growers are aware that each of the four major orchard operations—soil management, pruning, fertilizing, and spraying—must be adapted to the variety. York stands sod better than Baldwin; Rome can carry more wood without loss in size of fruit than Stayman; Stayman requires heavier fertilizer than Rome; McIntosh requires more spraying than Jonathan. The same is true in fruit thinning.

The Ohio Experiment Station found that thinning generally increased the percentage of large sizes in Jonathan and improved the color slightly, but decreased the total yield of marketable fruit so that there was a distinct loss from thinning. On the other hand, thinning Grimes was profitable. Varieties which set in clusters, as Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, Baldwin and Rome, are likely to be benefited by thinning; it is of doubtful value for varieties which are more likely to set singly.

The same Experiment Station finds, however, that the size of Grimes may be maintained by pruning and without reducing the total yield. In these days when fruit growers everywhere are seeking to reduce the cost of production they should give consideration to the problem of how much the necessity for thinning might be reduced by doing a better job of pruning.

The experimental evidence is quite conclusive that if it is not possible to complete the thinning of peaches soon after the June drop, as has been considered essential heretofore, very little will be lost in size of fruit if it is done any time during the following six weeks. This makes it possible to lighten and equalize the labor load in the orchard.

Protective Service

Ferrets

I read about the use of ferrets in ridding premises of rats, so sent for one. The game warden was at the express office and I was arrested and fined $25, making the ferret cost me $29.40. It was never in my possession.

I wish you would publish the law to warn others who might get caught as I was. F. E. S.

SECTION 409 of the Pennsylvania game law provides that a person must have a license to buy, sell or own a ferret. It also says, "It is unlawful for any breeder or dealer in ferrets to sell, or for any common carrier, or the agent of any common carrier, to deliver any ferret to any person within this Commonwealth, unless the person to whom such ferret is to be sold or delivered shall possess a proper license to have such an animal in possession.

"Proof, to the satisfaction of the person selling or delivering any ferret, or the possession of any such license must be required by the production of the license, or by inquiry made to the State Board of Game Commissioners; and a record shall be made of all sales by dealers, showing the name, address, ferret license number, and date of such license, before the sale is consummated."

About Debts

AN inquirer owes a bill which his creditor threatens to collect by law. "What should I do about it?" he asks.

Our suggestion is that he pay it. Foreign nations may tangle their affairs into such a snarl that a debt becomes merely something to talk about, but as a rule for an individual a debt is still something to be paid. If a debtor cannot pay he can go to his creditor and make arrangements for an extension of time. If he can not ever pay there is no sense in suing him, so he has nothing to worry about—one of the compensations of poverty.

State Police Got Him

About two weeks ago a man giving the name of Bundy, who said he represented the Milkmen's Service, Inc., of Lafayette, Ind., came through this section and took orders for milk bottles and literature describing the value of raw milk. We gave him a check for $4.75, and several other farmers ordered. In a small radius I know of orders amounting to $19.... They have never been filled. A. H. X.

WE regret to say that the orders probably will never be delivered, since Bundy was not authorized to represent the Milkman's Service. A letter from that firm says: "This crook has been working that game on us in Ohio, Kentucky and even here in Indiana. It has been a great embarrasscent to us and we have done everything possible to have him apprehended.

"We labored under great handicaps. The defrauded parties did not notify us for two to six weeks after he had defrauded them, and he was then a long way from there. Usually they gave us very meagre descriptions of him. Finally one man gave us the license number of his car. We sent this to your State Police and they had him within a week. They are to be congratulated on their prompt action."

We understand that the man is now in the Allegheny county jail awaiting trial.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

OF late I have had many requests for short-cut information or for recipes for the production of things on the farm. These requests come from people who know little or nothing of doing things on the land and who are no doubt the victims of fish editors who urged people to get out on farms.

I pity these people. They were led to believe a lot of foolish and weird things about the ease of producing food and making money from the land. How ridiculous to think of telling a man how to do successfully that which requires years for the average man to learn. Doubtless the circumstances are pathetic enough, but the requests are comic. One man has a spring and swamp. He has read about bullfrog farming and wants me to tell him how the thing is done successfully. One woman wants to know how to make homemade bread, because she is told the home-baked costs half a cent a loaf, while she pays the distributor eight cents. My wife is an expert bread maker, but suppose I sent the "recipe" and when the bread is baked the husband demands I come and eat it.

To Make Cheese on the Farm

One party heard of my story of the splendid cheese which Mr. Schenk made. He desires the "recipe" for making such cheese. Of course the story was written to induce farmers to think. But the inquirer does not know about the science and the art that had to be learned and acquired by years of experience.

Mr. Schenk was born in Switzerland, an historical cheese producing country, and the art became a part of him in his boyhood training, so when he came to his Richland county, Ohio, farm he could make unexcelled cheese in the basement and cellar of his farm home with equipment that cost very little. But neither Mr. Schenk nor I can furnish a recipe that will yield good cheese in another's cellar nor anywhere, for the reason that successful farming of all kinds is not done by recipe but by muscle, brains and practice.

Where Is the Profit Made?

Lately a neighbor sold a lot of hay for $14.50 a ton, while another man not far away sold his hay for $11 a ton. I had a talk with the buyer and he told me he paid too much for the $11 hay, but on the $14.50 hay he will make out all right. What is the meaning of it all?

The first man is "A." His hay was free from weeds, was cut when in prime and cured correctly, so it goes into the market as very high grade hay and brings top price. The second man is "B." His hay was very weedy, it was cut too late and then it cured very badly, resulting in a poor grade of hay that hay buyers do not want often at any price.

Here seems to be a plain clear business proposition. "A" by using good judgment and intelligent business methods was able to produce a product that netted him $35 in a ten-ton lot above that of his friend who seemingly did not practice the same careful management. I doubt if "A's" hay cost a nickel a ton more than "B's" hay and possibly not as much, yet he made a nice profit, and the man who handled it also was sure he could make a profit.

Why in the world do producers insist in forcing a lot of rubbish on the market that is a loss to them and to all who try to handle it? Just lately small badly grown strawberries could hardly be sold at three to four cents, but fine large highly colored berries were snapped up at eight cents and hard to get. I know there are surpluses, but I have yet to find where there was a surplus of real first-class goods, well graded and offered in prime condition.

Poultry Short Course

THE 13th annual poultry short course at the Pennsylvania State College will be held November 13th-16th, 1933. A program is being developed to meet the needs of both the beginner and the experienced poultryman. Those planning to take the course should write to D. R. Marble, Department of Poultry Husbandry, State College, Pa., for detailed information.

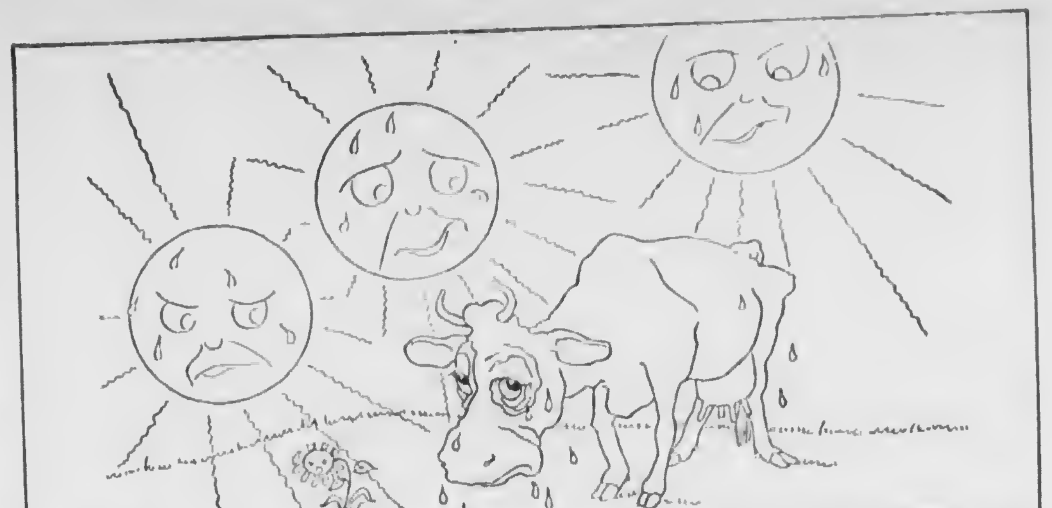
Some College Girls Can Milk

THE Dairy Exposition remains a custom at the Pennsylvania State College. The program began with a dairy cattle judging contest. This was followed with the dairy products judging contest. The fitting and showing contest and the co-ed milking contest drew a large crowd to the pavilion.

The grand champion showmanship was awarded to Cancy F. Lorenzo, of Milford, who exhibited a Holstein cow. Other breed winners were: Ayrshire—C. H. Myers, State College, Pa. Brown Swiss—V. C. Miles, Philadelphia, Pa. Guernsey—R. D. Shaffer, Elizabethville, Pa. Jersey—E. M. Rhein, Cressona, Pa.

Mr. Russell Criswell of Pittsburgh was selected as the grand champion fitter of the show. He fitted a Guernsey cow. Winners of the other breeds were: Ayrshire—C. I. Robertson, West Newton, Pa. Brown Swiss—W. A. Hand, Upper Darby, Pa. Holstein—C. F. Lorenzo, Milford, Pa. Jersey—Thomas E. Moncrief, Lakewood, Pa.

The picture above shows co-eds in the milking contest. They are, standing, left to right: Olive Dewalt, Leona Haeger, Jennie Bumford, Nellie Markle, Florence Lynn. Seated (the winner)—Eleanor Wasson.



HOW CAN SHE STAND IT?

MORNING SUN—NOONDAY SUN—AFTERNOON SUN—day after day—beating down relentlessly upon her.

How can she stand it?

A terrific punishment all by itself. But what is even worse, the dairy cow on pasture, in addition to fighting her way through the sweltering heat, must forage for food while she's doing it. Must—that is—unless her owner is among those dairymen who know that cows *need* DRIED BEET PULP.

DRIED BEET PULP is a cooling feed—just what cows need on hot blistering days. It is succulent, palatable, bulky and satisfying—just the thing to supplement scanty pasture and dwindling hay or silage.

Perhaps your cows have been fortunate thus far. Perhaps the sun, in your country, has been less severe—but weather changes. Before long your pasture, too, may go brown and dry under the baking heat of summer sun.

Added to any ration DRIED BEET PULP improves cow health and increases milk production. It is a good investment even when grass is rich and plentiful. Good for dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep. Ask your feed dealer.

Dried Beet Pulp makes a very good litter for chicks

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FOR SALE.—Purebred Guernsey Cows and Heifers, all T. B. and Blood Tested. Farm located 11 miles from Apollo on Apollo and Indiana Cement Road. Rt.256 & 180. W. L. George, Apollo, Pa.

Holstein Bulls for sale, from an accredited herd, from calves to serviceable age, from K. P. O. P. 52, the 1,100-lb butter and 4% bull. Also females.
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HOLSTEINS.—Males and females backed by 800 lb. fat records—4% strain. Blood-tested, Accredited. Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Del.

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Reg. Jersey Bull Calves from Imp. High Producing dams. Serviceable age. Price low. Accredited, blood tested. Hyllmede Farm, Beaver, Pa.

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C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

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C. M. ROBINSON, Conneaut Lake, Penna.

SWINE

PENNS VALLEY STOCK FARM.—Berkshires, either sex, pairs or trios, not akin. Breeding stock for sale. W. F. RISHEL, Contre Hall, Pa.

FEEDING PIGS.—6-8 weeks, $2.50. Chester White pigs of high quality for breeding $4.00. C. LEWIS TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

CHESTERWHITE Pigs for breeders. Pairs properly mated. Ship C.O.D.
R. L. MUNCE, R. D. 1, Canonsburg, Pa.

Big Type Chester White Spring Pigs by a Champion Boar at Ohio and Illinois State Fairs. Circular. M. E. Beman & Son, Thurman, Ohio

REG. CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, gilts, boars, all ages. Bred sows and gilts. Best blood. Low price. A. D. LAWRENCE, Quakertown, Pa.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.—Boars and Sows, 5 to 8 months old, at very low prices. Write me. G. S. HALL, FARMDALE, OHIO

REG. BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS. — Spring pigs, no kin. Double immuned.
R. A. Hunter & Sons, R. 3, West Alexander, Pa.

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ANDELOT ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Choice animals of all ages at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome. Send for our sale catalogue. ANDELOT STOCK FARMS, Worton, W. Alan McGregor, Mgr., (Kent Co.), Maryland

Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
Buck & Doe Run Valley Farm, Mortonville, Pa.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices.
Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

PURE-BRED Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves. Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Price reasonable. E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRES.—Registered yearling Rams and Ram Lambs. Depression prices.
CLAYTON MILLER, Creekside, Pa.

HORSES

REGISTERED BELGIAN stallions and mares. State Fair Winners. If interested, see our stock. Hyllmede Farm, F. H. Cook, Mgr., Beaver, Pa.

Farmer's Business Letter

BETWEEN the hoppers, chinch bugs and drouth, the crop outlook becomes no better. Scattering rains have appeared this week, but scarcely enough anywhere. It is one of the worst and most widespread drouths in years. Wheat has been hurt materially, oats almost ruined, and a late corn crop given a further setback. In the Northwest, hopper reports are anything but encouraging; while the Corn Belt has the worst infestation of chinchbugs in years. The bugs have lately moved from the small grain to the corn, where their steady march is marked by the wilting down of one row of corn after another.

The imposition of a 30-cent processing tax on wheat to take effect one week hence has been the feature of the market this week. The day after it was announced there was a net loss of five to six cents in wheat, on profit taking, the reports said, but in at least many cases the reason for the profit taking was the belief that the tax would mean a lower market price for the cereal. The effect of the tax is to add that much to the price of wheat for milling, and naturally unless the product can be sold on the basis of the higher level the grain price would have to come down. The real price of wheat at any given time, it is pointed out, will be the market price plus 30 cents, the amount of the tax. The millers seem convinced that a higher price will reduce consumption, and some talk is going around to the effect that the tax will be given its day in the courts.

It is notable that the prospect of a season of virtual crop failure is not being celebrated by the farmers themselves, indicating that they are scarcely ready to go all the way with the reducers. The reduction theory goes fine with the individual farmer, so long as it is the other fellow who is taking the reduction.

Government estimates the smallest crop of small grains in a generation. It is figured that the world carry-over of wheat, as of July 1st, would be approximately 50,000,000 larger than last year, which would be a new record. The outlook is for a wheat crop falling short of the 600,000,000 to 650,000,000 bushels required for domestic consumption. Taking the carry-over into consideration, it is expected that there will be some surplus for export, but with little trade in prospect so long as the American price remains above parity with the world market.

Hogs Work Lower

Receipts have been too liberal and the weather too hot for best results in the hog market. With lard stocks accumulating, an unusual amount of fresh pork being frozen and export demand limited, the market has in fact done pretty well. All during June the price level worked lower, not much lower, but the downward movement was uninterrupted. Thus step by step for the past five weeks the weekly average has moved from $4.85 to $4.65 to $4.50 to $4.45 to $4.35. There is some hope that the "June run" may now be out of the way, and that with more moderate supplies the market may do better.

The packers are working their way toward a trade agreement, under which it is hoped to eliminate cut-throat competition, mainly arising from the chain store buyers, and possibly also to allocate supplies. The packers would like to work the plan around so that they would be assured a profit on their operations, and Washington is very keen to see the hog price "stabilized" at a point that would take the worrisome processing tax out of the picture as a possibility. On the other hand, producer representatives aim to keep the possibility of such a tax very much in the foreground. The stockyard companies, too, are expected to launch a trade agreement, and if they do it is to be presumed that country trading or assembling points are not to be overlooked.

The Spring Pig Crop

Government reports a spring pig crop three per cent larger than that of a year ago. It is the annual estimate based on rural mail carrier reports. Some people call it a joke, but obviously it is the best estimate we have. The three per cent equals about 1,400,000 pigs, a number that might easily be lost to cholera, and of course the estimate may easily be that far off, one way or another. So we call it, net, not much change in the pork prospect.

Cattle and Sheep

The cattle market has been on the down grade, too. Beginning about the first of April a steady advance set in that carried the weekly steer average to $6.20 at the peak the first week of June. Since then the trend has been downward, until this week the weekly average stands at $5.50. This is $1.75 under a year ago. Where a month ago it was the common opinion that top cattle this summer would easily make $8 and might make $9, now there is by no means so much confidence. The cattle men have an eye on hog developments, in the hope that if there is some effective stimulation there it will benefit the beef producer. One effect of the dry weather plus lower fat cattle prices has been to dry up the demand for thin stuff for stocking or feeding purposes. At the same time the idea prevails that dry weather in the West and Southwest may send some bargains to market that will look good to those having feed.

Lambs are again lower. The average this week was $6.90, even lower than a month ago when the old lambs were still counted as lambs. Here, too, there has been a steady decline all month, in spite of wool prices twice and more than twice as high as a year ago. But the sheepmen aren't complaining. Their lambs are still bringing $1.50 more, on the average, than a year ago. Receipts have been just fairly liberal of late. Hot weather has had an adverse effect on the consumption of all meats.

Land Movement

Not much land is being sold on a cash basis. The cash is lacking, but the potential demand for land is of vast proportions. In Iowa one insurance company has been moving some land on a contract basis. The buyer agrees to remit annually the proceeds from one-half the crop, together with cash rental for hay and pasture land. The crop payment applies on interest and principal. When ten per cent of the principal is paid within four years if possible, a deed is given and a ten-year mortgage is taken for the remainder. Interest is at five and one-half per cent. Prerequisite to securing such a contract is of course a good reputation, and next sufficient equipment to start operations. The big land holders don't want to farm. They want to get out of land, and will just as fast as they can on terms not involving ruinous losses. Watson.

Chicago, July 1st, 1933.

Produce Market Review

EGG markets were irregular during the latter part of June and early July. Receipts were lighter in eastern markets but were larger than during the same period a year ago. Many receipts showed the effects of the hot weather and quality was irregular. At the close of the week the market was firm with practically all grades advancing one-half cent per dozen. Buyers were operating closely and were not inclined to anticipate their needs.

Nearby hennery whites were quoted at 20@22c per dozen in Philadelphia, white extras 17½@19½c and brown extras 17@18½c. Nearby mixed colors were quoted at 13½@17½c depending on quality.

Poultry and Butter

Live poultry markets were steady with low prices stimulating the demand to some extent. The demand for broilers was fairly active while medium and heavy fowl were about steady in price. The supply of dressed fowl in most eastern markets has been more than ample for the demand. The low prices have caused some speculative interest and considerable stock was placed in cold storage. During the latter part of the month New York and other eastern markets quoted live colored fowl at 12@14c per pound. Leghorn fowl 11@12c and broilers 14@18c.

The butter market was firm during the latter part of June with price advancing about ½c per pound in most markets. The market was rather weak despite the advance and trading was unsatisfactory. Dealers were anxious to sell and were willing to make some concessions to effect a sale. Ninety-two score butter was quoted at 24½c per pound in Philadelphia and at 24c in New York.

Potatoes and Apples

The white potato market was stronger late in June but weakened around the early part of July. Supplies in city markets were liberal with heavy shipments from the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The demand was slow in practically all city markets. Eastern Shore Cobblers were quoted at $4@4.25 per barrel delivered in Philadelphia with f.o.b. sales around $3.75@3.90.

The advance of the season is shown by the increasing receipts of early varieties of apples. Prices on Southern stock ranged from $1.75 to $2.50 per bushel, with poorer stock selling at lower prices. Delaware Transparents brought $1.25 per bushel in Philadelphia. W. R. W.

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh, June 30.—No. 1 timothy, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11@11.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $9@10. No. 1 wheat or oat straw, $8@9.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

The cattle market has shown little strength in recent weeks, demand for beef not being satisfactory. Monday's supply was only 24 carloads. Buyers were all bearish and bid lower for all kinds of steers, and sales were about a quarter below recent level. No choice heavy steers appeared, nor was there much demand for them. Such as usually come here would not sell above $6 per cwt., but something extra might bring more. Good handy-weight butcher steers brought $5.60@5.75, but something choice would sell at $6@6.25. Two carloads of well-fed yearlings brought $6.35, averaging 950 and 966 lbs. Other fleshy light steers brought $5.50@5.75, with fair light butcher steers around $5.25. Ordinary light butcher steers sold below $5 and inferior kinds on down to $4. No choice heifers here, medium kind selling around $4.50 and fleshier around $5. Few cows sold above $3.25, and $3@3.25 took fat aged cows, useful fleshy kind going at $2.60@2.75. Canners ranged from $1.75 to $2.25, selling largely around $2. Bulls sold comparatively well, largely at $3@3.50 and a few choice heavy at $3.65@3.75 and an occasional handy one for a little more.

Choice weighty steers	$6 00@ 6 25
Good to choice, do.	5 75@ 6 00
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 5 75
Ordinary to fair	5 25@ 5 50
Plain heavy steers	5 00@ 5 25
Good to choice yearlings	6 00@ 6 35
Choice handy-weight steers	6 00@ 6 25
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	5 60@ 5 85
Fair to good, do.	5 25@ 5 60
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 00@ 5 25
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	5 75@ 6 00
Fair to good light steers	5 25@ 5 75
Common to medium, do.	4 75@ 5 25
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 25@ 5 50
Good to choice heifers	5 00@ 5 25
Fair to good heifers	4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair heifers	4 00@ 4 50
Choice fat cows	3 25@ 3 50
Good to choice fat cows	3 00@ 3 25
Fair to good cows	2 75@ 3 00
Common to fair cows	2 25@ 2 75
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@60 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 60@ 3 75
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 75@ 4 00
Fair to good handy bulls	3 50@ 3 75
Common to fair bulls	3 00@ 3 50
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

Weighty hogs have been rather scarce and light and pigs too numerous on recent markets. Monday's market advanced a dime or so on all except light and pigs. Receipts were about 20 double-deck carloads. Hogs of 160 to 250 lbs. sold at $4.90@4.95, some of the outside weight going along with handy weights at $4.95. Hogs of heavier weight brought $4.75@4.90, those at the inside figure averaging over 300 lbs. Light hogs are sorted out of handy-weight lots even though the quality is good and the weight up to 150 lbs. Light kind of 135@150 lbs. sold largely at $4@4.25 if quality was right, other light hogs on down to $3.75. Pigs are not wanted, ranging from $3 to $3.50 per cwt. Sows of standard quality sold at $3.50.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 80@ 4 95
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 90@ 4 95
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 90@ 4 95
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	3 75@ 4 25
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	3 00@ 3 50
Roughs	3 00@ 3 50
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Last week's lamb market was 75c@$1 below earlier level, good lambs going at $7 at the close. Monday's receipts were six carloads, nearly all lambs. They sold at $6.75@7 for the top sort of ewes and wethers, bucks out at a dollar per cwt. discount, and throw-outs largely $4.50@5. Sheep have not been in demand recently, even on the basis of $2.75 for good fat wethers. A few were sold on that basis. Probably the owners of wethers not too old will prefer to keep them under higher prices for wool and lower prices for mutton. Hardly enough yearlings are coming to make a market. Good ones might sell up to $5.50 if here.

Good to best wethers	$2 60@ 2 75
Good mixed	2 25@ 2 50
Fair to good, do.	2 00@ 2 25
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 00
Good to best lambs	6 75@ 7 00
Medium do.	5 00@ 5 50
Culls, common to good	4 00@ 5 00
Yearlings	3 00@ 5 25

Calves

Monday's supply was around 600 head. The top sort went at $5.75, a few selected calves at more, and others ranged downward from $5 per cwt.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, July 3.—With 11,000 head on sale the market was steady to 25c higher. Top steers brought $6.75; bulk $5.50@6.25.

Hogs

About 30,000 hogs were on hand, including 22,000 "directs". The market was 10@25c higher. Best hogs sold at $4.75; bulk at $4.30@4.65.

Sheep

Receipts totaled around 12,000 head. Market a quarter higher with top lambs at $7.65 and bulk selling at $6.50@7.25.

Produce Market Quotat[ions]

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score [illegible] 24¼@24½c; standards, 24@24¼c; 89 [illegible] 22¾@23c; 88 score 22¼@22½c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, [illegible] 14½c; fresh, extras, firsts, 15@16c; [illegible] hennery whites, extras, 15½@16½c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, [illegible] Leghorns, 9@10c; colored broilers, [illegible] 17c; Leghorn broilers, 12@13c; old [roos]ters, 7@8c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, [illegible] Fresh killed full dressed hens, [illegible] hog dressed, 18@20c.

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 26@29c; [ex]tra 92 score, 25c; 90 score, 22½c.

Eggs.—Nearby white extras, 17@[illegible] nearby brown extras, 17@18½c; [illegible] av. ex. mixed colors, 16½@17½c; [illegible] current receipts, 15@15½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 8@14c; br[oilers] 12@20c; old roosters, 8@10c; pigeons, [illegible] 15@22c; ducks, 9@12c; turkeys, 10[illegible]

Fruits.—APPLES, Del. Trans[parents] $1.25@1.40 bus. BLACKBERRIES, [illegible] $3@4.50 crt. CHERRIES, nearby, sour, [illegible] 4@5c. HUCKLEBERRIES, N. J., $3@[illegible]

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, Pa., N. [J.,] Del. & Md., 40c@$2.25 crt. BEETS, [illegible] 75c@$2 100 bnchs. CABBAGE, Pa., bbl. [illegible] CARROTS, nearby, 100 bnchs., $1.50[illegible] LETTUCE, N. J. Big Boston, 25@[illegible] doz. hds.; Pa. Iceburg, crt., 10@40c. [ON]IONS, nearby, bu., 75c@$1. PARS[LEY] nearby, bu., $1@3. PEAS, N. J., [illegible] 65c@$1. POTATOES, Cobblers, E. S. [illegible] $3@4.25. RHUBARB, Pa. & N. J., [illegible] bnchs., 50@75c. RADISHES, N. J., [illegible] 25@60c. SPINACH, nearby, bus., [illegible] TOMATOES, N. J. & Md., 12-qt. [illegible] 50c@$1.25.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 22@26c; [cre]ery butter, 24@28c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 19@22c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, 75c@[illegible] each; springers, 40@75c each; ducks, [illegible] @1.50; squabs, 20@35c; rabbits, [illegible] each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ pk. [RASP]BERRIES, 10@12c qt. BLACKBERRIES, [illegible] 15@20c qt. CHERRIES, 10@20c [illegible] HUCKLEBERRIES, 20@25c qt.

Vegetables.—CABBAGE, 10@15c [illegible] CARROTS, 5@7c bunch. CELERY, [illegible] bunch. MUSHROOMS, 15@20c pt. ON[IONS,] green, 10@15c. POTATOES, 13@15c [illegible] POTATOES, sweet, 20@25c ¼ peck. [RAD]ISHES, 3@5c bnch.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Premium marks & higher [illegible] extras, 24½@25c; extras, 92 score, 24[illegible] score, 23½c; 88 score, 22¼c.

Eggs.—White, nearby & Mid-W[estern] hennery specials, 21@24c; exch. [stand]ards, 18@20c; mediums, 18@19c.

Live poultry.—By freight, fowls, [illegible] 16c; old roosters and stags, 10c; p[illegible] 20@25c pr.; broilers, 10@22c; ducks, 7[illegible]

WOOL MARKET

Boston, June 30.—The finer grade[s] Ohio and similar fleeces were slow [illegible] prices firm but top quotations hard to [illegible] says the U. S. Department of Agri[culture] market news service. Medium wools [illegible] moderately active. Territory wools [illegible] firmer to slightly higher.

Fine Combing	[illegible]
Fine Clothing	[illegible]
Half-Blood Combing	[illegible]
Half-Blood Clothing	[illegible]
Three-Eighths Blood Combing	[illegible]
Three-Eighths Blood Clothing	[illegible]
Quarter-Blood Combing	[illegible]
Quarter-Blood Clothing	[illegible]
Common and Braid	[illegible]

BROADCAST ON FARM CREDI[TS]

Through the courtesy of Radio [illegible] WBAL, Baltimore, Maryland, (1,060 [kilo]cycles), Mr. Charles S. Jackson, Pre[sident] of The Federal Land Bank of Balti[more] will give five short talks over the st[ation in] conformity with the Bank's policy to [ac]quaint farmers with the provisions of [the] Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of [illegible] Mr. Jackson will discuss the b[enefits] that the farmer may derive from [illegible] farm credits and desires to reach [illegible] farmer in this territory.

FLESH AND BLOOD

Hot weather has cost the lives of [illegible] horses this year. One reason is that [illegible] accustomed to machinery forget that [a] horse is flesh and blood. Another rea[son] is the ancient prejudice against water[ing] a hot horse. An occasional drink be[illegible] a sweating horse which continues work[ing] So either take water to the field or [illegible] some way of giving horses an occasi[onal] drink in hot weather. And remember [illegible] horses are not made of wood and steel.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, July 3.—The following [illegible] prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard w[heat] 97@97½c; No. 2 yellow corn, new, [illegible] 55½c; No. 3 yellow corn, new, 53½@5[illegible] No. 2 white oats, 46½@47c; No. 3 [illegible] oats, 46@46¼c.

Classified Advertisements

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in dollars and cents—is the yardstick by which you measure any publication carrying your advertising.

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We have many more testimonials regarding the pulling power of these small ads. They cost little and bring big results.

Put one of these high-powered little salesmen to work for you.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

[illegible]ERN GROWN PLANTS.—Hardy, well [illegible] moss packed, guaranteed count; safe [illegible] 24-hour service. Cabbage: Ballhead, [Copenha]gen, Flatdutch, Glory, Savoy, Red, Ex[illegible] 1,000, $2.00; 10,000, $9.00. Postpaid: [illegible] 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.50. Cauliflower, 3[illegible] 100, 60c; 500, $1.50. Sweet Potatoes, [illegible] Celery, 100, 50c. Catalog. Mellinger's, [illegible] Lima, Ohio.

[MILL]IONS NICE PLANTS.—18 varieties. Cab[bage,] Tomatoes, Onions, Potatoes: 300, 50c; [illegible] $1.00. Peppers, 100, 30c. Egg Plants, [Cauli]flower, 100, 40c. All prepaid. Large orders [illegible] Rev. Elisha Bradshaw, Walters, Va.

[illegible]Y CABBAGE PLANTS.—Fresh, Vigorous, [illegible] order. Good delivery guaranteed. Lead[ing] varieties: Expressed, 1,000, 90c; 10,000, [illegible] Postpaid: 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.25. Catalog. [illegible] Farms, Box 541, Youngstown, Ohio.

[illegible]Y, CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—100, 40c; [illegible] $2.50; Cabbage, 100, 30c; 1,000, $1.25 [illegible] Satisfaction guaranteed or money re[funded.] [illegible] A. Feller, Lewisburg, Pa.

[illegible] BALLHEAD, Late Flat Dutch, Charles[ton] Wakefield, Tomato Plants and Porto Rico [illegible] Plants, 1,000, 60c; 5,000, $2.50, Express [illegible] Truckers Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

[illegible]RADE VEGETABLE PLANTS.—Cabbage, [illegible] Dutch, Ballhead, Jersey; Tomato and head [illegible] Collard: 500, 50c; 1,000, 70c prepaid. 5,000, [illegible] expressed. International Plant Co., Frank[lin,] Va.

STRAWBERRY & RASPBERRY

[STRA]WBERRY PLANTS. — Beaubache, Uncle [illegible] Grown by us for 37 years. Also Howard, [illegible] 60c hundred, $5.00 thousand postpaid. [illegible] Plants. Prompt delivery. Huff Brothers, [illegible]m, Maine.

TOBACCO

[TOBA]CCO NEWDEAL MANUFACTURED per[fect] [fla]vor, blend, Kentucky, Virginia tobaccos. [illegible] supply from Factory wholesale. 20 large [illegible] $1.00, 100 twist $3.00. 20 Sacks Smoking [illegible] 100 Sacks $3.00, postpaid. Natural Leaf [illegible] $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Re[illegible] Kentucky-Virginia Tobacco Factory, [illegible]d, Kentucky.

[illegible] SMOKERS.—Free Pocket Humidor 65c [illegible] all for $1.00. Write for Free Pipe Care [illegible] stem. Specially treated Porous Briar Bowl. [Limi]ted number of overruns. Closing out $4.15 [illegible] all for $1.00. Write for Free Pipe Care [illegible] Kommander Pipe Company, Lock Box [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] ON YOUR TOBACCO—Enjoy Kentucky's [illegible] Home Manufactured Chewing, 28 big [illegible] sweet or natural, $1.00. 28 big sacks [smoki]ng, extra mild or natural, $1.00. Satisfac[tion] Guaranteed. Free double-bladed 50c pocket [illegible] Murray Tobacco Company, Murray, Ky.

[G]OLDEN HEART" Tennessee's Finest Mellow [illegible] Leaf, 10 pounds chewing, $1.00—3 [illegible] free. 10 pounds Smoking, $1.00—3 sacks [illegible] and Pipe free. Farmers Sales Co., [illegible] Tenn.

[GU]ARANTEED, BEST GRADE, Chewing or [smok]ing, 10 pounds, $1.00. Manufacturing recipe [and] flavoring free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ken[tuck]y.

[GU]ARANTEED CHEWING, smoking or ciga[rette] tobacco, five lbs., $1.25; ten, $1.75. Pay [when] received. Pipe, silk sox and box cigars [free] with each order. Farmers Association, West [illegible], Kentucky.

[illegible] GRADE AGED MELLOW SMOKING or [chew]ing, five pounds, $1.00; ten, $1.50. Silk [illegible], pipe and box cigars free. Satisfaction [guar]anteed. Progressive Farmers, D4, Mayfield, [illegible]

[illegible]LEAF GUARANTEED first class chewing, [illegible] or Burley, 5 lbs., $1.25; ten, $2.00. [Founta]in-pen Free. Low grades regular price, [illegible] pound. Rives Farms, Sedalia, Ky.

[PRI]DE OF DIXIE" CIGARETTE BURLEY, [illegible] mild, 5 pounds and box Cigars $1.00. [Ciga]rette roller and papers Free. Doran Farms, [illegible], Ky.

[illegible]CE TOBACCO.—Chewing or Smoking 2 [years] old, 10 pounds $1.00. Receipt and flavor[ing] furnished. Pay on Delivery. United Farmers, [illegible] Tenn.

[illegible], OLD CHEWING and Smoking Tobacco, [illegible] pounds $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe [illegible] Farmers Union, Mayfield, Kentucky.

DOGS

[illegible] DOG BOOK.—Polk Miller's famous dog [book] on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feed[ing,] care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 [pages] illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk [Miller] Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Rich[mond,] Va.

[SCOT]CH SHEPHERD PUPS from Imported [stock] that won sheep herding trials in Scotland. [illegible] each. Lewis F. Nicholas, Mt. Bethel, Pa.

[illegible]D PUPS, half Old Pioneer Black and [Tan] and half Bloodhound, they make no mis[takes.] George Boorman, Marathon, New York.

[ENG]LISH BULL PUPS make real dogs. Edge[illegible] Farms, Sylvania, Pa.

WANTED

[WO]OL WANTED.—I Specialize in wool and [illegible]. Write for Prices. Alvah A. Conover, [illegible], New Jersey.

[WA]NTED—Good young Red Foxes, $2.00 apiece. [Wa]lter Hoster, 236 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa.

BAGS WANTED

[WE] BUY YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Sussman [illegible], 137 Washington Place, Pittsburgh.

OLD GOLD WANTED

[CA]SH FOR GOLD TEETH, Discarded Jewelry. [Infor]mation Free. Casper Company, 4 Franklin [illegible], Boston, Mass.

RABBITS

[NE]W ZEALAND WHITES, Pedigreed Adult [illegible] bred or not bred, $1.50. Young Does for [bre]eding $1.00, ten for $8.00. Young Bucks [illegible] Does with litters, $3.00. B. R. Jones, Man[illegible], Perryopolis, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BUY REBUILT FARM LIGHT Batteries when genuine Universal "Nuseal" Batteries cost no more? Rebuilts are only a temporary job. Universal "Nuseal" Batteries guaranteed 5 years by responsible manufacturer. Write for full details, prices and new Battery Guide. Universal Battery Co., 3413 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for farm lighting systems. Non-acid. 15 year life. Five year polarized unconditional guarantees. Non-Sulphating. Odorless. Replaces any farm lighting acid type battery at lower prices. Free literature. See Jay Battery Company, 84 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

EDISON POWER-LIGHT STORAGE Batteries. Non-acid, odorless, everlasting. Fully guaranteed. All sizes. Bargains in complete generating plants, motors, etc. Free interesting literature. Hawley Smith Co., 15 Washington Ave., Danbury, Conn.

½ HORSE REPULSION INDUCTION Alternating Motors $12.75. Alternating and Direct Current Generator Bargains. Electrical Surplus Company, 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SEND 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows or mares. Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, 120 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

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EIGHT GUARANTEED PRINTS, two Beautiful double weight Professional enlargements with each roll developed. Perfect Film Service, Box 668, LaCrosse, Wis.

FILMS DEVELOPED. Two Professional double weight enlargements Free, and eight guaranteed Prints, 25c. Mays Photo Shop, Box 870, LaCrosse, Wis.

ROLL DEVELOPED, Eight Guaranteed Nu-border prints, two Nu-border Enlargements, 25c coin. Giant Snapshots, Incor., Green Bay, Wisconsin.

20 REPRINTS 25c, Films developed two prints each negative 25c. Anna's, 4118 Overhill, Chicago.

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PENNSYLVANIA

FARM LAND

FOR SALE.—Farms and Country Home Sites, near city, good roads, fertile soil, suitable for dairying or general farming. City water and Electricity. Buy now before prices advance. See D. R. Fisher, Huff Building, Greensburg, Penna.

FOR SALE.—Two lots, Good four-room house, water, gas, fruit trees, small barn. $800.00. Martin Bruslinsky, Slovan, Washington Co., Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

20-ACRE FRUIT FARM.—650 Apples and peaches, on asphalt highway, fine for poultry and turkeys, mile town; large hen house, electricity all buildings. Low price $2,250, includes crops, only $600 down; picture pleasant home pg. 41 big Free catalog. Strout, 1427-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TURKEYS

LOOK! BABY TURKEYS.—Finest quality. Mammoth Bronze, Bird Bros. Strain, $25.00 a 100 postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. 3,000 weekly. Also Ducklings, Goslings, Baby Guineas and Baby Chicks. Nabob Poultry Farms, Gambier, Ohio.

THE LARGEST BREEDER of Maryland offers rugged Bronze Poults: 500, $27.50; 100, $30.00; 15, $4.75 delivered safely. Disease free. Instructions how to raise turkeys mailed. West Sherwood Farms, St. Michaels, Maryland.

HARDY MAMMOTH BRONZE POULTS, 100-$25.00; 15-$4.00, Postpaid. Safe arrival. Sure method raising book free with orders. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

POULTS, 30c; GOSLINGS, 60c; Ducklings, 13c, Certified Day Chicks, Bantams, Pigeons, Hares, Reduced. Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE BABY POULTS from large over size stock 18c each. Catalogue free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Indiana.

BRONZE TURKEY POULTS. Prices on request. J. S. Wile, Souderton, Pa.

FARM MACHINERY

CIDER CATALOG FREE tells how one of our small roadside mills made a profit of over $400.00 last fall. How to keep cider sweet and make vinegar quickly, and other valuable information. Presses, large and small, Graters, four sizes. Pumps, Screens, Racks, Cloths and Supplies. Palmer Bros., Cos Cob, Conn.

IRRIGATION.—Canvas Hose, Pumps and Irrigation Supplies. Write for prices and information on a very cheap method of distributing water with "Porous Rain Hose." Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Hamilton, Michigan.

RICHMAN'S CORN HARVESTER, Poorman's Price, Only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature showing harvester pictures. Ziegler Inventor, Salina, Kansas.

HELP

WANTED.—Master Farmer, single preferred, (or father and son) not over 45, manage and operate 5 acres fine truck and berry farm, also flowers. Shares. Must be intelligent, good active worker, congenial, land proud. Permanent home and share in farm may be won by deserving person. Address Box 237, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESMEN

MEN WANTED at once to call on stores with newest line self-selling 5c and 10c necessities. Strong, original counter displays. Aspirin, Mercurochrome, Razor Blades, Household Cement, etc., Automatic sellers. Many new items. Up to 125% profit. Big catalog free. Procopax, Dept. 21-G, 1956 S. Troy, Chicago.

SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED tractor and general farmers wishes work. 19, single. State wages. Milton Manbeck, R. 1, Lickdale, Lebanon Co., Penna.

SITUATION.—Housekeeper with daughter 7, Protestant. References. $35 a month. Address Box 238, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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BABY CHICKS

CHIX, STATE ACCREDITED, worm treated, very rigidly culled for high egg production. White, Barred, Buff Rox, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, English Tom Barron White Leghorns, Large Type, 316-egg record, $5.50. White Giants, $7.50. Heavy Assorted, $5.00. Light Assorted, $4.75. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Whiteview Hatchery, Roanoke, Ill.

STERLING CHICKS at lower prices for limited time. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, $4.50-100. Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $4.00-100. Assorted, $3.50-100, Postpaid. Live delivery insured. Prompt shipments. Order from this ad or write for free catalog. Sterling Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS: Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas, 5½c. Light Brahmas, Black Giants, 7c. White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, 5c. Light Mixed, 4c. 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

PRICES REDUCED for Summer Months. Parent Stock Culled and Bloodtested. Big English White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed $4.75 per 100. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes $5.25 per 100. Will ship C.O.D. Postage Prepaid. Wapak Hatchery, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

THOROUGHBRED BLOODTESTED Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, $5.50; Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $5.00; Assorted, $4.25; Seconds, $3.95; hatching weekly. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Indiana.

HI-GRADE BLOODTESTED ROCKS, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, $5.25; Leghorns, Anconas, $4.95; Heavy Mixed, 4.75; Assorted, $4.00; Seconds, $3.50; Weekly Hatches. Glendale Hatchery, Box 34, Ramsey, Indiana.

GRIGGS AUSTRA-WHITE SEX LINK "Wonder Chix." World's Greatest Layers, $5.90. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, $5.25. Blood-tested breeders. Shipped C.O.D. Griggs Hatchery, Sullivan, Indiana.

C.O.D.—Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, $5.00. Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $4.85. Immediate shipment. Yesterlaid Farms, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, $4.50 per hundred. Prompt shipments. Economy Hatchery, Wheelersburg, Ohio.

CHICKS C.O.D.—Rocks, Reds, $5.50. Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, $4.50. Special information Free. Sandy Knoll Hatchery, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS.—Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $4.75 per 100. White Leghorns and Mixed Chicks, $4.50 per 100. Prepaid Parcel Post. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selins Grove, Pa.

HI-QUALITY CHICKS. — All leading breeds, $5.25; Hatching Weekly. Rivervale Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

CHICKS 4c AND UP, High production bloodtested breeders. State Fair winners. Gardendale Farm, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BRAHMAS, ROCKS, REDS, $5. Giants, $7. Victor Frey, York, Pa.

GUINEAS

GUINEAS.—White, lavender and purple settings reasonable. Pearl setting, $1.00. Cyril Menges, R. 2, Watsontown, Pa.

DUCKS AND GEESE

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS.—100-$14.00; 50-$7.50; 25-$4.00. Eggs, 100-$5.00; 12-$1.00. Extra Large, quick maturing strain. Postpaid and safe delivery. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS.—Make six pound weight in ten weeks 12c each. White Indian Runners 10c. Mallards, 15c Catalogue free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind.

DUCKLINGS.—MAMMOTH PEKIN, 30, $4.20; 100, $12.00 delivered. This is my 29th year. Earl Seamans, Factoryville, Pa.

POULTRY

YEARLING LEGHORNS.—2,000 White Leghorn Pullets must be sold to make room for young stock off range. These hens are vaccinated, healthy, and now laying 60 per cent. Will make good two-year-old breeders. Prices reasonable. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Penna.

PULLETS.—Thousands 8—10 and 12 weeks old pullets from our Tom Barron Imported Stock hatched and raised on our own Breeding Farm. Village View Poultry Farm, R. 10, Zeeland, Mich.

PULLETS—White Leghorns 6 weeks to 3 months old. Baby Chicks, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds. Write for prices. Elden S. Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLETS and Cockerels. Quality, production and vitality. Fishel's the Best. List Free. U. R. Fishel, Hope, Indiana.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ten and sixteen weeks old. Large, thrifty birds, ready for immediate delivery. Fisher Bros., Atlantic, Penna.

HATCHING EGGS. Blue Andalusian, Barred Rocks, Muscovy Ducks. Seibert Bros., Elizabethtown, Pa.

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ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS.—Pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

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FAUNILIN TOBACCO DUST for DEWORMING Poultry: 100 lbs., $2.00; ton, $25.00; Sample, literature and prices on request. Henry A. Fischel, Inc., Manufacturers, 418 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Penna.

COCCIDIOSIS and PARALYSIS—New scientific Discovery, $1 bottle postpaid, treats 800 chickens. Catalog. Sine's Poultry Equipment, Dept Penna., Quakertown, Pa.

BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS PREVENTED, cured. Pint $1.50. Williams Turkey Tonic, Dept. 1, Monticello, Illinois.

PHEASANTS

RINGNECK PHEASANT EGGS, 15 for $2.50. Honorable dealings, Guaranteed. H. A. Cooper, Attleboro, Mass.

BEST GOODYEARS EVER MADE

...prices you may never see again

WHAT A TIME to replace old, thin, dangerous tires with GOODYEAR SAFETY at 1933 thrift prices!

The new Pathfinder—"the quality tire within the reach of all"—now has Full Center Traction . . . 20 per cent thicker non-skid tread . . . still more mileage . . . actually more quality than you get in many top-priced tires of other makes.

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OTHER SIZES PRICED IN PROPORTION ALL FULL OVERSIZE

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GOODYEAR

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly

Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

July 22, 1933

Philadelphia Pittsburgh Harrisburg

TWO HENS may look alike and weigh alike, but if one lays 200 eggs a year and the other lays only 150 eggs—you'll gladly pay more for the good layer.

The same truth about *real* value holds good in gasoline. You can't measure the worth of laying hens by the pound, and you can't measure the worth of gasoline by the gallon. It's power you want when you stop at a gasoline pump, not gallons. Ethyl gasoline gives you *more* power—*extra* work—from every penny that you spend.

AND remember this fact: the additional cost of Ethyl Gasoline is LESS than the savings it makes on repairs and upkeep.

Ethyl Gasoline prevents harmful knock; thereby avoiding power-waste, overheating, vibration and engine wear-and-tear. You save on repairs, car life, trade-in value, and by less frequent lay-ups for carbon removal.

The double-tested quality of Ethyl Gasoline insures freedom from gum, sulphur, vapor-lock, and the excessive choking of poor gasoline. You save by less crank-case dilution, and avoid the repair bills caused by impure motor fuel.

Ethyl's greater power takes you there and brings you back in less time and at less cost—whether you're going to town in your car or plowing a field with your tractor. A premium gasoline by the gallon, Ethyl is the cheapest motor fuel you can buy in the long run. Start your truck, car, and tractor on it tomorrow. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City.

FOR SUMMER DRIVING

Warm weather aggravates the knocking evil. Knocking in turn causes further overheating, runs up repair bills and spoils summer trips. Ethyl Gasoline prevents harmful knock and thereby keeps the motor cooler. The hotter the day, the more you need it.

Ethyl contains lead. © E. G. C. 1931

NEXT TIME GET ETHYL

Garden Gossip

By GILBERT S. WATTS

THE other day we broadcasted nitrate of soda as a top-dressing at the rate of 150 to 200 pounds to the acre over a long list of vegetable crops. Lettuce, celery, beets, onions, cabbage, sweet corn and early potatoes were included. We ran out of the material when the sweet corn and potatoes were not quite finished. Sulphate of ammonia was on hand for the purpose of home mixing of fertilizers and the top-dressing job was completed with this material at a slightly lighter rate to make up for the higher content of nitrogen.

Both materials were broadcasted by hand and fell on foliage and soil alike. No burning of leaves occurred where the nitrate of soda was applied but considerable though hardly serious burning was caused by the sulphate of ammonia. The leaves were perfectly dry at the time but the day was very hot and the humidity apparently was high. Perhaps these conditions contributed to the injury and the incident is reported to illustrate the importance of using caution in applying fertilizers over growing plants. It also must be understood that nitrate of soda may cause serious injury if the leaves are at all damp and that on the other hand we have used sulphate of ammonia many times without a trace of injury. I believe, however, that nitrate of soda has more of a tendency to bounce off the leaves. This is particularly true when the granular forms are employed. It seems well worth while to specify the granular forms when purchases are made for top-dressing. In the case reported, however, the old form Chilean nitrate of soda was used.

* * *

CELERY will keep better in storage if the sprayer is started early and blight is controlled from beginning to end of the growing season. Use 5-5-50 Bordeaux mixture with three nozzles to the row and a high pressure. If late celery comes to storage time badly infected with blight it is likely to be less expensive to leave it unharvested than to store with the expectation of its keeping more than a few weeks.

* * *

WE have been turning the compost piles which are to provide soil for next spring's plant growing. They were quite dry and water was added to insure proper decomposition. It is not too soon to be about this important job.

The Orphan Foal

WITH the increased interest in horse breeding, there has come the question of raising the orphan foal or the foal not permitted to suckle the dam.

In raising several orphan foals, we have followed the advice of Henry and Morrison as given in their text on "Feeds and Feeding." The results have been so satisfactory that the method is again brought to the readers of this paper.

The feeding formula is as follows: To a tablespoonful of sugar add warm water to dissolve, then three to five tablespoonsful of lime water and enough fresh milk to make a pint. (Milk low in butterfat is preferred.) Feed about one-fourth pint every hour for the first few days, always warming the milk to blood heat. Utensils should be thoroughly cleansed and scalded before each meal.

Gradually increase the amount of milk to meet the foal's needs. After a few days, six feedings a day will be sufficient. In five to six weeks sweet skimmilk may be substituted for whole milk. The colt should be taught to drink at an early age. The bowels should be watched for either diarrhea or constipation, as this may be an index of the feeding program.

At the earliest possible age the foal should be fed solid food, such as oat meal, crushed oats, corn, bran and a little oilmeal and legume hay. Regular exercise should be permitted preferably where grass is available.

J. F. Shigley.

Protective Service

[For the information, assistance and protection of Pennsylvania Farmer subscribers. Always give full information and complete name and address which will not be used if so requested. We do not attempt to settle disputes between neighbors, or collect outlawed debts, or engage in lawsuits, or legal processes.]

Two Rabbit Deals

ON June 14th, 1933, before Judge Mays of the Berks county court, Ralph C. Klopp, president of the Blue Mountain Rabbitry & Packing Co., Inc., Bethel, Pa., entered a plea of guilty charged with violation of the Securities Act in selling Income Coupon Contracts of the Blue Mountain Rabbitry without being duly registered as required by law. Sentence was deferred.

A. L. Keeny, proprietor of the Eastern Rabbitry, New Freedom, Pa., has signed a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission agreeing to discontinue false or misleading advertising. His promise of $10,000 profit a year from raising rabbits was considered misleading.

Borogen

"BOROGEN" is the trade name for an insecticide composed largely of coal tar, a product which frequently kills trees. Two years ago "Borogen" was being sold as a control for fruit tree borers and bark-eating rodents, when painted on the tree trunks.

After investigations by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, had shown the danger involved by using "Borogen" on trees, registration for legal sale of this product in Pennsylvania was refused by the state.

Lights Illegal for Taking Frogs

IN commenting on the taking of bullfrogs recently, Fish Commissioner Oliver M. Deibler stressed the fact that use of a light in taking frogs is illegal. Frogs may be taken during the day. Any person convicted of using a light in the taking of bullfrogs will be subject to a fine.

What's New in Equipment

(Information about the following new devices will be sent to any one interested on receipt of a three-cent stamp.)

AN attachment which can be fastened to a wagon box will dump a load of grain, gravel, etc., by turning a crank.

* * *

A NEW pump stand clamps tight over the top of the well pipe and prevents standing water leaking back into the well.

* * *

AN attachment for graders brushes and polishes potatoes and onions while they are being graded.

* * *

GREAT claims are made for the new lamella type of barn roof just being introduced in the Mid-West.

Two-Year Course

ALL the young people who read the Pennsylvania Farmer may not know that there is an excellent opportunity at The Pennsylvania State College to secure thorough and practical training in agriculture in two years. In fact, figuring the actual college sessions, the time is only 72 weeks. We have been receiving many inquiries about the course which we are answering as follows:

Why does the College offer a two-year course?—Because some young people do not have the time or the money to take four-year college courses in agriculture. The instruction in the two-year options is practical and relates definitely to subject matter of greatest importance from a vocational standpoint.

What subjects are included in the course?—Agricultural chemistry, botany, agricultural economics, English and history are required of all students.

Is there an opportunity to specialize?—Yes, there are nine options so that students may elect courses in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Farming, Dairy Manufacture, Floriculture, Nursery Industry, Pomology, Poultry Husbandry, or Vegetable Gardening. We also offer a two-year ranger course in forestry.

What are the requirements for admission to the two-year course in agriculture?—Completion of two years of high school work or its equivalent is required for admission. Those who are not so qualified may be admitted upon satisfactorily passing entrance examinations.

The Cost

What facilities are there for instruction?—The College farms contain over 2,000 acres of land. Extensive orchards and gardens, large numbers of dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, swine, sheep and poultry provide adequate equipment for instruction. Numerous laboratories are also available.

What is the approximate cost?—Six hundred dollars a year will be ample for college fees, room, board and books.

Is it a good investment?—During my long connection with the College I have never known any one who has completed the two-year course who did not consider it a good investment.

What employment do the students find after graduation?—Most of them engage in some branch of farming. Others find employment in nursery work, landscape gardening, dairy manufacturing and in industries closely related to agriculture.

Are girls admitted to the two-year course?—There are always a few girls enrolled in the two-year course.

Is it possible for students to transfer from the two-year course to four-year curricula?—When students in the two-year course who have completed four years of high school work make a satisfactory scholastic record for one or two years, they may transfer to four-year curricula and receive College credit for certain subjects in the two-year course.

When will the work begin next fall?—Registration days are September 18th and 19th; class work will begin September 20th, 1933.

Is there any literature relating to the two-year course?—A bulletin giving complete information about the two-year course in agriculture will be sent upon application to the Dean of the School of Agriculture, State College, Pennsylvania. R. L. Watts.

Advice Wanted

WOULD you please print in your paper something to keep the rabbits from eating my beans and peas? They eat the stalks when they are only two or three inches high. We don't want a poisonous remedy. Perhaps some reader can give some helpful advice. A Reader.

Electricity changes THIS - - *into* - - THIS

LEFT: *The kitchen of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baur, near Greensburg, Penna., before electricity came to make the work easy.*
RIGHT: *The same kitchen as shown above. Note the good lighting, hot and cold running water and the electric stove. There is also an electric refrigerator and numerous other small appliances not shown in this picture.*

The electric refrigerator and dish washer of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Behling, Bishop, Penna. There is a large family of boys and girls, and Mrs. Behling also has an electric washer and ironer, and an electric range. She says "cooking with electricity is handy, clean and also economical."

THE woman who has never lived and worked in a kitchen with modern electric appliances can hardly realize what they will mean. It is hard for her to estimate the work which they will do, the drudgery they will spare her, and the added pleasure they will give her.

No more sooty kettle bottoms to scour, no more lamps to clean. Hot water every minute of the day to make easy the washing of the bowls and dishes, or perhaps even a dishwasher to do the dirty job for her. No more long trips to the cellar or the spring house, and no more buckets of water, or coal, or armfuls of wood.

It is easy to electrify, for you can do a little at a time. Better lights now, a refrigerator in a month or so, an electric stove next year. Before you know it, you, too, will have a modern kitchen of which you can be proud. We will be glad to help you by making a plan, free. Just send or bring us a rough floor plan of your kitchen, showing the location of the doors and windows. Stop in at your dealer, or our store, and see the new kitchen equipment.

Your Electric Company

Published by the Pennsylvania Electric Association

Distinction!

Perpetuating the traditions of Lord Baltimore for the finer things in life this new most modern hotel delights the discriminating traveler of today.

LORD BALTIMORE HOTEL
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Each with bath
$3. UP
WALTER L. JACKSON, Managing Director
BALTIMORE
MARYLAND

YOURS For the Asking

A wealth of information useful to farmers is found in booklets, leaflets and folders compiled and published by manufacturers. They are free. Below is a partial list. Check the ones you want, mail us the list and we'll see that you get them.

( ) Iodine for poultry and farm animals.
( ) Concentrated milk by-products for poultry and livestock.
( ) Spray guide.
( ) Ditching with dynamite.
( ) Farm Sanitation.
( ) Bordeaux mixture—its preparation and use.

Many other valuable catalogs and pamphlets will be found listed in the advertising columns of this and every issue. Look through the advertisements, pick out the ones that will help you and send for them. Or write us and we'll get them for you.

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PENN'A FARMER,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REBUILD YOUR SOIL with "Nature's cure for sour soils"

Ideal preparation for clover, grass and other crops. No inert matter—all available. Granulated for easy sowing. Does not burn. Prices right. Write for delivered prices to:

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for your home, milk house, cattle and irrigating without power cost. Self adjusting to storms or slightest breeze. Positive guaranteed oiling system requires filling only once a year. Pump 5000 gallons of water for 1¢. Last a lifetime.

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Owners Earn $400 a Month with this Dellinger Portable Grinding Outfit

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A. M. DELLINGER, Inc., Lancaster, Pa.

CANADA THISTLES

You know how hard it usually is to get rid of this pest! Write for Free Illustrated Booklet showing how Canada Thistles can be positively destroyed, quickly and cheaply, with LITTLE WONDER WEED EXTERMINATOR. Thousands of satisfied users.

Reber Chemical Co., Reading, Pa.

A Spare Tire

At best a spare tire can save you only a few minutes inconvenience in case of a puncture which may never happen.

The accident insurance policy made available to its readers through Pennsylvania Farmer costs much less than a spare tire. Yet it may save your loved ones from destitution if your savings are low and you have no other insurance. Or it may help pay doctor and hospital bills if you are injured in a nonfatal accident.

This policy pays for ordinary cuts, falls, burns and bruises as well as more serious accidents. It pays for practically any accident serious enough to require a doctor.

Up to July 1st Pennsylvania Farmer readers and their beneficiaries had received

$80,610.75

in benefits through this low cost insurance.

Much of this money went to women who were left with no other financial help in their time of sorrow.

For full information about this remarkable protection write

C. L. WHITE, Licensed Agent,
National Casualty Company,
Pennsylvania Farmer,
7301 Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

WHAT effect does a serious depression have on human character? Does it make for strength, or does it weaken by discouraging? I have been trying to find this out by observing myself and others. I have looked into the faces of thousands as they walk the streets in the city looking for work. I have studied my neighbors and friends, not forgetting to peer into the looking glass, and look into my own heart. So far, the results of my study have not been reassuring.

At the beginning of the depression we heard people say that it was a good thing; that we had become materialistic and soft through too great prosperity. We were told that what the human race needed was experiences which would put more of the pioneer stuff into our character, so that we could bear privation and suffering stoically.

* * *

Of course it will be some time before any fair estimate as to the results of the "panic," now called depression, can be made. While people are suffering is no time to philosophize as to the permanent effects of the disease. When they get back to normal conditions we may find out whether they have learned anything about how to live. One thing is sure, however, there is little evidence of the starved, emaciated conditions which have always come with hard times before. Thanks to a better social conscience, people have not suffered for the necessities of life. Men, women and children have been fed from the public's abundance.

I think the action of the public during this period is encouraging in that it shows a better realization of the duty of society to the individual. We know better what is necessary to the highest "common good," and what is due from each of us in order to attain it. A few years ago most people took refuge behind the claim that feeding the needy was a kind of charity which weakened the characters and impoverished the souls of the recipients; that a "dole" was blighting in its effects. But Kathleen Norris, in one of her recent stories, makes one of her characters say: "Why is it not destructive to character for the state to furnish the individual with roads, sanitary conditions, schools, police protection, etc., and the handing him a buttered bun is harmful and weakening?"

* * *

But I have been especially interested in trying to see the visible effects, if any, on farm families. There are some signs in the way of lines and expressions which show that worry and anxiety have left their marks. Of course, the ordinary passage of the years does that at all times, but the past five years have probably been as effective in lining faces as ten ordinary years.

One thing is very evident on all farms, and that is that more economy is being practiced than there was ten years ago. Old machinery has been wired up and used, buildings are in need of paint and repair, fences have gone down, many crops show the need of more fertilizer, and even the members of the farmer's family are not as well dressed as they were before the economic smash-up.

In my section there have not been many forced sales of farm property during the depression, possibly because there have been comparatively few changes in farm ownership during the past decade. The few sheriff sales that have occurred were mostly of farms bought in recent years where the buyers could not meet the payments agreed upon.

* * *

There has been a noticeable improvement in the spirits of farmers in recent weeks. The rising prices, the easing of credit requirements, etc., have bettered the prospects and increased the hopes of farmers generally. In fact, there is more optimism as to the future to be seen now than there has been for several years. Farmers are cooperating in every way with the agencies created to help them.

If things keep moving as they are now, we may expect increased buying on the part of farmers. They are too wise to let their properties and their equipment reach a point where it is impossible or uneconomical to carry on business. In addition to maintaining an efficient plant, they had developed in previous years a disposition to improve their homes for appearance sake. Planting, painting, building and repairing are but awaiting an increase in buying ability, and that seems now to be on the way.

The depression has not crushed the good farmer, nor has it broken his spirit. The bowed heads and lined faces will snap back to normal, and they are doing it now.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

TOO much of a good thing is as bad as too little.

It has taken the keepers of bees a long time to find out the cause of paralysis in their hives. Some mysterious influence brought the dread disease on and often whole swarms were wiped out. Now it has been discovered that if the bees get too much pollen from dandelions or golden rod it is apt to cause a paralyzed condition. So men are doing their best to keep their bees from gathering too much of these pollens, and thus prevent loss from paralysis.

This morning I heard a man say that the cause of the downfall of a friend he knew was that when times were good he lived at too high speed. He and his family were extravagant. They did not save their money. They acted as though they thought there never would be a change. But the change came suddenly and down fell the little castle the young folks had been building. Today they have lost their home and everything else in the flood of hard times which has come over the country.

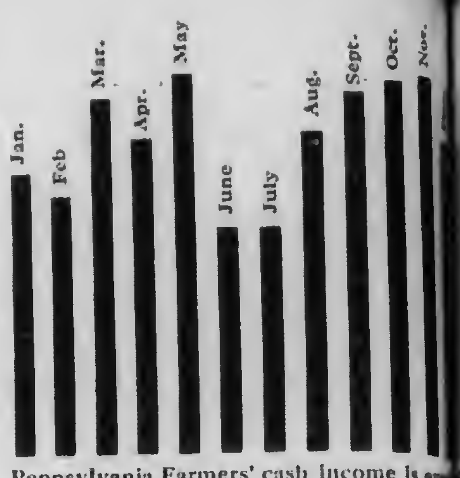
I have seen boys and girls shed tears because they could not have things like their more fortunate friends. The neighbor folks gave their children beautiful clothes, cars of their own, chance to go to shows and other entertainments, while they themselves were deprived of these privileges, and they felt as if they were being abused without any just cause.

But it is not the worst thing in the world to be deprived of some things we very much desire. While the bees were sipping the honey out of dandelions and other plants it tasted so sweet. Soon the awful consciousness came that they had killed themselves. The lanes of life are strewn with men and women who never knew that enough is as good as a feast. More, more, always more of life's good things, was their cry, and it was the death of them, body, soul and spirit.

Too much liberty may be a curse to him who possesses it.

—o—

WORD has come that the Federal Food and Drug Administration has increased the amount of lead tolerance to be allowed on fruit this season from .014 to .02. This should help materially to reduce the danger of excessive spray residue to those who follow the county spray service recommendations carefully.



Pennsylvania Farmers' cash income is e[...] distributed throughout the entire year

Every Month is "HARVEST TIME" in Pennsylvania

THE failure of a crop or market ruinous in many farming areas, not in Pennsylvania. It is an astoni[...] fact that the average Pennsylvania far[...] so widely diversified that not less than[...] of the year's cash income is received the leanest month, not more than 10[...] the fattest month.

Among all the states, Pennsylvania r[...] second in farm population; second in value of farm gardens; third in the valu[...] greenhouse products; fourth in potato[...] grape production; fifth in eggs and a[...] . . . And so on down through the li[...] important farm enterprises, with Penn[...]vania always in the top tier of states.

Naturally, these values exist in *marketability* of Pennsylvania produ[...] Through the Pennsylvania Railroad, Pennsylvania farmer reaches more [...] half the country's total population—[...] thirds of its wealth. And fast freight[...] rigid schedules make the trip to any [...] of this vast market a matter of hours.

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Cauliflower	.60	2.00	3.50
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[W]HEN we were boys on the farm there was a big cake of tar [...] on the market—called "Grand[pa'] Wonder Soap". There wasn't any [...]ful drugstore scent about this [...], just tar! On the wrapper was [a] rugged genial smile of a fine [...]ing old grandpa. There wasn't [a] claim that the bar contained any [...] from islands of the tropical sea [...] a generous piece to lay on the [...]hblock for everyday use, slip into [the] tub on Saturday night, bring a [...]k's dirt out of the youngsters' [...], get results on neck and ears. [It] was a household institution of the [...]ble sort that commanded the re[spe]ct of the times.

Here and there over the countryside, may be back of the barn in a [pa]tch of Jimson weeds, one would [see] the little old linchpin wagons [...]efully discarded by later gener[atio]ns for something better, rugged [her]oic old implements that many a [...] had bounced their journeys a [str]aightaway trip of a hundred miles [and] back on some doughty errand of [the] day. On either side of that old [to]ngue pulled a brute in old times [th]at was tough, versatile—go-getters! [The] "log cabin" in those days had large [lin]ks, long links, something to loop [ar]ound the end of a log and hook to [the] doubletrees to "snake" logs. We [ha]ve it on the farm yet, a useful chain [an]d kind of a moral factor whenever [w]e use it.

The dry cows, yearlings and twos [ra]n around the rick" in winter, the [cal]ves had their leantos, the cows stood in a row [in] the stable each with a chain round her neck [an]d a ring that slipped up and down on a peeled [hic]kory pole. Geese and ducks housed their stub[bor]n backs in some humble quarters and register[ed] their bits of gain and thrift in the common [ru]gged cause.

Pigs and Precedent

The hoghouse stood hard by, in fact somewhat [to]o hard by and later was moved. Think of the [bu]ttermilk, the dishwater, the peelings, the speck[le]d apples when families ran ten, a dozen, maybe [fi]fteen around the table—not a bit of doubt the [bu]ttermilk route, the dishwater path to that hog[ho]use was mostly trudged by dutiful young feet [tr]ained in the ways of industry, practical righteous[ne]ss. The old carriage house is here still, we like to [se]e the old structure on a solid cement foundation, [fu]ll of farm implements: it was with something of a [re]verential aim that Hiram himself reroofed it [f]our years ago with shingles, drove every nail.

In the legal fabric of the present day we have [w]hat is called precedent; it has been referred to [a] million times and will be referred to a million [ti]mes more. The most learned lawyers and the most exalted judges quote precedent, hand down their decisions by precedent. Suppose some modern state takes a notion to "codify" its laws, in a large way it just hammers out new stuff out of the enduring iron and bronze of long legal usage. Legislators love to tamper with laws, grind out new trash in the name of law, multiply statutes without number and without end, but when all has been said and done, the simple law woven, wrought, fashioned by the endless chain of grandsires back to the dawn of history is the roundest legal stuff under heaven.

In the upset situation of the individual in our present era of progress, strife and expansion it is a grief to see so many men relentlessly and firmly set back and in a more unfortunate fix than when they started out in life as youths, more unhappy in a business way and worth less than when they first threw off the quiet serene restraints that grandfathers had learned from their grandfathers. The individual has inflated his desires and purposes and sailed high over deep water until his position becomes like the proud and fragile dirigible balloons that one after another "stand by for a crash."

In financial gettings, in social life, in the agricultural line there has been much glorification of the unusual accomplishment. A demonstration wood chopper came to our town and he was such a humdinging chopper that it was foolhardy for any bystander to chop against him—yet when some unusually apt farmer makes an outstanding success it is sort of assumed and kinda taken for granted that the whole crowd otta tumble right after something of the sort and make a killing of glorious fame. Not long ago a man in our county seat died rather suddenly, a man who has conducted a large business and employed many workmen, yet his debts could not be paid because his affairs were blanketed with mortgages. Thousands of men who go it strong cannot stand their own pace that innocent bystanders admire, covet and pine for.

If we were all to go about the progressive speed and the expansive production and the practical money scooping that is implied in so much of the stuff we hear and read about the world would be fifty times too small to contain the great splurge. A substantial feature of farm stability is the paid-out, paid-up, cash-as-you-go, one-farm farmer; it is something that any youth starting out can attain before long if he looks to his conservative, "stiddy" forbears for a pattern. Hiram Dobbin.

T. A. Buttar 995, English (019890R), American Association No. 776690, is the imported Shropshire stud ram heading the flock at The Pennsylvania State College. This ram was dropped in 1931. He won second prize at the Inverness Highland Show last year. Mr. Buttar signed the export certificate for this ram on September 17th, 1932; he was about the last ram Mr. Buttar personally sent to America from Corston, Coupar Angus, Perthshire, Scotland, the home of the internationally known Shropshire breeder. W. L. Henning.

What Our Readers Say

—o—

A Shack Dweller Replies

I WONDER if you will publish an answer to the article in Pennsylvania Farmer about "Shack Dwellers."

I am a "Shack Dweller." I have worked hard all my life. I have been the hired man in the field all day, not every day, but all through potato planting and digging, through hay time and harvest. I have always done all my own housework, raised chickens, six children of my own and a child of my dead sister.

I never stole nor allowed my children to steal. We were unable to make out on the farm, so eight years ago we moved into town, made a good living until the depression. We paid our rent when due, had a lot of friends. During the summer of 1931 hard luck struck us and has dogged our steps since.

During the fall of 1931 I went to the ex-mayor and asked him for some of the apples and pears that were lying on the ground. He said, "No, I will let them rot before I will give one away." He had a large orchard and I saw lots of rich folks who own their own homes go there and get apples. They stole them. I asked for them, but got none.

At Christmas time I went to see folks' trees. They passed apples to me. I asked, "Where did you get your nice apples?"

They said, "From the orchard last fall."

I said, "I asked for some, but he said no."

They said, "We didn't ask, just took them. I got seven baskets."

More than a hundred baskets of apples were stolen and not by "Shack Dwellers."

One day in February I took a short cut through the orchard and there must have been more than a hundred baskets of apples rotted, and my children went to bed every night hungry, because I would rather ask for apples than steal them.

Hilda Richmond thinks because one or two "Shack Dwellers" will steal that they all will. I don't think that because one neighbor steals they all will.

I can't find in the Good Book where it says, "Thou shalt not be poor," but it does say, "The poor you will have with you always." Grace Scott.

—o—

A Movable Pen

L. C. MADISON, Swine Specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, offers a practical method of making a movable pig pen. Take rough boards, he suggests, and make a pen 12x8 feet. At one end place a pipe over which to slip old buggy wheels. At the other end place a few handles. Short braces at one end will support cross pieces on which corn stover or weeds may be thrown for shade. The pen being mounted on wheels at one end can be moved even when the pigs are in it to new pasture. It is a sanitary method of handling a bunch of pigs at little cost. Miles Horst.

—o—

The History of Your Farm

A NUMBER of country children became interested in writing the history of the farms on which they lived, and turned out really creditable accounts. They had to have help in getting the line of owners, but some of the parents had abstracts of title so it was not hard with a little adult help to trace the farm from the government down to the present owner. Along with the names of the owners were bits of interesting history. One farm had been the site of a flourishing little town, another had boasted a mill and mill pond, another was an old camp meeting ground, another had had a large church congregation in a fine church in other years almost every one had a bit of history worth writing down. Some had Indian traditions of forts and camps and feuds and battles, some had belonged to noted people, but all were interesting to the children and their parents.

It stirred up family pride, furnished good times for the young historians and resulted in some well-written accounts being published in the local papers to be saved for future generations to read. But first the little histories were used as school readers after they had been printed or type written. H. R.

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UNTAXED WHEAT

POULTRYMEN who buy wheat to feed are asking whether they must pay a tax on it. No. The Act exempts wheat used for feed even when ground or cracked not in the form of flour.

NORTHERN LAMBS

SOUTHERN spring lambs come to market largely in June and are usually out of the way by the middle of July. Northern producers who have figured that there is more money in early lambs have had to meet the competition of the better southern product, and they are now doubtful about the profit. In all probability the northern lambs which come to market after the southern are out of the way will make more money than those which have to compete with them. It looks that way this year at least.

NO COMPULSION

ONE reader says that he will not reduce his wheat acreage because he does not want to accept any share of the moral responsibility for a possible shortage of bread. He thinks that if acreage should be reduced, and then the crop should fail, there might not be enough bread and he would be in part responsible for human want. Most of us regard the possibility he mentions as the responsibility of those who devised the reduction plan. But if any farmer feels as this one does he should simply go on farming as usual, for nobody is compelled to reduce his wheat acreage or his planting of any other crop.

MUCH POULTRY WISDOM

AT the summer meeting of Pennsylvania poultrymen, held at State College, August 21st, 22nd and 23rd, twenty-three speakers who call a hen a bird will enlighten each other and the common run of poultrymen who still speak of a hen as a hen. All of the subjects are of interest to many and some of them of interest to everybody. The interior of the egg, for instance, is of universal interest. So is "How to Stop Poultry Thieving." Even those whose poultry raising consists of raising it from the roost will be interested in that. We hope there's no "catch" in the speaker's recipe; for we recall the ancient recipe to keep a hoss from slobbering—teach him to spit—and fear this speaker is up against the same sort of a problem. Poultrymen from other states are welcome and will be treated as long as the Pennsylvania fellows have anything.

TO FIX BUTTER PRICES

THE creamery buttermakers of the country have formulated a code which provides for a method of "establishing official butter prices on a weekly basis." This is to be done by a council of ten men, five representing manufacturers and five representing producers. We understood that the original purpose was merely to attempt to express a weekly price basis on which contracts could be made at such premiums or discounts as market conditions warrant, and this might be a convenience in trading; but the new code presents a straight price-fixing system. Those who propose any such plan are wasting time if not doing something worse. Price fixing and maintenance by any council or committee is an impossibility, a lesson all of us should have learned by this time.

A DOMESTIC AFFAIR

NAT C. MURRAY, who is one of the ablest grain statisticians in the world, estimates the yield of winter wheat at 327,000,000 bushels and the yield of spring wheat at 181,000,000 bushels. The Department of Agriculture estimates the yield of winter wheat at 335,000,000 bushels and the yield of spring wheat at 160,914,000 bushels. These estimates, in totals not far apart, show that this year's crop is 150,000,000 bushels or more below the current year's consumption, provided of course that consumption is at the usual rate. Never before within our memory has a crop been below that year's home requirements. Consumption may not be at the usual rate on account of higher prices for bread, due to taxation and higher cost of everything that goes into bread. On the other side wheat from a short crop usually makes low yields of flour. The wheat situation for this crop year will be a domestic affair, with home prices above the world's level, tariff prohibiting imports and prices keeping down exports.

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT

IN 1896 Germany prohibited trading in grain for future delivery. About four years later, after a thorough trial, that law was repealed and trading in futures has been in effect ever since. Recently the dictator Hitler issued a decree prohibiting future trading. Now all concerned are protesting because without this modern means of price insurance the cost of marketing grain and its products has increased. Costs must always increase as the risks of any business are enlarged. The grain dealer, in Germany, this country or anywhere, cannot do business on a narrow margin if he cannot insure the future price of what he buys. Nor can banks safely finance dealers if there is no insurance against heavy loss by market fluctuations in the period between purchase and sale of the commodity. Such insurance is absolutely essential to narrow margins between the grower and the market. There may be some other way to get it, but thus far the cheapest and best way is through open trading in future deliveries, whereby the opinions of all men as to values are summed up and expressed in the price.

ACREAGE REDUCTION

THE acreage reduction program is based on the area sown, not on the area harvested. According to official estimates winter wheat for this year's crop was sown on 39,985,000 acres. Spring wheat seeding is estimated by other authority at 21,367,000 acres. So the 20 per cent reduction which the Secretary of Agriculture thinks necessary means over 12,000,000 acres. There are several things which now appear to stand in the way of such a reduction. One of them is the indefinite amount the wheat grower may expect to realize by reducing his acreage. This is necessarily indefinite under the law. The grower's compensation is to be based on his average acreage for the past five years and paid only on that part of his production consumed in this country, which is usually 60 per cent or more—this year no doubt much more. Another obstacle to reduction is the current and future price of wheat. Producers in low cost regions will naturally figure that they can get more out of a crop of dollar or near dollar wheat than they can get by not growing it. A third influence is that farmers are reluctant to leave land uncropped or to disturb an established rotation. They are accustomed to taking chances on crops, too, and a sure thing in that line is not so attractive as is generally supposed. On the whole we do not expect to see this country's wheat acreage reduced 12,000,000 acres, or even half of it unless the price goes away down, and there is no reason to expect that before seed-time.

A WELSH BULL

ONE of our reports this week comes all the way from Wales. William Davies, a farm hand near Bethesda, North Wales, was "fetching a bull from the field" when it attacked him. John Owens, a quarryman of Tregarth, saw the attack and tried to drive the bull away with a stick, but the animal became more infuriated. Then Owens jumped on the bull's back and managed to grab the ring and control the bull. Davies bled profusely and "received several stitches from a doctor," but no other particulars are given. Owens was unhurt save a few scratches.

July 3rd Arthur Summerson, Leidy, Pa., attempted to drive away from his premises a bull belonging to a neighbor. He was armed with a pitchfork but as usual it proved a poor defense. The bull knocked Mr. Summerson down but was finally driven away by a bystander, who seized a 2x4 scantling as he ran to the rescue. Mr. Summerson was gored in the abdomen, chest and back and his condition is reported as serious. The best weapon with which to drive away a strange bull is a faithful dog.

JULY 26, 27, 28

PENNSYLVANIA'S Agricultural Extension Service is prepared to cooperate to the proper limit in the initiation of the crop acreage reductions proposed by the Agricultural Adjustment Act. That is the giving of all information helpful to farmers and to the Administration. The tobacco campaign of information is now well under way but it is of concern to only a few counties. The wheat campaign of information is just beginning. It will be carried out all over the state on July 26th, 27th and 28th, or on such of these days as may be necessary to reach all farmers. Meetings will be called at which all available information will be given and at which organizations of growers will be formed. The representatives chosen by farmers at these meetings will then form the county or regional organizations necessary to administer the Act in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. These two bodies will administer the Act under such director or directors as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may appoint. In this way the Extension Service will not be responsible for administrative or regulatory work, and this is as it should be. That work will be in the hands of those to whom it properly belongs, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the cooperating organizations. See your county agent or county papers for information as to local meetings of wheat growers.

New Jersey Farm Comment

NOT for several seasons have Jersey's potato growers been optimistic over the season's outlook as they are as it is written.

Strong demand for their product that is of good quality and less than normal size, with prices varying around $3 per hundred three and four times better than those of a year ago this time are the most encouraging sights from the growers' standpoint.

Moreover, the majority of the growers and dealers have united to form the Potato Sales Company, the "New Deal" organization which its sponsors hope will put an end to, or greatly minimize, the ruthless price cutting which in past years has been responsible for tremendous losses to growers and dealers, particularly the former.

The office of the Potato Sales Company, which is to serve as one central price-quoting and sales agency for all cooperating farmers and dealers, has already been opened in Hightstown. In charge is Oscar J. Walker, who has had many years experience in selling Jersey potatoes. Formerly associated with the Monmouth County Farmers Exchange, and with Chamberlain and Barclay of Salisbury, Mr. Walker now has his own brokerage office in New York.

South Jersey dealers have already agreed to cooperate with the Potato Sales Company in its efforts to stabilize the industry and to maintain fair prices. The South Jersey dealers, and county agents in Salem and Cumberland counties, will be kept informed by telegraph of potato prices being quoted in Central Jersey. Agreement has been reached whereby there will be no under-selling.

Self-Reliance

Leading newspapers throughout this important Central Jersey potato belt have praised the growers and dealers for working out a plan for overcoming chaotic conditions in their industry. An Asbury Park Press editorial says the growers have shown a spirit of self-reliance unknown to many of the nation's larger industries." After outlining details of the "New Deal," the editorial says, "While western agriculture, oil, cotton, coal and dozens of other large-scale industries have relied on the government to regulate them and guarantee profits with price-fixing devices, the Jersey potato men have framed their own system. . . Marketing has been placed upon a scientific basis. . . Not only are we glad that the potato growers showed the spirit of self-sufficiency, avoiding the necessity of help from the government, but we commend them for their independence. Whatever profits accrue from their organized marketing plan will be amply deserved. The potato men have administered their own 'New Deal'."

Such newspapers as the Trenton Times, New Brunswick Home News, Freehold Transcrip, and Elmer Times also have commended the growers and dealers for the efforts they are making to solve their economic problems.

* * *

Milk Control Board

SPEAKING during a hearing of the State Milk Control Board held last week in Trenton, William B. Duryee told distributors that the Board would not tolerate practices that are against the interests of producers or consumers.

"Although there has been general cooperation with the Board," Mr. Duryee said, "some dealers have shown an indisposition to comply with the Board's rulings, particularly in regard to payments of producers. Those who are not complying are playing a very dangerous game. The practice of paying producers 'on account' is an indication of a dealer's unwillingness to comply with the regulations."

Mr. Duryee said further that the Board would be "forced" to establish maximum prices if some dealers continue to pay "considerably in excess of the Board's minimum rates and to say that these rates have been met by the Board." He added that much effort had been expended by the Board in carrying out its policy of giving the distributors a square deal.

The question of federal regulation of the dairy industry serving Philadelphia was injected into the hearing when Roland S. Morris, former ambassador to Japan, and now representative of Philadelphia distributors, said he had advised his clients to make payments to farmers on account, pending expected federal regulation. He added that, in view of Mr. Duryee's advice, he would reverse his previous stand in advising his clients.

"No federal organization has been created yet," Mr. Duryee said, adding that "the New Jersey Milk Control Board intends to continue carrying out the responsibilities placed upon it by the Legislature. The Board is the only organization regulating the milk industry in New Jersey."

During the hearing, attention was called to the fact that by decision of the New York State Court of Appeals, the constitutionality of the law creating a New York Control Board had been upheld. Speaking of this, Mr. Duryee pointed out that the New Jersey Board is patterned after the New York Board, adding "this decision has placed another brace under the platform that we are standing on."

* * *

Dutch Elm Disease

THE campaign started two weeks ago to eradicate an outbreak of the deadly Dutch elm disease was being fought along greatly extended lines this week as it became apparent that this threat to a continuance of all elm tree growth in New Jersey and other northeastern states may have infected elms in the counties of Hudson, Bergen, Union and Somerset as well as in Essex, where it was first discovered.

Dr. R. P. White, ornamental plant pathologist at the Experiment Station, reported that specimen twigs from more than fifty suspected trees have been sent to the Dutch Elm Disease Laboratory at Wooster, Ohio, where the laboratory examinations necessary to determine positively that the disease is present are being made. Positive identification of nine diseased elms in Maplewood, South Orange and East Orange, Essex county, has already been made.

* * *

Dairy Day

GOV. A. HARRY MOORE has been invited to address dairy farmers of New Jersey when they gather at historic Washington Crossing Park, August 3rd, for the annual Field Day of the State Dairy Committee. Problems of the dairy industry and efforts that are being taken to solve them will be discussed during the day.

State Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee, who also is a member and secretary of the State Milk Control Board, will have a report to make on the program and accomplishments of the Board.

County organizations of dairy farmers have been invited to hold meetings during the Field Day. The committee planning the affair includes J. L. Young of the State Department of Agriculture, J. Elliott Hall of Morristown, W. W. Elliott of Andover, Roy C. Patrick of Quinton, and Joseph Rogers of Wrightstown.

* * *

Briefs of the Fortnight

ELMER H. WENE, Vineland poultryman, is re-elected president of the State Board of Agriculture, and H. Norman Fogg of Hancock's Bridge is elected vice-president, succeeding former State Senator Elmmor Roberts of Moorestown, at a reorganization meeting of the Board. Richard D. Barclay of Riverton and Staats C. Stillwell of Freehold are sworn in as new members, succeeding Mr. Roberts and Andrew R. Scully of Neshanic Station.

Directors of the Hammonton Peach Auction Market report that this year they will hire a federal inspector for the duration of their season, which is expected to begin about August 1st.

Cumberland County Agricultural Agent D. M. Babbitt reports that, despite rumors to the contrary, potato seed certification will be carried on this year as in the past and with no major change in rules.

State Extension Poultryman L. M. Black shows Atlantic county poultrymen how to tattoo their chickens to comply with State Police rules for poultry flock registration.

The State Department of Agriculture reports that despite curtailment of the federal market news service it will continue to issue useful market news information to newspapers and individual producers in New Jersey.

Harold Braddock of Montclair is appointed general manager of the United Milk Producers' Association of New Jersey.

In a report on the forthcoming poultry show of the Atlantic County Fair, the fair directors announce that the judges will be Prof. W. C. Thompson, L. M. Black, J. C. Taylor, W. H. Allen, Charles Cane and J. H. Wolseiffer—all of whom are well known to poultrymen of New Jersey and many other states. The Atlantic Show is recognized as one of the largest and best production poultry shows in the country.

Ninety-nine-year-old William (Uncle Billy) Ridgway of Mullica Hill wins the praise of a large group of onlookers for his demonstration on the Charles Hazelton Farm of how the farmers of 100 years ago harvested grains with cradles and used bands of straw instead of twine to bind the sheaves.

Reminding Atlantic County farmers that hog cholera caused them serious losses in 1932, County Agent John E. Brockett urges them to vaccinate their swine now as a preventive of this infection.

The State Department of Agriculture announces that fees charged for participation in its poultry standardization program are to be reduced, effective September 1st.

Take Your Choice—When You Go to The World Fair

Hotel Room with Bath *or* a Country Club Cottage

HUNDREDS of our readers already have made reservations to see the World Fair in Chicago the Pennsylvania Farmer Way. So many have asked for space at our summer cottage village—Beacon City—that we have had to take care of the overflow at hotels.

We spent last week in Chicago, dividing our time between the Pennsylvania Farmer folks staying at Beacon City and those at the hotel. Each group was enthusiastic about the living accommodations, the fair, the side trips—everything. Neither would admit that the other crowd could possibly be having as good a time as they were.

SAME PRICE—HOTEL OR COTTAGE

Everyone who goes the Pennsylvania Farmer way hereafter may stay either at Beacon City or at a high class hotel. Either way, the same complete service is offered.

If you stay at Beacon City you will commute to the Exposition on the fast electric trains. If you stay at the hotel, you will travel back and forth on comfortable buses, riding twice each day along world famous Michigan Boulevard and Lakeshore Drive. Our beautiful Hotel is the Sheridan Plaza, which is located in the 4600 block north, about three squares from Lake Michigan.

BY RAIL

If you prefer to go by rail, you are invited to join one of our remaining all-expense rail trips. The rates quoted from the various starting points cover every necessary expense for the round trip. Someone else makes all arrangements and relieves you of every travel detail. The cost is the **reservation deposit of $10.00 plus the following final payment:**

5 DAY TOUR
Half Week in Chicago
August 8—13 Tour

PITTSBURGH	$39.75
ALTOONA	42.80
HARRISBURG	47.85
LANCASTER	48.25
PHILADELPHIA	49.80

8 DAY TOUR
Full Week in Chicago
August 19—27 Tour

PITTSBURGH	$56.95
ALTOONA	59.00
HARRISBURG	64.20
LANCASTER	65.20
PHILADELPHIA	67.00

BY AUTOMOBILE

If you prefer to drive your own car, plan to arrive at Chicago on Sunday afternoon for the full week period, from Sunday afternoon to Saturday morning. For the half week period, plan to arrive in Chicago on Sunday afternoon for the first half of the week, or on Wednesday afternoon for the last half. You may go any week, by making advance reservations.

For the full week in Chicago, the cost is the reservation deposit of $10.00 plus the final payment of $27.50. For the half week period the cost is the reservation deposit of $10.00 plus the final payment of $12.50. These rates cover meals and lodging in Chicago for the period chosen, daily transportation between Beacon City or the hotel and the Exposition grounds, Fair admission guide and lecture service. The cost is the same, whether you stay at the hotel or at Beacon City. Lower rates for children under eight.

To be sure of getting accommodations, make your reservation at once. Or write for further information and our new publication, "The Low Down on the World Fair" written by the Pennsylvania Farmer Tour Manager after two trips to the Fair. There is no obligation. Simply address TOUR MANAGER, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 7301 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Saddles and Lariats

By Lewis B. Miller

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SYNOPSIS

In the spring of 1851 a Tennessee youth riding westward over the plains of central Texas came to a settler's cabin where, as he prepared to spend the night, he learned that the settler and his slave had been up most of two nights to guard the place from Indians who were on the warpath; also that three men were buying cattle in the vicinity for the purpose of driving them over the Rockies to California, where they hoped to sell the animals at a big profit. This interested the boy who saw a possible chance to get to California. Accordingly he followed the cattlemen, eventually catching up and getting a job helping them drive cattle. He stated that he had been referred to them by the settler whose name was Adams. After buying a herd of cattle the group started out on the long trail to California, the youth Jess Holloway soon mustering the work connected with the job. They passed near the Adams ranch and found the place deserted. A neighbor informed them that the family had migrated to Salt Lake on the order of a Mormon official. Pressing onward the owners of the big drove hope to cross the Rockies before cold weather. To avoid loss it is necessary that the cattle be counted every two or three days. Ed Simpson, their best rider, is injured while breaking an "outlaw" horse to ride. Two nights after Ed. Simpson's misfortune a heavy storm scatters the cattle but all are finally recovered. Heavy rains falling almost every day cause much trouble in getting the steers over the swollen creeks and rivers. Two new hands are employed, one a half-breed named Patterson and the other a full-blooded Choctaw called Hawk Tail. A daylight stampede takes place and Jess distinguishes himself by checking the leaders and tying up the herd in a circle. The party now approach the Arkansas River a few miles above Fort Gibson. Between twenty and thirty caravans are ahead of them waiting to cross the river. One night the cattle start a stampede and head for the camp.

THERE had been a large fire at supper-time. Most of it had now burnt out, but there were many blazing chunks, ends of burnt sticks, lying all around where the fire had been. As the fleeing cattle came closer, Jess seized a fiery chunk and stood waving it to frighten them away. Burgess promptly did the same, and so did all the others standing near, Gregory and Johnson among them.

Granny was still climbing—climbing as fast as he could. The nearer the stampeding steers came the higher he climbed. But by chance he stepped on a dead limb, which snapped off and let him come crashing through the tree-top to the ground!

The Deserter, rolled in his blanket, was still lying where he had thrown himself down at bed-time. And, incredible as it seems, with that frightful uproar around him, he was still sleeping peacefully—sleepyhead that he was. He was lying back in the shadow, and nobody had noticed him.

But as the fat cook came crashing to the ground, he fell squarely on top of the Deserter. Thanks to what he had fallen on, Granny was not hurt. But the former soldier was awakened— very rudely awakened—and he promptly began to swear. But on discovering what was taking place around him, he suddenly quit swearing and went to climbing. Up one tree he went, as fast as he could, and up another went the cook, almost as fast.

As the steers came down, thundering and bellowing upon the camp, the men still on the ground stood waving their blazing fire-brands wildly. Some, Jess among them, waved blazing chunks with one hand, while with the other they hurled other blazing chunks at the wild-eyed leaders of the stampede. The steers split apart and thundered on, passing by on both sides of the camp.

All the men, both those on the ground and the two in trees, kept yelling frantically, and those on the ground kept waving and hurling their fire. But in spite of that the tent, which stood several yards back, was quickly pushed down and trampled into the ground.

Still the cattle went thundering by on both sides, hundreds and thousands of them. Their trampling, their terrified bellowings and their crashing through some near-by brush added to the uproar that filled the air.

As the divided animals kept crowding closer to the camp, on both sides, the men in the tree-tops kept climbing higher. Unfortunately for Granny, he had chosen a small tree—little more than a big sapling—which, under his weight, suddenly bent over and left him hanging head down. The cattle were rushing by on both sides of the tree, and rubbing against it, and his frightened head was only a foot or two above their horns. The sapling was bending and swaying, and Granny was swinging back and forth and also bobbing up and down. Jess, busy as he was with his fire-throwing and fire-waving, noticed the inverted cook hanging wild-eyed over the cattle, and he scarcely knew whether to laugh at the comical figure or to be alarmed for him. But nothing could be done.

Closer and still closer the divided stream of fleeing steers kept pressing upon the camp. More than once the wagon, big and heavy as it was, seemed on the point of being overturned. The men on the ground not only yelled and waved their fire-brands, some of them also firing their six-shooters in the air, but they actually had to beat off the terror-crazed brutes with their blazing chunks.

Fast as the cattle ran, it was several minutes before all of the eight thousand head had swept by. And the time seemed much longer than it really was to the men who were fighting them off.

When at length steers had ceased to pass, Jess turned again to look for the cook. Granny was still hanging head down, on his bent, swaying sapling. The Deserter soon descended from his perch of safety, but Granny could not come.

"Just look yonder, boys!" cried Phil Gregory. "If that doesn't look like a big, fat overgrown 'possum hanging to that sapling, what does it look like?"

The discovery of the cook's embarrassing situation was the signal for a shower of jokes.

"Come and ease me down, boys, some of you!" pleaded the inverted Granny. "'I cain't climb backwards, the way this saplin' has bowed over with me! All I can possibly do is to hang on for dear life, and that's just what I am doin'."

But this was too good an opportunity to miss. Everybody had to offer some advice.

"Granny, let all holts go, and light on your feet like a cat!" suggested Dick McCarty.

"Try jumping up and down, and maybe the tree will break with you," somebody else advised.

"What's the use of tellin' me what to do, boys? Don't you see I cain't do a thing but hang on?" demanded the exasperated cook. "And if I hang here much longer, the blood's likely to flow to my head and make me so dizzy I'll fall on my head and break my neck. You know how fat I am. And then who'll do the cookin' for you, boys?"

"Hang where you are!" growled the Deserter. "It serves you just right for fallin' on top of me, you great, big toad-frog! You smashed me as flat as a pancake, and nearly cracked some of my ribs!"

"'General," laughed Jess, "'if you had any feeling of pity in your heart for a suffering fellow-mortal, you'd go there and lie down and let Granny fall on you again. You'd be ever so much softer than the ground."

But the information that the cook had actually fallen upon the sleepy-headed Deserter so endeared Granny to the cowboys that they now went to his rescue, bending the sapling lower till he could drop to the ground.

The night, being cloudy, was now very dark. Much of the camp-fire had been scattered—thrown at the steers. Jess and others went out to where their horses had been staked. When they returned, Jess said:

"Mr. Burgess, not much chance for us to do anything till daylight. Every hoof's gone, even the hobbled yoke-cattle. We're all afoot."

"So I supposed," answered the head of the outfit, quietly. "Well, there's no help for it. We couldn't have done a thing to speak of till daylight anyhow. I hope the cattle won't scatter much."

The Bar-Circle herd had not been among those that had run by the camp. But the stampeded steers had made straight toward the Bar-Circle cattle, and they, too, had soon joined in the stampede. The night-riders had not returned to camp, which meant that they had run with their herd.

Some of the men at the camp, especially the sleepy-headed Deserter, soon sought their blankets again, but Jess and the others sat around the fire talking over the exciting experiences they had just passed through. They ate breakfast while it was still dark, and at the first streaks of dawn all saddled their bridles and set out in the direction the stampeded animals had taken. The two night-herders had not yet returned.

For hours the party on foot kept tramping in quest of their horses. After they had walked several miles, without finding a single horse, Gregory suggested that they could have gone to some of the other camps and borrowed animals to ride. All agreed that that would have been better; but as that they had made a start on foot they kept on.

At last, when the sun was high, they came upon their little drove of horses, all grazing quietly. The animals that had pulled up their stakes were not among them. With no small difficulty the men succeeded in catching a horse apiece, and having mounted, they drove the loose animals back to camp.

Then they saddled up and set off for the serious work of the day—finding and bringing back the cattle.

After riding a few miles, they met a party of cowboys from one of the other outfits whose herd had stampeded. Not having lost their lariat horses, these men had got an early start, and were returning with several hundred head of the runaway cattle. Among them were many that belong the bar-circle.

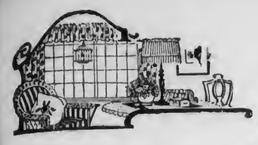
Hurrying on, the Bar-Circle party were not long in meeting their own night-herders. These two men were returning with about five hundred steers. They reported that not only were the Bar-Circle cattle mixed with the three other stampeded droves, but that all the stampeded cattle had scattered badly, having run in many directions.

And so it proved. The whole of that day, as well as of the two following days, was spent in rounding up and driving back the runaway animals. There were more than ten thousand of the steers that had stampeded, but four sets of cowboys were scouring the country far and near in search of them. The cattle were hopelessly mixed, and for the fact that every animal wore the road-brand of its own herd, separating them would have been impossible.

As it was, even with the hearty co-operation of the four outfits, three whole days went by before the stampeded cattle were all brought back and divided into their respective herds. Some of the steers were found more than twenty miles away.

(To be continued.)

Al Acres — *By Leet*



The Farm Home

Every Home Needs a Bathroom

By DORIS W. McCRAY

CHILDREN like to be clean—and grown-ups, too. After a hard day in the hay-field, there is nothing quite as fine as to step under a shower, feel the water rinse the dust out of your eyes, feel it fall cool and refreshing, rub vigorously with a cake of soap, and emerge completely clean! A shower is the very best for a shampoo—no bother stooping over the wash basin. At other times, a bathing cap keeps the hair curled. After a hot day, stirring jam, one certainly needs this invigoration, to be able to face the evening chores.

The very best way to teach children to be clean is to supply them with proper facilities for bathing, a soap that lathers up, even in hard water, and a big thick bath towel. Early training is important. A daily bath for baby, carried on through childhood is an excellent idea (if it is only possible) since youngsters do get into all kinds of dirt while playing. Late in the afternoon, when they are tired and cross, a bit bored, and very hot, one is amazed at the effect of turning them under the shower, or even the garden hose, garbed in bathing suits or old coveralls.

Left alone, a child will take a bath as merely a matter of pleasure. Perhaps this would be a better attitude for us grown-ups intent upon washing away dirt and germs (which might cause illness) in the fewest possible minutes.

Luxuries and Necessities

The men enjoy most a shower installed in the barn, the cellar, or an unused closet three feet square, lined with galvanized tin or canvas, with a tight floor and drain. A galvanized tank with faucet and attached hose and brush can be used. This same brush and hose can be put on the bath tub faucet.

Here is an idea which may be new to you. If there is no possibility of having a bathroom complete, with all its fittings, get it piecemeal. A water system, a faucet in the kitchen, and a shower. Later a downstairs lavatory for the men to wash their hands. Where the family is large, it is a great convenience to have the toilet in a separate room, perhaps a coat closet or cubby under the stairs.

The bath tub is a real luxury, for what is so restful as to lie relaxed, thinking of nothing at all? A hot bath when one is coming down with a cold, accompanied by hot lemonade, are doctor's orders. We try to prevent colds by building health with good food, sunshine, cod-liver oil, and frequent baths. When some member of the family comes in drenched from rain and sleet, he is thoroughly warmed by a bath.

Let us consider what we want in a bath room. Perhaps our ideal is already realized, and only new curtains are needed. With plumbing fixtures white, walls a neutral tint of enamel paint or small figured water-proof wallpaper, tan, green or gray, towels may be a different color for each member of the family. The floor, if linoleum covered, may furnish different color schemes for several years.

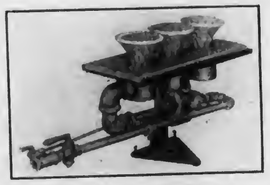
A shelf or cupboard for towels saves much annoyance; a cupboard for soap, scouring powder, toothpaste, and shaving cream: a separate cupboard or shelf for medicines; and one, padlocked, for poisonous antiseptics.

A thick, washable rug is comfortable; and some kind of heater is a help in dressing small children, unless there is good furnace heat or the bathroom is next to the kitchen and may be heated by the range.

Hot water, from the kitchen range tank, or from a kerosene heater is far nicer, if delivered by a faucet, instead of lugged in wash boiler and teakettle. One farm wife, faced with the problem of family baths with no water piped in the house, had a bath tub placed right in the kitchen, with a hinged table-top that swings up and hooks to the wall above, and a flowered curtain around the tub. She has no faucets, but a drain piped outdoors, to carry away the waste water.

It is economical when installing plumbing, to have supply and waste pipes near each other, as when the bath room is directly above the kitchen. To safeguard against freezing, all supply pipes should be set against inside partitions. One can keep drain pipes in good condition by frequently flushing with boiling water, chloride of lime, lye, or a cleansing compound prepared for the purpose.

An attractive bathroom is a housekeeper's pride and the care given it is well repaid, not only from the sanitary standpoint, but because somehow its gleaming porcelain and well-shined fixtures, as well as its fresh dainty linen, reflect the standards of the home.



The Heating Problem

HERE is a gas burner that will fit into your kitchen range and helps solve the problem of heating water. Perhaps your coal or wood range is too new to be discarded. This range burner slips right into place without fuss or bother. In case you want to get a thermostat to regulate the room temperature, you can have even heat in the kitchen. You can have a big hot fire for cookies and pies, or a very slow fire for angel food cake, and cook over the stove top, just as usual. And it is the solution for heating bath water since you can have plenty of heat with just a touch of the finger.

Jams and Jellies

Sour Cherry and Blackberry Jam.—Four cups (2 lbs.) prepared fruit, seven and one-half cups (3¼ lbs.) sugar, one-half bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare fruit, pit about one and one-fourth pounds fully ripe cherries. Crush thoroughly or grind. Grind about one quart fully ripe blackberries, or crush completely one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to a pulp. Combine fruits.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard one minute. Remove from fire and stir in fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just five minutes to cool slightly to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once.

* * *

Red Raspberry and Current Jelly.—Four and one-half cups (2½ lbs.) juice, seven cups (3 lbs.) sugar, one-half bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, crush thoroughly about two and one-half quarts (3½ pounds) fully ripe currants and raspberries in equal amounts. Add one-half cup water, and bring just to a boil. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan; mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard one-half minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once.

* * *

Loganberry Jelly.—Four cups (2 lbs.) juice, seven and one-half cups (3¼ lbs.) sugar, one bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, crush thoroughly or grind about three quarts fully ripe berries. Place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard one-half minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once.

* * *

Currant Jam, Gooseberry Jam.—Four cups (2 lbs.) crushed fruit, one-half cup water, seven and one-half cups (3¼ lbs.) sugar, one-half bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare fruit, crush thoroughly or grind about two pounds fully ripe fruit; measure into large kettle. With red currants, add one-half cup water; stir until mixture boils. (With black currants, use three-fourths cup water.) Simmer, covered, 15 minutes. Add sugar, mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard one minute. Remove from fire and stir in fruit pectin. Skim; pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once.

Saturday Night

A BIG problem in the farm home is lack of equipment for baths. Perhaps you have solved your problem with some makeshift facilities which will do until your "ship sails in" with something more permanent.

The editors of Pennsylvania Farmer are offering $5.00 for the best letter on this subject. They want to gather some ideas from actual experiences in trying to solve the problem of equipment: of pantries or other space turned into bathrooms; running water or carried by hand from the kitchen pump and stove. Perhaps you have just a tub in the back yard heated by the sun's rays—whatever solution you have found to the bathing problems, write and tell us about them. One dollar will be paid for every letter published.

Address Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All letters must be in this office before August 1st.

Care of the Bathroom

BECAUSE it is in constant daily use by every member of the family, the bathroom and everything in it needs going over every day. The hand-basin and tub must be scoured, the toilet made scrupulously clean, nickel or other metal fixtures wiped and polished, and the floor mopped or wiped, depending on its condition and kind. The water pipes and traps should be frequently examined, too, for stoppage or leaks, either of which should receive prompt attention from a competent plumber.

The regular replacement of soiled towels and wash rags with clean ones, and attention to soap dishes, shelves and the linen and medicine closets at frequent times are also very necessary details of bathroom care.

Fine scourers may be used on all fixtures. For porcelain and enameled iron fixtures, kerosene and whiting are especially good; the kerosene cuts the grease and the whiting supplies the abrasion. Special care should be taken to select a cleaning preparation that will not scratch the enamel. Tubs and bowls should be scrubbed with a fine scourer or with water containing a little kerosene, rinsed with clear hot water, and wiped dry.

Your Choice
Two kinds of Tours to the WORLD FAIR via the Great Lakes

We have worked out these two ways of going to Chicago with the idea that many of our readers will want to go with all their expenses paid and enjoy a wonderful lake cruise including all the features at Chicago, a sightseeing tour at Detroit and wonderful trip to Niagara Falls. Many others may prefer to leave out the sightseeing and simply take advantage of transportation and hotel accommodations with admissions to the fair, buying their meals and other features as they please.

Here is your choice, sailing on the Tionesta or Juniata on the dates shown.

Prices shown are the final payments after your $20.00 reservation fee has been paid.

ALL EXPENSE TOUR

—ELEVEN DAY CRUISE TOUR—

Three days and an evening in Chicago.

Starting Dates August 6-13-20-27

Accommodations at Hotel La Salle	Double Room	Single Room
Pittsburgh	$106.80	$109.80
Greensburg	113.00	116.00
Johnstown	117.65	120.65
Altoona	120.15	123.15
Baltimore	128.70	131.70
York	123.90	126.90
Lewisburg	118.10	121.10
Williamsport	116.68	119.68
Lancaster	124.25	127.25
Harrisburg	122.80	125.80
Chambersburg	124.85	127.85
Philadelphia	128.90	131.90

—TWELVE DAY CRUISE TOUR—

Four days and an evening in Chicago. Starting Dates August 2-9-16-23-30.

Accommodations at Hotel La Salle	Double Room	Single Room
Pittsburgh	$111.80	$114.80
Greensburg	118.00	121.00
Johnstown	122.65	125.65
Altoona	125.15	128.15
Baltimore	133.70	136.70
York	128.90	131.90
Lewisburg	123.10	126.10
Williamsport	121.68	124.68
Lancaster	129.25	132.25
Harrisburg	127.80	130.80
Chambersburg	129.85	132.85
Philadelphia	133.90	136.90

Special Rate for Children 5 to 12 years old—$41.50 Less Than the Fare Shown for Adults.

SPECIAL TOUR

(including transportation to the port, room and meals on the ship, room at Chicago, transfer from ship to hotel, admission to World's Fair, and sightseeing trip to Chicago.)

Starting Dates August 6-13-20-27.

Accommodations at Hotel La Salle	Double Room	Single Room
Pittsburgh	$59.60	$62.60
Greensburg	61.85	64.85
Johnstown	65.10	68.10
Altoona	67.80	70.80
Baltimore	83.10	86.10
York	78.40	81.40
Lewisburg	72.65	75.65
Williamsport	70.55	73.55
Lancaster	78.95	81.95
Harrisburg	76.60	79.60
Chambersburg	79.95	82.95
Philadelphia	83.25	86.25

Starting Dates August 2-9-16-23-30.

Accommodations at Hotel La Salle	Double Room	Single Room
Pittsburgh	$63.10	$66.10
Greensburg	64.35	68.35
Johnstown	67.60	71.60
Altoona	70.30	74.30
Baltimore	85.60	89.60
York	80.90	84.90
Lewisburg	75.15	79.15
Williamsport	73.05	77.05
Lancaster	81.45	85.45
Harrisburg	79.10	83.10
Chambersburg	82.45	86.45
Philadelphia	85.75	89.75

Special Rate for Children 5 to 12 years old—$27.00 Less Than the Fare Shown for Adults.

Send the coupon for your description of the tour you wish to take. Do it today. The ships are filling up well in advance and you should be among those going this way. The World's Fair is the greatest sight you will ever see. Fill in the coupon for the day you want to go and mail it to us now.

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Young People's Forum

Picnic Plans

By Helen Shaw

THE contents of the picnic basket seldom change. The time-honored ham sandwiches, potato salad, deviled eggs and pickled beets accompanied by olives, cheese, tomatoes and bananas are consumed each year with the selfsame relish and gusto.

Picnic games, however, are another matter. Try these for variation—

Delay Relay Race.—Runners are placed as for ordinary relay. So many at start, an equal number at first relay and so on for as many relays as are provided. Each runner is handed a folded slip of paper bearing written instructions. (Advisable to have papers sealed or fastened, to prevent runners reading instructions until proper time.) At signal GO, each of the first group of runners open their papers and as speedily as possible carry out the enclosed instructions (remove shoes and replace them) before starting on the first leg of the race.

As each first runner touches his waiting running mate, this second runner opens his paper and proceeds as per instructions. (Bend and touch the toes three times without bending the knees.) The next group of runners have been presented with hoops which their notes bid them roll to next relay. Any number of ideas present themselves for laughable situations; runners must sing first three lines of a popular song, drink a glass of water or run with a glass of water. Run with arms flapping or run backwards. Short distances between relays, strict adherence to the rules, the surprising contents of the notes and the attendant bewilderment of the runners bring gales of laughter to the side lines.

Great Fun

Two Way Obstacle Race.—Players form two lines. On the ground at the head of each line is a pile of unwieldy articles; water bucket, lunch basket, egg, jar, baseball bat, shoe and the like. Leader hands the first player in each line an identical article and at the word GO first player quickly passes this article to his neighboring player and as quickly seizes the first of the remaining articles that comes to hand and continues to pass in this manner until the pile is depleted. (Note: number of articles and number of players on each side must be identical and the nature of articles in each pile as near alike as possible.)

At intervals, during this frenzied passing, the leader blows a whistle and the players reverse the direction of passing and immediately return the article just handed them and in turn receive the article they have just passed. The whistle blows again very shortly and the passing takes up its normal direction. When all the articles have been placed in a pile at the end of a line, the return trip is started at once and the first side to have its leader holding the article he first passed is winner. This game is great fun for both players and spectators.

Bean Bag Race.—Contestants run in pairs, one pair at a time. Arms tightly linked and with a bean bag on each head, they start at signal for a given point. If a player loses his bean bag, he must retrieve it without loosening his arm hold on his partner. At such time the partner is not permitted to hold his own head gear on with his hand but must take his chance of having it slide off when he stoops. Running time determines the winners.

Quoits pitched through a barrel hoop (suspended from a tree) offer a variation of this ever enjoyable game for both men and women. But even though a quoit make a ringer at the stick, it not only fails to score but is penalized one point if it has touched the hoop enroute.

Blind Man's Race.—Contestants are placed on starting line and are permitted to "step off" the distance to FINISH; about thirty steps. Returning to START, they are blindfolded, turned around three times and at GO start for what they think is goal direction, counting off their steps. Every few steps, leader blows whistle and constestants stop and turn three times and proceed. Each stops when he has stepped off the thirty steps and the contestant nearest the goal wins. Time is not a factor.

A Good Race

Eliza Crossing the Ice.—Two couples compete against each other. Each of the men hold two newspapers, folded in quarters. At GO each lays one paper down on starting line and his lady steps on it. He proceeds to lay down his other paper within stepping distance and she quickly steps on it. As she steps from one paper he immediately picks it up and places it one step ahead and on to the goal. This is a good race.

Firefly Race.—Runners line up holding one lighted candle in each hand. At GO they run as fast as they dare towards a thirty yard goal. If one's candle goes out he must return to START and have it lighted by one of the official lighters placed there by the leader.

Lobster Race for Boys.—Contestants get down on all fours with their backs to the goal. At GO they speed backward toward goal and return.

Triple Tag has three ITS who must run and tag with their arms locked. As a player is tagged he links arms with the IT on the right and the IT on the left is freed.

Balloon Race.—Girls and women with balloons on three-foot strings tied to their ankles start on signal to race to goal. The men (any number) follow and attempt to break the balloons without holding or touching the runners. This is a wild scramble and the winners are few.

Scrambles are ideal for gathering the tiny tots together when they begin to wander too far afield. Whistle is blown and the youngsters, having been promised Prize Scrambles if they heeded the whistle, gather near. Leader throws hands full of wrapped candies (salt water taffies and caramels) into the air and a gay frolic ensues. Peanuts are a welcome change and if finances permit small deflated balloons and other inexpensive toys.

It is advisable, necessary we might say, that a leader of games be appointed beforehand. And of course the peppier the leader and the more ingenuity and cleverness he or she possesses the more successful the program. "Props" and prizes should have previous attention, a clear, sharp whistle being one of the essentials.

Prizes should be inexpensive novelties; huge balloons, ball and jacks sets, baseballs, toy pistols, mouth organs or anything that will add further to the entertainment and enjoyment of the crowd.

Here are Pennsylvania's representatives at the National Four-H Club Camp held last month in Washington, D. C. Left to right: Harmony Hutchinson, state club agent, State College; Paul E. Coleman, Mary A. Hower, Mary E. Kriebel, John Alvine, A. L. Baker, state club leader, State College.

The Courage of Soldier Ants

SOLDIER ANTS move through the Amazonian forests in vast armies—solid columns marching about twelve abreast with about five files to the foot, officers alongside at a distance of four or five inches.

More than one curious person, meeting such a battalion in the woods, has followed for two or three miles; but no one has ever reported that he found the end of the line, or whence it came. These Soldier ants seem to have no nests, being constantly on the move. There must be easily over half a million ants to the mile in such a column.

Grubs, worms, caterpillars, toads, frogs, lizards and even rats which get in the way of the column meet their fate as surely as if crushed under a "tank." One of the larger animals, if wounded and unable to move, will leave no traces of itself but a pile of clean white bones—a transformation that takes but twenty-four hours.

Talk about courage! Nothing will halt the progress of this army; they will even throw themselves on a lighted brand and extinguish the flame with their own bodies, that those which follow on may walk over them. Even though the heat be sufficient to warn them of the danger, these insects will never turn aside.

They have a greater fighting spirit than any soldiers in the world. They have been seen to hurl themselves directly at a lighted cigar, when it lay in their way; the leading ants biting right into the end and tearing the cigar into bits in half a minute. A dozen ants had to die that the fire might be put out, but there were a million more behind. On with the march!—L. E. Eubanks, (in Our Dumb Animals.)

Need a New Dress?

No. 7885.—Ladies' morning frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7847.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 38 requires 3½ yards of 35-inch material, together with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7562.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7600.—Smart frock. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 (with corresponding bust measure 32, 34, 36, 38) and 40 and 42 bust. Size 20 requires 3 yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7916.—A pretty frock. Designed in sizes: 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 with corresponding bust sizes 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7741.—Youthful style. Designed in six sizes: 11, 16, 18 and 20 with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½ and 38, also in 40 and 42 bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7940.—A popular design. Designed in sizes: 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19, with corresponding bust measure, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7601.—Sports frock. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 (with corresponding bust measure 32, 34, 36, 38) and 40 and 42 bust. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7482.—Ladies' slip. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7513.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 10 requires 3 yards of 32-inch material if made with capelet. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7460.—Child's Rompers. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7944.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7493.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6904.—Child's over-all rompers. Cut in three sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A 6-months size requires ¾ yard of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7421.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7924.—"Little Brother Suit." Designed in sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size with long sleeves and of one material requires 2 yards 35 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7943.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2¾ yards of 35-inch material. To finish with bias binding requires 2¾ yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

6 Safety Factors FOR HOME CANNERS

Millions of women know by happy experience that it is simple as A-B-C to can ANY food in KERR Jars and never lose a single jar! Because—

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Kerr Jars are made in all sizes and in 4 styles—Kerr Mason (Round); Kerr Mason (Square); Kerr Wide Mouth Mason; and Kerr Economy Jars.

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Tells you instantly whether you have a perfect seal. When jars are cold, tap the Lid with a spoon. When properly sealed it will give a clear, ringing note; also the Lid will be curved slightly inward. You KNOW your jars are sealed before you store them away.

Choose the Style That Suits You Best

Modernize Your Old Style Mason Jars with Kerr Mason Caps.

Kerr Mason Caps fit any standard Mason jars.

MILLIONS USED EVERY YEAR IN THE KITCHENS OF THE NATION

Kerr

Just send your name and address on postcard or letter for free literature answering your home canning questions and giving full information on canning any foods by any method. Write today to Kerr Glass Mfg. Corp. 723 Main Street, Sand Springs, Okla. **FREE**

FRUIT JARS *and* CAPS
("SELF SEALING" Brand Trade-Mark Registered . PATENTED)

Don't Buy Just "Fruit Jars"—Buy KERR Jars

Now MAYTAG WITH GASOLINE MULTI-MOTOR FOR ONLY $74.50

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Quick Relief!

For rashes and all forms of itching, burning, disfiguring skin irritations.

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Price 25c. Sample free of "Cuticura," Dept. B, Malden, Mass.

Cheapest and Best

Ask your dealer for Daisy Fly Killer. Placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, convenient. Lasts all season. Made of metal. Can't spill or tip over. Can't soil, or injure anything. Guaranteed. Herold Somers, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

The trip to town

ON SATURDAY NIGHT the farm family drives to town. Boys and girls to the movies. . . . Young fellows for a date. . . . Dad and mother to purchase the weekly provisions.

But buying isn't such hard work as it used to be. It's a real pleasure trip, indeed. Goods come in packages and each sack or carton has a label. Mother knows what she wants. Father has his mind made up too. Under the farm account book at home they keep a "needed" slip. There all goods to be bought are listed. So are the brands to buy. Shoes, breakfast food, and syrup, gloves, tires, overalls.

The dealer who sells an advertised product does not have to resort to clever salesman's tricks. He sells his merchandise for what it's worth. He knows that you've had a chance to read about it, to compare it with other lines, to come to him with your eyes open.

Advertised goods have the public's approval. Accepted as standard, they remain on the market. Advertisers know that their products must be worth the money asked, or otherwise the public won't buy them.

The SHORTEST ROAD to LARGER POULTRY PROFITS

FOR several years, Bull Brand Vitamized Laying Mash has been sold under a money-back guarantee that it will produce the most eggs per dollar of feed cost. Each year thousands of additional poultrymen have joined the ranks of B-B feeders. But not *one in one thousand has ever asked for his money back!*

Could we present any stronger evidence as to the health-giving, productive qualities of B-B? Do you know of any shorter road to larger poultry profits? We don't think so.

If you are a poultryman who isn't using B-B feed, we urge you to give one of the B-B Laying Mashes a trial under our broadest of guarantees. If B-B doesn't give you more eggs per feed dollar, take your figures and empty bags back to your dealer and he will refund your money. Why not make this trial right now so as to prove to yourself that B-B is the right mash to start your new pullets on in the fall? Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

B-B Vitamized LAYING MASHES.

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CASH OR C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Large Type	$5.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	5.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds	6.00
Heavy Assorted..... $5.00 Light Assorted,	4.50

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Prepaid. Live arrival guar. Cir. Free.
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BETTER BABY CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
S.C.Wh. Legh'ns & Anc.	$1.60	$2.85	$5.40	$26.25	$50
Bar., Wh. & Buff Rocks	1.75	3.40	6.40	31.25	60
R.I. Reds, Wh. Wyan.	1.75	3.40	6.40	31.25	60
Heavy Mixed	1.60	2.85	5.40	26.25	50
Light Mixed	1.40	2.35	4.40	21.00	40

Shipments prepaid & 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$5.00	$22.50	$45
S.C. Tom Barron Wh. Leghorns	5.00	22.50	45
Barred Rocks & S.C.R.I. Reds	5.00	25.00	50

Light Mix. $4.00 per 100; Heavy Mix. $4.50 per 100. Prompt delivery. 100% live delivery. Order direct from adv. or write for free circular.
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QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1,000
Tanc. & Eng. Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns	$5.00	$22.50	$45
Bar. & Wh. Rocks	5.00	25.00	50
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Heavy Mixed	4.50	22.50	45
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English and Tancred Strain	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.00	$25.00	$50
Barred P. Rocks or White Rocks	5.50	27.50	50
Heavy Mixed	4.50	22.50	45

100% live delivery. Cash or C. O. D. Free Circular.
Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 2, Richfield, Pa.

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Tom Barron & Tancred Strain	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.00	$22.50	$45
S.C. Barred Rocks; R.I. Reds	5.00	25.00	50

H. Mix. $4.50-100; L. Mix. $4-100. 100% live delivery. P.P. Write for our new circular giving particulars of our breeding method.
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CHICKS Bar. S.C. Wh. Leg. $5.00 per 100; S.C. Barred Rocks 5.00 per 100; S.C. Reds 5.00 per 100; Mixed, $3.50 per 100. All good chicks.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
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HUSKY ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds........ $5.00-100
White Leghorns & Heavy Mixed........ 4.50-100
Cash or C.O.D. 100% live arrival prepaid.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS From egg-bred stock. W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks, Bar. Rocks, Buff Orp., $6 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $5 per 100. Order direct from this ad. Postage paid. ULSH'S HATCHERY, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks
Bar & Wh. Rocks, $5 per 100; N.H. Reds, or W. Wyandottes, $5.50 per 100; Heavy Mix, $4.50 100. Cash or C.O.D. F.C.Romig, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

WEADER'S BLOOD-TESTED SANITARY HATCHED CHICKS
Bar. & Wh. Rocks & Heavy Mixed $5.00-100
100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Reds.... $6.00-100
Weader's Elec. Hatchery, Inc., Box 155P, McClure, Pa.

Electric Hatched Barred Rocks, White Rocks,
White Wyandottes, N.H. & R.I. Reds $6.00-100
White Leghorns & Heavy Mixed $5.00-100
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SAVE YOUR CHICKENS YOUR PROFITS From COCCIDIOSIS
(Bloody Diarrhoea)

Bloody droppings...pale combs...is this your flock? Coccidiosis has hit it! **And Cox-cis will stop it—quickly!** As it has for scores of poultry raisers.

The **scientific** remedy for prevention and treatment. Don't gamble on unknown, unproven remedies. Feed regularly as a preventive. Feed double dosage where flock is infected. It must do the work—or your money back!

PROOF! SAVES 760 CHICKS!
A flock of 350 cockerels and another of 460 pullets were attacked by coccidiosis. 50 cockerels died. Then I began to use Cox-cis. Soon both flocks were normal again.
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$1.00 5-lb. Pkg.
LOW COST!
One cupful medicates one bag of mash, 100 lbs. For sale by dealers or order direct. Postage prepaid.

Dealers! Write for proposition. FREE BOOKLET.
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KILLS ROUNDWORM
Black Leaf WORM POWDER
Nicotine in new form. Odorless and tasteless. No handling of birds. Economical flock treatment. Write for circular. Sold by dealers.
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FEED ONCE IN MASH

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
TOXITE
"The Miracle that Makes Money for You"
This New Disease Control Spray is made for Poultrymen..by Poultrymen. Kills Coccidiosis, Lice, Worm Eggs, Mites, and Other Diseases That Destroy Your Profits. Get More Eggs... Faster Growth...Make More Money! We guarantee TOXITE. If your dealer doesn't have it write us. Send dealer's name, get Free Booklet "The Miracle That Makes Money for You."
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BABY CHICKS PRICES SLASHED
Large type Wht. Leghorns, Barred or Wht. Rocks, Wht. Wyandottes, R. C. or S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, $5 per 100 prepaid. $22.50 for 500; $40 for 1,000. Assted. heavies $4 per 100. All chicks from BWD blood-tested flocks. Order direct. Send $1. Bal. C.O.D. Live delivery guaranteed.
LANTZ HATCHERY, TIFFIN, OHIO

COCCIDIOSIS and PARALYSIS in POULTRY
New Scientific Discovery. $1 size bottle postpaid, treats 800 growing chicks. Complete Catalog FREE.
Sine's Poultry Equipment, Dept. PF, Quakertown, Pa.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS in Pennsylvania Farmer contain information that is valuable and important. Read them and when answering them mention Pennsylvania Farmer. It will help us and help you.

N. J. state trooper checking tattoo numbers on a suspicious load of fowls.

Helps to Catch Thieves

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

GRABBING a chicken or two off the roost is bad enough, but when organized gangs descend on the poultry farm and steal several hundred birds at a clip, as is too often done, that is a very serious matter indeed.

State Police find chicken stealing very hard to cope with, because it is ordinarily impossible for an owner to make positive identification of his birds even though the thieves are caught, in order that the culprits may be proved guilty and be sentenced to jail. Accordingly, the New Jersey State Police have worked out a system of registering identifying numbers which are tattooed in the wing of the bird as a permanent mark, so that a poultryman can prove ownership in case his birds are stolen.

In licensing autos in New Jersey, each county is denoted by a certain letter, and this letter with an individual number is given to any poultryman who desires to have his poultry registered, while the registration is kept on file at Trenton. There is no charge for this service, but the poultryman must provide himself with a tattoo marker with the letter and number he has been assigned at his own expense.

In demonstrating the method of tattooing at the New Brunswick Field Day, the bird to be marked was plucked slightly on the web of the left wing. Tattoo oil was then applied to the marker, which is merely a special pair of pliers to which the dies are fastened, after which the dies were forced through the skin and withdrawn. It is then necessary to rub the oil, which resembles shoe blacking, into the perforations left by the die, otherwise the little holes will heal up without leaving a mark. If properly done, the imprint of the letter and number will be left in the web of the wing permanently, and cannot be altered or removed without cutting out this part of the wing, so that the bird can be identified any time anywhere.

The illustrations show the method of tattooing and also a trooper examining a suspicious looking load of poultry for identifying marks.

Summer Poultry Meeting

THE program of the three-day summer meeting of the Pennsylvania poultrymen at State College has been announced. The meeting will be held August 21st-23rd. The afternoon of the first day will be devoted to turkeys, the second day and the forenoon of August 23rd to chicken and egg production, management and marketing problems, then on the afternoon of the third day the poultrymen will start on a two-day tour of farms in central and southeastern Pennsylvania.

Pheasant Manual

THE 1933 edition of the Pheasant Breeding Manual contains information of value to persons interested in raising pheasants. It may be obtained free by writing to More Game Birds Foundation, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, and requesting a copy.

J. C. Taylor of the Extension Service tattooing a White Leghorn at the recent New Jersey Field Day at New Brunswick.

When you build your Poultry House, Milk House or Farm Shelter
Make it sun-proof, weatherproof and permanent with inexpensive
HOMASOTE TRADE MARK
Weatherproof Insulating Board

HOMASOTE is an all weather insulating board. It excels all other boards as a moisture repellent. Its nail holding qualities reinforce the frame to which it is nailed. It can be sawed like lumber. It is one solid homogeneous mass that does not separate or deteriorate when exposed to moisture. It can be used for exterior walls and partitions.

In Sheets as large as 8x14 feet
HOMASOTE is obtainable in sheets as large as 8x14 feet, speeding construction and reducing the cost of building and upkeep, an ideal material for all types of farm shelter.

Free Summer Shelter or Milk House Plans
Write for them today. Also for sample of HOMASOTE, it is different from anything you've seen before. See your lumber dealer immediately. If he does not carry HOMASOTE, write us giving his name and address.

AGASOTE MILLBOARD COMPANY
Dept K, Trenton, New Jersey

NEWEST IN SILO HISTORY Grange Silo
Get the facts about the ALGER ARCH. Important to every silo user.
An exclusive Grange feature that makes it the "buy-of the-year". Silo prices will soon be going up so take advantage of the market now. Ask for circular P.
NEW RELINER
makes old silos like new at very low cost. Have us tell you about it.
Wood Stave — Concrete Stave and Tile Silos
Also Tanks and Reliners.
GRANGE SILO CO., Red Creek, N.Y.

Milk Bottle Filling

Think of it. A crate of bottles per minute filled and capped when you use the new 1933 Stanley Rotary Filler and Capper. Positive self centering filling. Dripless valves. Easily cleaned. All parts of machine that come in contact with milk are corrosionless, guaranteeing sanitation. Decidedly faster and more efficient than any other hand operated machine.
Tank 18 gallon capacity. Machine neat and compact. Requires little floor space. Priced very reasonable. Send for further infomation.
MODERN EQUIPMENT CO.
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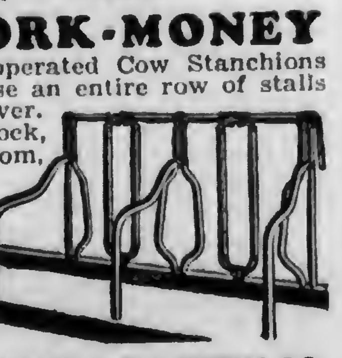
SAVE TIME-WORK-MONEY
Bond Lever-operated Cow Stanchions open and close an entire row of stalls with one lever. Cow proof lock, extra head room, adjustable neck width, best materials.



Write for illustrated bulletin.
BOND FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
MANHEIM, LANC. CO., PA.

This Hereford steer, fed by Reuben N. Harnish of Lancaster county, was grand champion of the Lancaster fat cattle show this year.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

I HAD a talk lately with a reliable and rather successful farmer who told me he had made beef cattle his main money crop for 24 years. He fed as many as 36 head in a year, but his average was about twenty. Of late less because of uncertainties and age.

On the whole he found it most profitable to buy good but rather thin 16 to 18-month-old steers, though he did well with yearlings on some occasions. He did not find it profitable on the whole to grow his own calves, as he lacked pasture acreage.

His experience indicated that where a man has land adapted to pasture and low in price and valuation growing calves and having them in prime form at 16 months could be made as profitable as any other method. He assured me the selling was as important as the production. His work demonstrates that beef production can be made to pay if the work is done thoughtfully.

The Weather

The vagaries of the weather have been unusual this season. May and the fore part of June was cool with an occasional day up to 80 but generally between 60 and 70 degrees. After the first week in June the rain nearly ceased and the temperature went up, for two weeks the end of June between 70 and 98 and many days well in the nineties, and the nights but little cooler. The last few days of June and the first of July held steadily at 90 to 94 with great humidity and sultriness. On July 2nd the greatly needed rain came with great wind storms and terrific electric activity. The thirsty earth was saturated. The temperature fell quickly to 60. July 4th the morning temperature was below fifty, a low I had never observed before on this date.

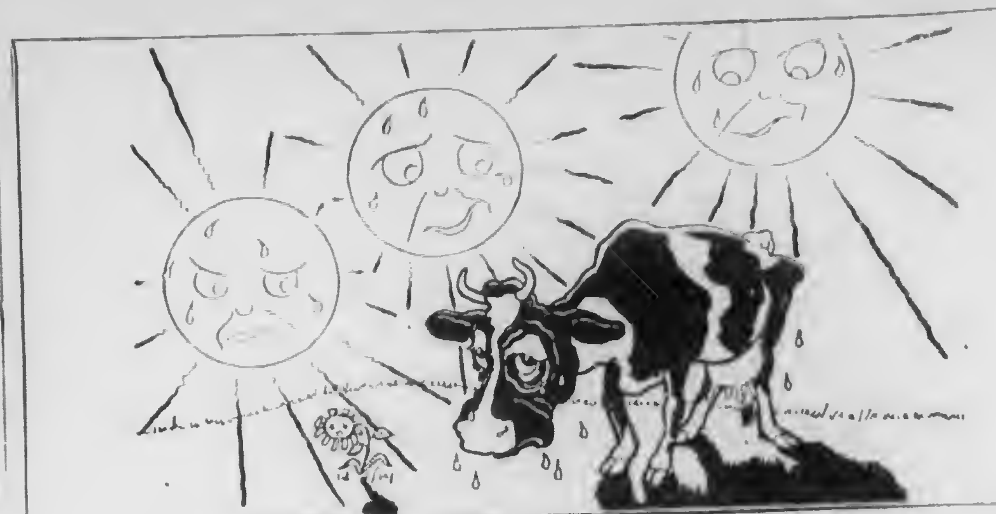
In former days my friend Agee reported regularly on the weather and assured me it was of prime importance, but presumably in California they have no weather. What do they talk about?

The Crop Results

Cool and wet weather brought us a great crop of hay where we had grass plants, but in many fields the stand of grass had failed. The same conditions were favorable to wheat growth. We have a great crop of wheat straw and as a rule the grain is well developed. The stand was irregular, as low places were killed out by excessive water.

The barley crop did not yield well and many farmers are dropping it because of the miserable awns and the poor quality of the straw. Also the harvesting cuts into haying time and there is a doubling of the work. The early feed is desirable with a few.

Corn was hard to start, but the persistent ones now have a stand and very fine prospects for a crop. Small fruits and early garden crops did well. Pasture was unusually abundant and this was a great help.



How Can She Stand It?

MORNING SUN—NOONDAY SUN—AFTERNOON SUN —day after day—beating down relentlessly upon her.

How can she stand it?

A terrific punishment all by itself. But what is even worse, the dairy cow on pasture, in addition to fighting her way through the sweltering heat, must forage for food while she's doing it. Must—that is—unless her owner is among those dairymen who know that cows *need* DRIED BEET PULP.

DRIED BEET PULP is a cooling feed—just what cows need on hot blistering days. It is succulent, palatable, bulky and satisfying—just the thing to supplement scanty pasture and dwindling hay or silage.

Perhaps your cows have been fortunate thus far. Perhaps the sun, in your country, has been less severe—but weather changes. Before long your pasture, too, may go brown and dry under the baking heat of summer sun.

Added to any ration DRIED BEET PULP improves cow health and increases milk production. It is a good investment even when grass is rich and plentiful. Good for dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep. Ask your feed dealer.

Dried Beet Pulp makes a very good litter for chicks

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

SOLD IN CANS or BULK
ASK YOUR DEALER

PROTECT Your LIVESTOCK From Flies ←USE—
A modern, non-poisonous spray that really keeps flies away. Will not stain or mat the hair. Has the odor of absolute cleanliness. Double-acting; *repels* flies by fumes, *kills* flies by contact. Send for booklet.
ECONOMICAL — EFFECTIVE
A Light Spray Goes A Long Way
MECHLING BROS. CHEMICAL CO.
CAMDEN, N.J.
ESTABLISHED 1869

FARM RELIEF PRICES

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51 Grant St., Norwich, N.Y.

PROMPT DELIVERY
You can still get a famous Unadilla Silo NOW. We're ready to fill late season orders in best grade Oregon Fir at present Low Prices. Prompt delivery guaranteed.
Write for prices and catalog on the most widely used silo in the East.
Unadilla Silo Co.
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Why Not Have Your **WOOL** made into **All Wool Blankets** or Comforter Filler ??

Direct from Manufacturer to Consumer. All work guaranteed. Write for prices.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN MILLS, Box 13, Waterside, Pa.

WANTED TO BUY COMMON WEEDS, WILD HERBS, by big drug houses. Steady call, lifetime cash income, no salesswork! Details 10c coin. International Agency, Desk 6C, Cincinnati, Ohio

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Advertisements in this department will be inserted at the rate of 50c per agate line

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Minimum space accepted 3 lines.

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HAMPSHIRE PIGS Eight weeks old, both sexes. J. J. RAILING, R.R.1, Shippensburg, Pa.

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REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

PURE O.I.C. TYPE, Bred Gilts, Sows and Pigs, Service Boars, Spring Pigs. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. B. BELL, Millersburg, Ohio

Big Type Chester White Spring Pigs by a Champion Boar at Ohio and Illinois State Fairs. Circular. M. E. Beman & Son, Thurman, Ohio

REG. CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, gilts, boars, all ages. Bred sows and gilts. Best blood. Low price. A. D. LAWRENCE, Quakertown, Pa.

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ANDELOT ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Choice animals of all ages at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome. Send for our sale catalogue. ANDELOT STOCK FARMS, Worton, W. Alan McGregor, Mgr., (Kent Co.), Maryland

Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
Buck & Doe Run Valley Farm, Mortonville, Pa.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS. A select herd of the best Woodford Breeding. Cows, heifers and bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Large herd to select from. Fred. J. Brown, Dubois, Penna.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices.
Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

PURE-BRED Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves. Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Price reasonable. E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

SHEEP

CHEVIOTS—DORSETS
75 registered rams and ewes, all ages. Prices right. MYRON H. LOFFER, DeGraff, Ohio

HAMPSHIRES.—Registered yearling Rams and Ram Lambs. Depression prices. CLAYTON MILLER, Creekside, Pa.

Regist'd. Hampshire Sheep Rams and Ewes. Prices right.
J. E. Shrader, New Stanton, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN RAMS, one and two years old. Guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM, BEAVER, PA.

PONIES

Shetland Ponies Several mares in foal. Bargains. Send stamps.
JAMES ROSETTER, ALBANY, OHIO

WANTED

WANTED.—Registered Percheron Stallion 2 or 3 years old. Full particulars in first letter. Bruce Sutliff, Benton, Col. Co., Pa.

HORSES

REGISTERED BELGIAN stallions and mares. State Fair Winners. If interested, see our stock. Hyllmede Farm, F. H. Cook, Mgr., Beaver, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

Florham Beau Geste-Our Herd Sire
is a three-quarter brother to Florham Polly who has 846 lbs. Class C. Six other half sisters on test should make from 600 to over 700 lbs. fat. Young Guernsey stock for sale.
FAIRACRES FARM, Box 83, SEWICKLEY, PA.
Accredited Negative

FOR SALE.—Purebred Guernsey Cows and Heifers, all T. B. and Blood Tested. Farm located 11 miles from Apollo on Apollo and Indiana Cement Road. Rt. 56 & 180. W. L. George, Apollo, Pa.

HOLSTEINS.—Males and females backed by 800 lb. fat records—4% strain. Blood-tested. Accredited Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Del.

Reg. Ayrshire Cattle, all ages. Both sex, best blood lines. T.B. Accredited. Prices very reasonable. Geo. B. McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

Reg. Jersey Bull Calves from Imp. High Producing dams. Serviceable age. Price low. Accredited, blood tested. Hyllmede Farm, Beaver, Pa.

REG. JERSEY HEIFERS bred or open. Bulls and Bull Calves.
C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Farmer's Business Letter

WEATHER conditions are better, though some sections are suffering from drouth. Business has made substantial gains. In steel production recently has been on the basis of 56 per cent of capacity as compared with a low of 14 last March. Many commodities have more than doubled in price.

The government crop report estimated total wheat yield at 496,000,000 bushels, one of the smallest crops on record. We have been producing near 800,000,000 bushels, with domestic consumption accounting for near 600,000,000 bushels annually. This means that reserves will be eaten into during this crop year, and puts wheat, statistically, in the strongest position it has been in years. The effect of this, coupled with government inflation and wheat price influence, has been reflected in a consistently strong wheat market, putting cash wheat nicely above a dollar.

The corn crop is to be a small one, too. The estimate calls for 2,384,000,000 bushels where the crops of the past few years have approached three billions, now and then exceeding that. Corn is hardest hit in the surplus states. But the reduction is at least partly offset by an unusually large carry-over. The government puts the carry-over at 621,000,000 bushels, where usually at this time it is in the neighborhood of 325,000,000. Naturally, those farmers who have old corn on hand are feeling pretty good, with the country price now fifty cents or better.

Short Barley Crop

The barley crop promises to be only a little over half as large as last year—170,000,000 bushels against 300,000,000 last year. With beer coming back a good deal of interest in barley was manifest this spring, but the weather has decreed against a big yield. Rye is a small crop, too, and the price boomed in the market this week, actually advancing 25 cents in three days. One reason for such an unusual price gain is the fact that there is no processing tax on rye, and so it is figured that rye bread might come into a new and greater popularity.

Oats is to be only half a crop, according to the report—699,000,000 bushels, against 1,238,000,000 a year ago, and a peak yield of 1,549,000,000 back in 1915. And a good many observers who have traveled widely this season wonder where the half crop is to be found, so generally is oats a failure.

Added to the heat and drouth of June has been widespread infestation of chinch bugs, the worst in years. They didn't hurt the small grains so much, but they are doing great damage to corn right now, being particularly bad in southern Iowa, northern Missouri and central Illinois.

Cattle and Lambs

A better feeling is to be noted in the cattle market, and prices are some higher. Thus last week the steer average for the week was $5.65, and this week it jumped to $6.20, equal to the highest of the year, the first week of June. The heavier weights now have first call. Top this week on heavies was $7.50, and on yearlings $7.25, both up 50 cents from the previous week. A year ago the steer average was $8.25. Feeder demand is not as active as it was before grains worked higher, but there is still more demand than there are cattle of feeder style.

The lamb market worked steadily lower this week, and at the close was as much as a dollar off from the week's opening. It was due to rather liberal runs—56,000 here this week against 41,000 last week—though the supply is below the same time of recent years. But an $8 top, at the close, is relatively high compared with cattle and hogs, and midsummer demand is not strong enough to maintain prices that are very much out of line. That sheep production is in a downward swing is indicated by the feeder figures. During June the movement to the country from 12 markets was 46 per cent under a year ago, while for the first half of the year the decrease was 13 per cent against the first half of last year.

Lard Features Hog Market

The feature of the hog market is lard. The coolers are so full of it that more storage space is actually hard to find, yet heavy hogs still sell at a premium, in fact are the only kind of hogs now selling above a year ago. Lard is now about 40 per cent higher in price than a year ago. This can only mean that those investing in lard are convinced that there will be money in it. If they are right it naturally follows that the owners of hogs may look forward to higher prices. This has been the feeling the past few weeks, but in the last day or two a note of uncertainty has crept into the trade, and prices have shown a tendency to decline. This is natural since the trade is full of rumors.

On the average, the hog market showed a gain for the week, but was off at the close. The week's average price was $4.50, highest since June 17th, and a nickel up from last week. A year ago the average was $4.80, and two years ago $6.10. Loins in the wholesale market, at 5½ to 7½c, are as low as they have been at any time. A year ago light loins were bringing almost twice as much as they are now.

Receipts have continued rather liberal. For the first half of this month eleven markets have received 879,000 hogs, against 1,012,000 the first two weeks of June. It will be recalled that June was a month of very heavy marketing. So far this year the eleven points have received 12,415,000 hogs, compared with 13,368,000 a year ago and 14,431,000 two years ago, on the same date. Shipping orders have shown considerable improvement over the early weeks of the summer, and this has helped the market some.

In all markets government action is the dominant influence. In the face of this fact no one feels competent to make predictions. We'll just have to take it as it comes, everybody says. Watson.

Chicago, July 15, 1933.

Produce Market Quotations

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, and standards, 26c; 89 score, 24¾c; 88 score, 23¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, 13@13½c; fresh, extras, firsts, 15@16c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 17@20c; Southern Ohio, W. Va. & Kentucky, current receipts, 12c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 12@13c; Leghorns, 10@11c; colored broilers, 16@20c; Leghorn broilers, 12@14c; old roosters, 6@7c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 23@25c; hog dressed, 18@20c.

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 28@31c; extra 92 score, 27c; 90 score, 24¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby white extras, 19@22c; nearby brown extras, 19@21c; nearby av. ex. mixed colors, 18@19c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 8@16c; broilers, 12@22c; old roosters, 8@10c; pigeons, pr., 15@25c; ducks, 9@12c; turkeys, 10@13c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Starrs, 75c@$1.50 bus. BLACKBERRIES, nearby, $1.50@2.25 crt. CHERRIES, nearby, sour, 85c@$1 bskt. HUCKLEBERRIES, $1.50@4.50 crt.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, Pa., N. J., Del. & Md., 75c@$1.85 crt. BEETS, N. J., $1@1.50 100 bnchs. CABBAGE, Pa., bus., 40c. CARROTS, nearby, 100 bnchs., $1.50@2.50. LETTUCE, N. J. Big Boston, 10@50c 2 doz. hds.; Pa., Iceberg, crt., 10@25c. ONIONS, nearby, sack, $1@1.25. PARSLEY, nearby, bus., 75c@$1. POTATOES, Cobblers, E. S. bbls., $3.75@4.75. RHUBARB, Pa. & N. J., 100 bnchs., 75c@$1. RADISHES, N. J., bus., 25@50c. SPINACH, nearby, bus., 15@60c. TOMATOES, N. J. & Md., 12-qt. bskt., 35c@$1.50.

JUNE MILK PRICES

Pittsburgh.—District 1, 3.5 per cent milk direct shipped, $1.31; country plants, 97c.

New York.—Dairymen's League, $1.29 for 3.5 milk at Class A plants; Class B, $1.27; Class C, $1.23.

Sheffield, Grade B 3.5 milk, $1.38.

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh.—No. 1 timothy, $13@13.50; Standard, $12@12.50; No. 2, $11@11.50. No. 1 light clover mixed, $12@12.50; No. 2, $10@11. No. 1 oat and wheat straw, $8@8.50.

WOOL MARKET

The Boston wool closed strong last week. Not so much business was done, but there was no let-down in prices. Fine wool has been moving freely out of southwestern Pennsylvania at 26@27½c to the grower. Following are Boston quotations:

Domestic Wool—Grease Basis

Fine Combing	31@32c
Fine Clothing	24@25c
Half-Blood Combing	31@32c
Half-Blood Clothing	25@26c
Three-Eighths Blood Combing	34@35c
Three-Eighths Blood Clothing	30@31c
Quarter-Blood Combing	33@35c
Common and Braid	27@28c

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, July 17.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, $1.15@1.17¾; No. 2 yellow corn, 63¾@65½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 63@64¾c; No. 2 white oats, 46¼@47¾c; No. 3 white oats, 44½@45¼c.

TAX CHARGED ON FLOUR

A certain farmer's hired man bought a 25-pound sack of flour last week and the retailer charged him 17c extra for federal tax on same.

LIVESTOCK

Supplies continue light, and steers a small proportion of same. The market shows a little more strength of late. Monday's supply was light, only 20 carloads. Steers were too few to afford a substantial basis for quotations but they were stronger. A few yearlings not of top finish brought $6.35, a few 1,000-pound steers and heifers $6.25, and a load of 1,330-pound steers showing some grass $5.85. Heavy steers were not wanted much above $6. Quotations are estimates mainly, in the absence of sales. A few yearling heifers brought $5.75, not many here. Grassy heifers sold downward from $5. Cows were firm, with good killers largely $3@3.25, with $3.50@3.75 available for something choice. Canners went mainly at $2@2.25. There was a good demand for bulls, thick-meated heavy kind going at $4@4.15 and good handy kind $4@4.25. Fair kind, including dairy-bred bulls, went around $3.50 and ordinary thinnish bulls around $3.25.

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Choice weighty steers	$6 00@ 6 25
Good to choice, do.	5 75@ 6 00
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 5 75
Ordinary to fair	5 25@ 5 50
Plain heavy steers	5 00@ 5 25
Good to choice yearlings	6 00@ 6 50
Choice handy-weight steers	6 35@ 6 50
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	5 75@ 6 00
Fair to good light steers	5 25@ 5 75
Common to medium, do.	4 75@ 5 25
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 25@ 5 50
Good to choice heifers	5 00@ 5 25
Fair to good heifers	4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair heifers	4 00@ 4 50
Choice fat cows	3 25@ 3 50
Good to choice fat cows	3 00@ 3 25
Fair to good cows	2 75@ 3 00
Common to fair cows	2 25@ 2 75
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@60 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 00@ 4 15
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good handy bulls	3 60@ 4 00
Common to fair bulls	3 00@ 3 50
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

Monday's supply was light, only 12 double-deck carloads. Trade was active at an advance of 20@25c per cwt. Heavy hogs were scarce and sold close up if not too heavy, 300-pound kind going at $5 and 250-pound at $5.25. Handy-weights, in fact all weights from 160 to 240 lbs., brought $5.30@5.35. Light hogs ranged from $4.25 to $4.75 according to weight and finish. Pigs sold at $4@4.25, but some of inferior quality for less.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$5 00@ 5 25
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 30@ 5 35
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	5 30@ 5 35
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 25@ 4 75
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	4 00@ 4 25
Roughs	3 50@ 4 00
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was light, only about six double-deck carloads. Not enough sheep were here to make a basis for quotations, but orders were in at $2.75@2.85 for good handy wethers. The few yearlings ranged downward from $5 per cwt. Lambs were in demand, selling up to $8.25 for good ewes and wethers of 70 lbs. or over, or around $8 if not closely sorted as to weight. Bucks go at a discount of $1 per cwt. Medium class of lambs brought $6.25@6.50, and culls ranged downward from $6, largely $5@5.50.

Good to best wethers	$2 60@ 2 85
Good mixed	2 25@ 2 50
Fair to good, do.	2 00@ 2 25
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 00
Good to best lambs	8 00@ 8 25
Medium, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Culls, common to good	4 00@ 6 00
Yearlings	3 00@ 5 00

Calves

Monday's supply was about 800 head. The top sort brought $6.50, a few selected calves $7. Others went at $5.50 downward, this price for good seconds.

INGOMAR FARM GUERNSEY DISPERSAL Aug. 2, 1933
1 P. M. Eastern Standard Time
26 Registered Animals 26
T. B. Accredited and State Tested for Bang Disease
An excellent herd in fine condition from which any one, breeder or beginner, may make selection.
Sale at the farm, Ingomar, Pa., 12 miles North of Pittsburg.
For Catalog Address
FLOYD S. BARLOW, Sales Manager
WOOSTER, OHIO

PUREBRED GUERNSEYS FARM EQUIPMENT
Due to fire having destroyed our entire Dairy Barn May 25th, last, we are offering our entire herd of forty (40) Purebred Guernsey Cows at private disposal.
We are going out of business and are offering new pasteurizing, bottling and refrigeration machinery which was saved from the fire.
New McCormick-Deering tractors, silo filler, combinder and other farm machinery for sale. All equipment new.
Anyone wishing to purchase good animals and farm equipment would do well to investigate.
Also new "Twin Coach" delivery truck.
For information address, R. M. CLARK, Mgr., Silver Maples Dairy, R. F. D. No. 1, McKeesport, Pa. Allegheny County.

METAL ROOFING
Order before the advance in price.
We can furnish the best roofing made in CORRUGATED-V CRIMP-ROLLS
All Gauges. Write, we can save you money.
CONSUMERS MFG. & SUPPLY CO.
Dept. F Moundsville, W. Va.

Classified Advertisements

The Breeding Season Is Here

Breed your mares to Belgian stallions that produce the colts the market demands and brings the highest prices. Colts with gentle dispositions, easy keepers and with plenty of style and action.

Raise Belgian horses that will consume your unsalable roughage and cheap farm crops which will enable you to realize the highest price for the same.

The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses.
Address: J. D. CONNER, Jr., Sec.-Treas
Wabash, Indiana

These Little Classified Advertisements

are wonderful salesmen. They travel into the homes of 150,000 farm homes every week. They cost little and bring big results.

A four time order saves money and gives eight weeks advertising. Orders received during the next week will place your advertisement in the issue of August 5th. The Classified forms close July 28th.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS.—Fresh, Vigorous, for every order. Good delivery guaranteed. Leading varieties. Expressed, 1,000, 90c; 10,000, $7.50. Postpaid: 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.25. Catalog. Buckeye Farms, Box 511, Youngstown, Ohio.

HIGHGRADE VEGETABLE PLANTS.—Cabbage, Flat Dutch, Ballhead, Jersey; Tomato and head-ing Collard: 500, 50c; 1,000, 70c prepaid, 5,000, $2.50 expressed. International Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

STRAWBERRY & RASPBERRY

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Beaubache, Uncle Jim. Grown by us for 37 years. Also Howard, Dunlap. 60c hundred, $5.00 thousand postpaid. Hardy Plants. Prompt delivery. Huff Brothers, Burnham, Maine.

TOBACCO

PIPE SMOKERS.—Free Pocket Humidor 65c value, with every $3.50 value pipe. Non-breakable stem. Specially treated Potous Briar Bowl. Limited number of overruns. Closing out $4.15 value all for $1.00. Write for Free Pipe Care booklet. Kommander Pipe Company, Lock Box 444, Chicago, Ill.

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO—Enjoy Kentucky's Pride, Home Manufactured Chewing, 28 big Twists, sweet or natural, $1.00, 28 big sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural, $1.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Free double-bladed 50c pocket knife. Murray Tobacco Company, Murray, Ky.

"GOLDEN HEART" Tennessee's Finest Mellow Natural Leaf. 10 pounds chewing, $1.00. 3 twists free. 10 pounds Smoking, $1.00. 3 sacks Smoking and Pipe free. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

GUARANTEED CHEWING, smoking or cigarette tobacco, five lbs., $1.25; ten, $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe, silk sox and box cigars free with each order. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

BEST GRADE AGED MELLOW SMOKING or Chewing, five pounds, $1.00; ten, $1.50. Silk socks, pipe and box cigars free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Progressive Farmers, D1, Mayfield, Ky.

GOLDLEAF GUARANTEED first class chewing, smoking or Burley, 5 lbs., $1.25; ten, $2.00. Fountain-pen Free. Low grades regular price, 10c pound. Elves Farms, Sedalia, Ky.

"PRIDE OF DIXIE" CIGARETTE BURLEY, extra mild, 5 pounds and box Cigars $1.00. Cigarette roller and papers Free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

SPECIAL.—$1.50 buys 20 lbs. guaranteed smoking or 10 lbs. chewing. Pipe and razor free. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

CIGARETTE CASE, ROLLER and 5 pounds mild Burley $1.00. Economy smoking 15 pounds; Aged mellow chewing 10; Either $1.00. Flavoring. Bert Choate, Hickman, Kentucky.

"GUARANTEED, BEST GRADE, Chewing or Smoking, 10 pounds, $1.00. Manufacturing recipe and flavoring free. Doran Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

GOOD, OLD CHEWING and Smoking Tobacco, 10 pounds $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe free. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Kentucky.

DOGS

FOR SALE.—Registered and Non-Registered Old English Shepherd Puppies and older Pups. Natural heel drivers. Hiram Loucks, Vermilion, Ohio.

HOUND PUPS, half Old Pioneer Black and Tan, and half Bloodhound, they make no mistake. George Boorman, Marathon, New York.

FARM LAND

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE.—Farms and Country Home Sites, near city, good roads, fertile soil, suitable for dairying or general farming. City water and Electricity. Buy now before prices advance. See D. R. Fisher, Huff Building, Greensburg, Penna.

POULTRY FARM FOR SALE on Lincoln Highway 6 miles east of Gettysburg. 15 acres, $3,700.00. Poultry if desired. Possession in 30 days. D. M. Heverly, R. 2, New Oxford, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

MT. VALLEY FARM. 117 Acres, estimated 4,000 cords stovewood; ¼ mile concrete highway; city markets; 8-room house, electricity available, ample barn & farm buildings, variety fruit, $3,600 includes horses, 9 cows, bull, calf, 100 hens, machinery, vehicles, growing corn, oats, potatoes, vegetables, hay, etc.; terms arranged. Pictures pg. 17 big Free catalog. Strout, 1427-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE "NEW DEAL."—Good farms are cheaper and rents lower in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. A small investment at unprecedented low prices today will increase as normal conditions return. Write for free book and low homeseekers' rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 423, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for farm lighting systems. Non-acid. 15 year life. Five year notarized unconditional guarantees. Non Sulphating. Odorless. Replaces any farm lighting acid type battery at lower prices. Free literature. See Jay Battery Company, 84 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

EDISON POWER-LIGHT STORAGE Batteries, Non-acid, odorless, everlasting. Fully guaranteed. All sizes. Bargains in complete generating plants, motors, etc. Free interesting literature. Hawley Smith Co., 15 Washington Ave., Danbury, Conn.

MEN'S CELANESE and RAYON HOSE. Mill Imperfects, 20 pairs $1; slightly imperfect, 12 pairs $1.00, postpaid; Satisfaction Guaranteed. Economy Hosiery Company, Asheboro, N. C.

SEND 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows or mares. Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, 126 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

COMPLETE BATHROOMS $33.00 up. Complete steam plants $152. First Quality. Catalog No. 30. Seidenberg Co., 261 West 34th St., New York.

PHOTO FINISHING

EIGHT GUARANTEED PRINTS, two Beautiful double weight Professional enlargements with each roll developed. Perfect Film Service, Box 668, LaCrosse, Wis.

FILMS DEVELOPED.—Two Professional double weight enlargements Free, and eight guaranteed Prints, 25c. Mays Photo Shop, Box 870, LaCrosse, Wis.

ROLL DEVELOPED. Eight Guaranteed Nu-border prints, two Nu-border Enlargements, 25c coin. Giant Snapshots, Incor., Green Bay, Wisconsin.

FILMS DEVELOPED 5c per roll; prints 3c each. Ask for Special Bargain List. Roanoke Photo Finishing Company, 160 Bell Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia.

FILMS DEVELOPED, two free enlargements with each roll, 25c coin. Century Photo Service, Box 829, LaCrosse, Wis.

WANTED

WANTED.—Complete set used retail dairy equipment. B. D. Irwin, Monongahela, Pa.

WANTED—Good young Red Foxes, $2.00 apiece. Walter Hoster, 236 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa.

BAGS WANTED

WE BUY YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Sussman Bros., 137 Washington Place, Pittsburgh.

OLD GOLD WANTED

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, Discarded Jewelry. Information Free. Casper Company, 4 Franklin Garden, Boston, Mass.

TURKEYS

LOOK! BABY TURKEYS. Finest quality, Mammoth Bronze, Bird Bros. Strain, $25.00 a 100 postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed 3,000 weekly. Also Ducklings, Goslings, Baby Guineas and Baby Chicks. Nabob Poultry Farms, Gambier, Ohio.

THE LARGEST BREEDER of Maryland offers rugged Bronze Poults 50c, $27.50 100, $30.00; 15, $4.75 delivered safely. Disease free. Instructions how to raise turkeys mailed. West Sherwood Farms, St. Michaels, Maryland.

HARDY MAMMOTH BRONZE POULTS 100-$25.00; 15-$4.00. Postpaid. Safe arrival. Sure method raising book free with orders. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

BRONZE TURKEY POULTS. Prices on request. J. S. Wile, Souderton, Pa.

FARM MACHINERY

PLOWS.—Imperial Double Bottom Tractor Plows—new—guaranteed—14"; also 12" and single bottom 18". Special net cash price $59.50 F.O.B. Chester. Price includes safety hitch. Also few Ferguson and Oliver Plows and Harrows. Gash-Stull Company, Chester, Pa.

RICHMAN'S CORN HARVESTER. Poorman's Price. Only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature showing harvester pictures. Ziegler Inventor, Salina, Kansas.

BARN EQUIPMENT

SWING STANCHIONS for cattle. Durable, easily installed. Attractive price. Write the manufacturers. Joy Bros., East Barnet, Vermont.

HELP

WANTED.—Working Farm Manager—Central New Jersey Farm. Take full charge including business end. Herd Beef Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Alfalfa, Young Orchard. Give history and qualifications. Address Box 240, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESMEN

MEN WANTED at once to call on stores with newest line self-selling 5c and 10c necessities. Strong, original counter displays. Aspirin, Mercurochrome, Razor Blades, Household Cement, etc., Automatic sellers. Many new items. Up to 125% profit. Big catalog free. Procopax, Dept. 21-G, 1956 S. Troy, Chicago.

SITUATION

SITUATION.—Dairyman, Farmer, Poultryman; wants position, with or without own help. Hard worker. Best reference. Address Box 239, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GUINEAS

GUINEAS.—White, lavender and purple settings reasonable. Pearl setting, $1.00. Cyril Menges, R. 2, Watsontown, Pa.

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Using Our Classified Department

When you have anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

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CHIX, STATE ACCREDITED, worm treated, very rigidly culled for high egg production. White, Barred, Buff Rox, Reds, Wyandottes, White, Barred, Buff Orpingtons, English Tom Barron White Leghorns, Large Type, 316 egg record, $5.50. White Giants, $7.50. Heavy Assorted $5.00. Light Assorted, $4.75. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Whiteview Hatchery, Roanoke, Ill.

GUTHRIE'S BIG WEIGHT CHICKS Barred, Buff and White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, full stock, $6.00-100; Heavy Mixed, $5.00-100. Extras included. 10 to each 100. Double A Grade. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt shipment. Order from this ad. Guthrie's Hatchery, Inc., Route 1, New Albany, Ind.

STERLING CHICKS at lower prices for limited time. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, $4.50 100. Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $4.00 100. Assorted, $3.50 100. Postpaid. Live delivery insured. Prompt shipments. Order from this ad or write for free catalog. Sterling Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas, 5½c. Light Brahmas, Black Giants, 7c. White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, 5c. Light Mixed, 4c. 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

PRICES REDUCED for Summer Months. Parent Stock Culled and Bloodtested. Big English White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, $4.75 per 100. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes $5.25 per 100. Will ship C.O.D. Postage Prepaid. Wapak Hatchery, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

THOROUGHBRED BLOODTESTED Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, $5.50. Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $5.00; Assorted, $4.25; Seconds, $3.65, hatching weekly. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Indiana.

HI-GRADE BLOODTESTED ROCKS, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, $5.25; Leghorns, Anconas, $4.95; Heavy Mixed, 4.75; Assorted, $4.00; Seconds, $3.50; Weekly Hatches, Glendale Hatchery, Box 31, Ramsey, Indiana.

ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, $4.50 per hundred. Prompt shipments. Economy Hatchery, Wheelersburg, Ohio.

CHICKS C.O.D.—Rocks, Reds, $5.50. Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, $4.50. Special information Free. Sandy Knoll Hatchery, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS.—Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $4.75 per 100. White Leghorns and Mixed Chicks, $4.50 per 100. Prepaid Parcel Post. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selins Grove, Pa.

C.O.D.—Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, $5.00. Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $4.85. Immediate shipment. Yesterlaid Farms, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

CHICKS 4c AND UP. High production bloodtested breeders. State Fair winners. Gardendale Farm, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

$4.45—ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES; $4.25 Heavy Mixed, COD. Twilight Poultry Ranch, Mt. Orab, Ohio.

HI QUALITY ROCKS, REDS, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns. Hatching weekly. Rivervale Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

WHOLESALE TO FARMERS $4.45—Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes; $4.25 Heavy Mixed. Husky and Selected. Rainbow Farms, Williamsburg, Ohio.

DUCKS AND GEESE

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS 100-$14.00; 50-$7.50; 25-$4.00. Eggs, 100-$5.00; 12-$1.00. Extra Large, quick maturing strain. Postpaid and safe delivery. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS.—MAMMOTH PEKIN, 20, $4.20; 100, $12.00 delivered. This is my 20th year. Earl Seamans, Factoryville, Pa.

POULTRY

FOUR AND ONE-HALF Months Old Barron White Leghorn Pullets with dams' and sires' dams' trapnest records 268 to 313. Bred for several generations for large body size and large white eggs. $1.25 each for 15 or more. Order from this ad. Thomas Allender, Grafton, West Virginia.

YEARLING LEGHORNS.—2,000 White Leghorn Pullets must be sold to make room for young stock off range. These hens are vaccinated, healthy, and now laying 60 per cent. Will make good two-year-old breeders. Prices reasonable. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Penna.

PULLETS.—Thousands 8-10 and 12 weeks old pullets from our Tom Barron Imported Stock, hatched and raised on our own breeding farm. Write for prices on yearling hens. Village View Poultry Farm, R. 10, Zeeland, Michigan.

125 NEW HAMPSHIRE RED PULLETS from tested stock now beginning to lay. $1.00 each in small lots, 85c each for the lot. B. B. Chase, Wyoming, Delaware.

PULLETS—White Leghorns 6 weeks to 3 months old. Baby Chicks, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds. Write for prices. Elden S. Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ten and sixteen weeks old. Large, thrifty birds, ready for immediate delivery. Fisher Bros., Atlantic, Penna.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 5 weeks old 30c. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FAUNTLIN TOBACCO DUST for DEWORMING Poultry: 100 lbs., $2.00; ton, $25.00. Sample, literature and prices on request. Henry A. Fleshel, Inc., Manufacturers, 418 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Penna.

COCCIDIOSIS and PARALYSIS New scientific Discovery, $1 bottle postpaid, treats 800 chickens. Catalog. Sloe's Poultry Equipment, Dept. Penna., Quakertown, Pa.

BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS PREVENTED, cured. Pint $1.50. Williams Turkey Tonic, Dept. 1, Monticello, Illinois.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

SOME of my friends who clip government bonds regularly have cut no filth (Let me say here that "filth" in West Virginia means the weeds, elders and briars that grow in our pastures) for several years, saying that they cannot spare the money during this depression. This is what I call poor economy. It will cost much more in a series of years, to let filth grow than to cut it. If we do have better times our farms will be in poor condition to carry livestock. And the second reason is that the laboring man needs the job. I have been going over my farms more carefully than I ever did for the reasons above stated.

In the East it is quite a tax on farmers to keep their farms clean, but that is the thing to do or we should sell them and let farmers who will do it take care of our farms. Nothing makes our country look worse than to allow the farms to grow up in brush.

Brief Answers

C. D. R.—The plant you mailed me is the little hop clover, sometimes called trefoil. It is an annual, a legume and a splendid soil builder, because it gathers a lot of nitrogen and dies and goes back to the soil to increase the humus content of the land. For this reason an annual legume is a better soil builder than a biennial or a perennial.

For the past two years the web worm has been destroying our bluegrass until we had many acres of bare land. This season hop clover has come into our farms and covered acres of this land. It is relished by livestock and its coming has been greeted with a hearty welcome.

My observation has been that when we improve our land bluegrass takes possession and we are expecting that in a short time the land will be covered with bluegrass again. Nature is very kind to us. Do not worry about this weed as you call it.

* * *

C. W. D.—What you say about timothy getting ripe before it is cut is entirely right if you are in the seed business, but did you ever stop to think that not more than one timothy seed in a thousand that falls onto the sod at harvest time ever makes a plant? If you allow your timothy to get ripe enough to grow you have lost more than half the feeding value of the hay. Rather than do this would it not be better to buy two gallons of seed, scatter it over an acre of ground and harrow the ground?

If that acre cuts a ton of hay and it is worth ten dollars if cut at the proper time but worth only five dollars if allowed to ripen the seed, would you not be ahead to buy the seed? Besides you may get good results by sowing the seed and harrowing it in, whereas you will get poor results by seeding the ground your way.

I, myself, will live just as long if you continue to cut your hay when half the feeding value has gone, but I will be happier when I see all the farmers prosperous and that day will not come until many leaks are stopped on the farm, and this late cutting of all kinds of hay constitutes one of the big leaks.

* * *

J. W. W.—Mammoth clover never made a second crop on Woodbine though we have sown it a few times. I would prefer red clover to it to sow with sweet clover. Red clover is earlier than mammoth and will come more nearly with the sweet clover. I would never plow a sweet clover stubble to reseed it to the same crop. Harrowing will be much better. At this season it is risky to plow land to sow sweet clover for the reason that the plowing may dry out the ground too much.

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August 5, 1933

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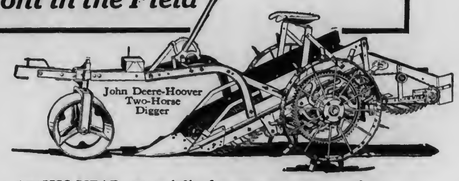

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

EVERY one has a right to some time during the year when he does not want to do anything. The amount of such time depends on how much work he has done in past years. I figured it out in a liberal mood and we left our near-sea-level home in San Diego, which is in quite southern California, and went to the mountains for a month's stay, but ten days were conclusive that some fogs and occasional raw forenoons were exactly what we craved after all, though they were due to quit on the Coast in early June. All in all, San Diego probably has the best summer climate in this country, though it is far south, and her realtors know that nothing elsewhere approaches her year-round weather.

* * *

What looked best on our return home was the flowers and shrubs. The one who furnishes all the skill and the most of the labor has been assured by me time and again that the ground was well fertilized, but last year it packed too much and growth was not what it should have been. She pins her faith to manure, but I had explained that soil fertilization was something I knew quite a bit about and that I had balanced the plant food and applied it lavishly. I told her that an excess of nitrogen would reduce the bloom. But I did have some doubts about my program and last spring we ordered a big supply of manure. Never before have we had such growth in perennials and annuals and never before such a riot of bloom. And I am not reminded that I had been lacking in skill.

* * *

The bougainvillea vine, which stretches thirty feet along the top of a lattice ten feet high, is a blaze of glory. It is amazing how shrubs and flowers share the ground when we give plenty of water and plant food. Under the vine is a tall growth of ferns, and almost under it are dahlias in full bloom that harmonize in color with the bougainvillea. A few feet away Shasta daisies are remembering that coat of manure and heavy watering, and I reckon there are a thousand blossoms bordering the path. Many are over five inches across. And looking toward this corner of the garden a practical person sees nothing more attractive than ripening lemons on a tree eight feet high that shares the ground and sunshine with overhanging branches of the vine. The lemon is busy the year round, starting fruits and ripening others, regardless of codes and "New Deals."

* * *

In the same quarter of the garden a wisteria makes a brave show in covering the side of a garage, but it will not bloom. It promises so much that we overlook lack of performance. And there was one guava tree that tried my patience. No amount of water and fertilizer could cause it to give us large fruits. Such fruit isn't friendly to me anyway, and I came to realize that gifts of the small stuff to neighbors put a strain on our relations. Its room was needed and so I grubbed it out. Near by are poinsettias that are getting ready for Christmas blooming.

* * *

Taking out this time for acknowledged loafing, I probably prefer to face the opposite side of the garden. Sweet-scented honeysuckle furnishes part of the background for a mass of bloom. The most attractive to me are gladioli sharing the ground with dahlias, cosmos, scabiosa, penstemen, marigolds, ragged robin, petunias, lantana, hibiscus and many others.

* * *

I am convinced that successful fruit growing on the Pacific Coast is a science, and it certainly evades me. The avocado tree that should now be in good bearing will not even bloom. We set two orange trees. One deranged its program by blooming at the wrong season of the year, and since then has been invalid. The other does better, but not well. The fig tree was here when we came and looks thrifty, but is uncertain in its ways. The thriftiest plant in the garden is a palm that moved in during our absence one year.

* * *

Past my understanding is the response the flowers and shrubs make to the attention of their care-taker. When she finds any one doing poorly the decision is that it is unhappily placed and, regardless of blooming stage or aught else it is moved elsewhere and goes right along blooming. "Moving day" comes every now and then and I have learned not to predict disaster in the violation of all the rules laid down in the books. The trees and grass I must be responsible for, and the record isn't very good. Two acacia trees next the curb fell ill three years ago, and a year ago one was near death. I had had the tops heavily pruned to reduce the demand on the poor supply of sap coming up the diseased trunks. The subsoil, at a depth of five feet, was dynamited to give better drainage. Last spring I had a lot of holes bored into the ground and filled with a complete fertilizer. Later on, as this supply had been dissolved with water, the holes were filled again, and now each tree has an abundance of dark green leaves and I have a demonstration of what nitrogen can do. A tree that is needed on a lawn is worth any effort to save it.

Bunt or Smut in Wheat

BUNT or stinking smut is one of the most common and most important diseases of wheat. This year, with the price of wheat looking up, farmers will be more concerned than usual in preventing disease, for every smutted kernel is a loss, and all of them taken together represent some twenty million bushels of wheat a year totally ruined by a tiny parasite. Of late years there has been a marked increase in severity of the disease in Pennsylvania and other eastern states. A single smut ball contains from two to four million spores, so it spreads fast if not checked.

Fortunately it can be checked without too much trouble. The first step in control is to clean the wheat thoroughly with a fanning mill which will remove the smut balls, then treat the seed wheat before sowing it. There are various methods of treatment. The U. S. Department of Agriculture publishes a bulletin (Circular No. 182) which tells about all of them, but perhaps the easiest, most economical and convenient way is to use one of the commercial seed treatments, which come with complete instructions explaining their application. A new dust treatment is out now which costs only about two cents to treat a bushel of wheat.

Bunt or smut is recognized in the ripening grain by the spreading of the chaff and the dark smut balls protruding between them. When the grain ripens the chaff has a pale ashen color. In the threshed grain it is recognized by a fishy odor, by the presence of whole or broken smut balls and by particles of smut which stick to the kernels and give the wheat a dark color. It has no redeeming features, and the best way to handle it is to destroy it on the seed so it will not get a foothold on the crop. Many growers question whether clean seed should be treated. It is advisable to treat all seed, for the smut spores are too small to be seen with the naked eye.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

R.—Four tons of lime, whether ground limestone or burnt lime, is a heavy application for bottom land. It might need that much, but before I applied it I would have the county agent test my land. County agents are not all-wise, of course, but they are in a position to get the information if they do not know it themselves.

* * *

C. E. B.—The home of alfalfa seems to be on the alkaline soils of the West. We have no such soils in the East and farmers should be thankful if they can have neutral soils. As a matter of fact alfalfa does very well on such land.

* * *

G. E. M.—It is hard to figure a profit out of pasture land that costs $100 per acre. My suggestion is that you grow more corn and fill two 10x30 silos instead of one. One acre of good corn when put in the silo will feed one cow 400 days. That will be much cheaper than to pay $100 per acre for grazing land.

* * *

C. A. H.—A young man who has no capital would make a sad mistake to borrow enough money to pay for a farm even if the government would permit him to do so. Such a young man should rent a good farm and so manage it by dint of economy and industry that in a few years he would have enough laid up to pay half the purchase price of a farm.

During the 55 years he farmed the writer had farms rented more than half that time. I have rented farms for less than the owner paid in taxes.

* * *

W. J. S.—I would never break stubble in midsummer in the preparation of a seed bed if it could be avoided. The process liberates too much moisture. If you will spend the time it will take to plow the ground in disking it you will have a much better seed bed. It will take but little time to disk an oat and sweet clover stubble in order to have a good seed bed for alfalfa, and I can hardly think of a better chance for alfalfa. The disking should be shallow.

* * *

R. H. A.—A variety of wheat will ripen the same time the next year whether it is sown early or late in the fall. You will make no mistake in sowing wheat and vetch for hay if you live in the East where hay usually brings a fair price. Even the wheat itself makes better hay because the vetch has grown with it, and the vetch makes the best of hay. The vetch improves both the ground and the handling of the wheat.

If I had to use the wheat and vetch for bedding I would rather do it for the reason that it would make the manure richer. You can grow a good crop of clover following the harvesting of the vetch and wheat.

* * *

A. S.—You will rarely get any red clover or timothy if you sow 15 pounds sweet clover per acre in the wheat. The sweet clover will choke everything out, even weeds. For that reason it is a good plan to sow sweet clover where you are bothered with quack grass. If this grass has taken a field for you and you graze it close for two years you will get rid of it. It cannot withstand close grazing. Makes fine grazing, and stock are fond of it. Soy beans followed by wheat and vetch and sweet clover will get the best of quack grass.

* * *

J. W. A.—I have been sowing clover for many years and it always turned out as you say yours did last year—it died. It is a biennial. Why should it not die? Your wheat is an annual and it dies the first year. Sweet clover would not be half the soil-builder it is if it were a perennial and lived indefinitely.

They might both look alike in a window ... but one shrivels up in the rain

You can't judge a suit of clothes by how it looks in a store window. You ought to know the kind of fabric, the quality of workmanship, and the reputation of the maker—before you know how it is going to serve you. **After all,**

performance counts

THESE are days you want your full money's worth, whether you buy a suit of clothes or a tankful of gasoline.

You somehow expect "shoddy" products from companies which constantly shout extravagant claims which your own intelligence tells you are unwarranted. And you likewise expect honest products from companies which the years have proved to be reliable.

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We believe it will prove thoroughly satisfactory in nearly every automobile; and will effect a very appreciable saving on every filling of your tank. But we are not going to shout meaningless "challenges" at you. All we ask is that you try it—and let your own engine render the verdict.

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Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

YEARS ago it was said that Japanese beetles ate a limited diet, foraging mostly on grapevines, willow leaves, rosebushes, ripe fruit, smartweed, etc. If that were ever so, time has lengthened out their bill of fare until it is as long as the menu of the Waldorf Astoria. (However, I never saw one of the latter.)

I have told how the beetles defoliated our peach trees until they died; how they fed on the smartweed until they practically eliminated it from Neshaminy Gardens, and how we have to keep the grape vines covered with lime or spray in order to have grapes. But the last two years they attacked the apple trees and made them appear as if a fire had scorched them. And now we find them so far depraved as to eat cabbage leaves.

Almost as soon as we discovered them on the apple trees this year we set a power sprayer to work and drenched them with liquid lime-sulphur and arsenate. That drove them off in a hurry, but they kept moving ahead of us. By the time we reached the last two rows of trees they looked like a swarm of bees on the wing. So fast did they work that these last trees were eaten and made brown in a few hours before we could get to them.

Finally, out of pure desperation, they attacked the asparagus and are now eating the tops of that. How far they will go is not known. It is our first experience.

In some localities the Japanese beetles seem to be scarcer than they have been for several years. I find in traveling about that in some sections, notably low, flat ground, there is little evidence of their presence although they were bad in previous years. Passing out into higher levels, they are as bad as ever. The thought occurred to me that probably the excessive rains up to June 1st had destroyed the larvae.

Again, it may be that parasitic insects are getting a foothold in some places, or possibly birds are depopulating some sections of the beetles. For five years we have been hoping for some intervention — miraculous or otherwise—at Neshaminy Gardens. But up to the present it has been a vain hope.

* * *

The figures showing the estimated cash income from Pennsylvania farms for 1932 are interesting for several reasons. The Department of Agriculture lists each county and gives the amount of money received by farmers for products sold. Estimate is made also of the value of crops used or consumed on the farm.

The total cash income from the 172,000 farms of the state amounted to $156,768,000. A little work with the lead pencil will show that this is an average of around $900 for each farm, big and little. Since thousands of our biggest and best farms had incomes of several thousand dollars each, a little imagination will indicate that some farm homes have had little cash to spend last year.

* * *

Some people may be surprised to learn that dairy products make up nearly half of the $156,768,000 income, and that chickens and eggs come next, contributing $28,620,000, or nearly one-fifth the total amount.

A study of the income by counties is interesting. For instance, more than one-third the total income of Pike county farmers is derived from the sale of poultry and eggs, and Susquehanna county farmers get 75 per cent of their cash from their dairy herds. In Philadelphia county—which is all in the city limits—86 per cent of the total $858,750 received by farmers comes from truck and greenhouse crops.

The ten counties in order of largest farm income are: Lancaster, Chester, York, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, Bradford, Erie, Crawford and Allegheny.

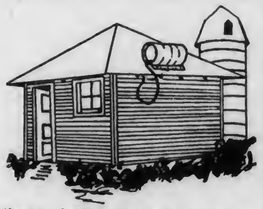
* * *

The milk producers of New Jersey will hold their annual Field Day outing at Washington Crossing State Park on August 3rd. Plans are being made to make it instructive as well as entertaining. New Jersey has several vital dairy problems on her hands for solution and producers are urged to attend this gathering so that the subjects may be fully and authoritatively aired.

Governor Harry Moore and Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee, the latter also Chairman of the Milk Control Board, will speak. It will be a box lunch affair, and farmers are invited to come early and stay all day. By the way, a lot of nearby Pennsylvania farmers are vitally interested in New Jersey's milk marketing problems.

Handy Shower Bath

THIS picture shows how one farmer solved the bathing problem. He had always wanted a shower bath, but had no way to heat the water. So he rigged up a 50-gallon oil drum on top of his two-room milk house, let



the sun heat the water and now enjoys the luxury of a shower after a sweaty day's work.

He connected a shower-bath nozzle in the one room of the building to the drum, pumped the drum full of water each morning and let sun and gravity do the rest. With a running water system such a shower would be still easier to manage.

Of course a regular bathroom is needed in every farm home, but where it is not available a little ingenuity will give a lot of comfort on hot days, and the cost is next to nothing.

Thirty Scholarships

THIRTY students from leading American and Canadian agricultural colleges are the winners of 30 business fellowships comprising four weeks special training in commercial and agricultural leadership, according to a recent announcement by the Danforth Foundation and Purina Mills, donors of the awards. G. Wayne Heberlig, Pennsylvania State College, and John E. Clark, University of Maryland, are the students in this territory who won the scholarships.

What's New in Equipment

(Information about the following new devices will be sent to any one interested on receipt of a three-cent stamp.)

KITCHEN sinks, table and cabinet tops and other kitchen and dairy equipment are now available made of heavy gauge monel metal, a nickel-copper alloy which is rust-proof, preserves a silvery gloss and gives long service.

* * *

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* * *

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Remarks by Readers

THE past eighteen months have brought some stories from farmers which have confirmed me in what I always said that giving up a heavily mortgaged farm in the face of failing markets and overproduction was not the worst thing that could happen to a worried farmer. People came in for advice and did not take it, seeming to think that they must hold out until the sheriff took the property by force of law. Now they are coming to say that they wish the sheriff had arrived years before. Safe from the crushing burden of taxes and insurance and upkeep they are enjoying life, or so they say, as tenant farmers.

One man looks ten years younger and at last his children are coming into their own for some simple pleasures. For years they worked and sacrificed. They lived in a run-down house because everything went for debts. Now in a comfortable old-fashioned snug farm house they are having a good time. Another man who always dolefully shook his head about letting go, now says he thinks he must have been deranged to take his wife and children through such hardship. It was a bitter day when they had to move, but looking back through twenty months as tenants the family think it was one of the best days of their lives.

A New and Better Chance

One worried widow left with a heavily encumbered farm teaches school and her children carry papers, clerk on Saturday and do everything they can to help along. A married son also contributes something to help. The buildings and fences and all are at a low ebb, but the worry of her life is that the foreclosure is not far distant. She is shabby, bent from hard work though in the early forties, discouraged and unhappy yet she fears something worse. If anything could be worse than the ten years of hardship that have eaten her wages and taken the joy out of the lives of her children it will not be losing that run-down farm with its crazy looking, leaning buildings.

After failure what? Why a new and better chance to enjoy what is earned in peace. There is no disgrace about being a tenant farmer. Many people have lived usefully and died happily without ever owning a foot of real estate. To be sure owning one's own home should be the aim of city and country dwellers alike, but if after circumstances over which people have no control the heavily mortgaged place goes there are other chances. The great thing is not to give up working, not to give up planning, but to think of our pioneer ancestors who went through far worse situations than we have ever encountered and left us an inheritance of courage and thrift and endurance that is worth more than all the farms in the country.

Farm Loan Agent.

Sold at a Profit

LAST summer was a disappointment to most cantaloupe growers. Only those who showed exceptionally economical production or shrewd marketing were able to show a profit.

Everett Abrams, a New Jersey boy who is a student in vocational agriculture at the Moorestown high school, seemed to find the combination of conditions which enabled him to show reasonable profit.

There is nothing unusual in his cultural practices except that he put forth every effort to keep down costs and follow scientific principles in growing a crop of good melons.

Just as the season of heavy picking arrived the cantaloupe market was demoralized. Young Abrams realized that the usual procedure in marketing would result in a loss. He immediately bought from a local saw mill crating material suitable for making the standard crate 14x24x5½ inches to hold 12 melons and the jumbo crate 16x26x5½ inches to hold 12 large melons. While the mill was producing the crating material, a local printer was running off the following labels:

HALE'S BEST
CANTALOUPES
Grown By—
EVERETT ABRAMS
Vincentown New Jersey

The crates were put together on the farm. The fine uniform melons found a ready sale under a brand name in the New York market. The culls were sent to market in the usual package used in this vicinity.

Careful cost accounting records were kept; at the end of the season the records indicated that a total of 414 crates was harvested at a cash expense of $58. The total cash receipts were $124.43. The labor income from the four-fifths acre totaled $66.34. Sixty-two hours of self-labor were expended on the project which netted young Abrams $1.07 per hour.

Lester S. Hess.

Better Sales Methods Needed

FROM a salesman's viewpoint the root of the farmer's troubles is generally the lack of salesmanship. From Idaho to Maine and all the states in between thousands of carloads of potatoes come into Pittsburgh every year, yet there are as good potatoes raised right here in Pennsylvania as anywhere. The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce to bring this fact out, worked up a potato exposition in the Chamber of Commerce Building, obtained the cooperation of the county farm agent, business men, farmers and city folks. No one ever saw a finer lot of potatoes.

The writer bought these potatoes, together with hard corrugated paper board boxes which would hold 25 pounds each to put them in, and sold them under a guarantee that every potato was of the highest grade, good and firm, uniform in size, with no waste. At that time the urban folks were paying about $2 per bushel for good potatoes at the retail stores. The farmers were getting from 90c to $1.20 per bushel. I paid the farmer $1.60 for these high-grade exposition potatoes and we sold them to the consumer at $1 a box, or at the rate of about $2.50 a bushel.

The consumer paid about 25 per cent more than the market price of the common run of potatoes, but we showed him a 25 per cent saving in having no waste, and better potatoes. Every one concerned, including the farmer, the dealer, and the consumer, had a better deal.

The writer (the dealer) at the time would have come out all right if—and a great big "if"—there could have been organized an ordered working plan for repeat business. After all this expense of the exposition, and the writer's expense of introductory sales work, which at the start is always higher than later on when the demand is created, when it came to repeat business for potatoes of the same high quality, the writer could not get any more. I had over a thousand calls for more potatoes of the same quality and put up the same way.

A. W. Brown.

Model Type Shorthorn Bull and Cow.—The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association sponsors through these illustrations the approved type Shorthorn. These models have been adopted after submitting to a number of institutions, breeders and judges several photographs of recent champion bulls and females and receiving from each criticisms and suggestions for a composite that would represent the most generally approved present day type of Shorthorn.

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NOT INCLUDED

FARMERS are asking whether they are included in the movement to establish minimum wages and shorter hours, saying that in farming it is impossible to comply with either requirement. They are not expected to do so, unless specially requested by the National Recovery Administration. If anybody wants to volunteer there will be no objection on the part of the Administration.

ABBREVIATIONS

WE have become accustomed to the R. F. C. which stands for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Now we must learn that AAA or A.A.A. means the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or Act, and that NIRA or N. R. A. means the National Industrial Recovery Administration or Act. The context will show whether the abbreviations refer to the administration or the act. And we shall hear about them a.m. and p.m.

MISBRANDING?

THE Division of Consumer Information of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture has just issued a folder describing "snappy milk drinks for the good ol' summer time." The list includes "Jersey Lightning" which appears to be quite different from the beverage sundry Jerseymen have described to us under that time-honored name. Is Secretary Duryee to be charged with misbranding or with ignorance of an ancient Jersey commodity?

FARM AND HOME LOANS

BEFORE the farm mortgage and home mortgage bills were enacted we stated that the success of such measures in operation would depend largely on the willingness of investors and holders of mortgages to accept at or near par the bonds issued to provide funds. These obligations are based on the mortgages, they bear four per cent interest, they mature in eighteen years or less, and the interest but not the principal is guaranteed by the United States. So far as we are able to judge now these bonds are not to have a very high rating in the market. Holders of sound mortgages are refusing to accept the bonds or to scale down the principal of their mortgages. Holders of other mortgages may be willing to do one or both. If the bonds cannot be exchanged or marketed it is evident that the debtors cannot be relieved as anticipated, for there is no other way to secure funds to relieve them. A market for these two obligations must be found or created if these measures are to be broadly effective.

STATE POLICE

THE recruits in training for service in the Pennsylvania State Police gave an exhibition last week for the benefit of the police chiefs, then in convention at Harrisburg. When it was over there could be no doubt about their mental and physical fitness for their future work. Major Lynn G. Adams, Superintendent, who is a veteran of 28 years in the State Police, made a brief address, frequently punctuated by applause. And the statement applauded most was the hope that some day every police officer in the Commonwealth might be a man especially trained for his work. Pennsylvania was the first state to establish a trained police force, in 1905. Pennsylvanians have every reason to be proud of that record, of the high character and efficiency of the force itself, and of its faithful and able leader.

SOME GOOD

WE may not believe in government supervision and semi-control of agriculture, industry and trade; nor in any of the well-meant artificialities set up for the purpose of improving them; nor in discrimination, expressed or implied, against men who are unable to advance wages or shorten hours, though they would like to cooperate in recovery. We may feel that all such measures, including unstable money, are likely to add to the uncertainties of business and so cause dislocation or even strangulation rather than development of it. But all this should not blind us to the fact that some good may come out of the federal stunts. One good thing already apparent is that all the unfair and demoralizing practices which have become a real menace to business are being dragged into the light and held up to public scorn. The unsound things must pass away some time, for such things always carry with them the germs of their own destruction. Let us hope that the unfair and demoralizing business practices pass away also.

FINE COOPERATION

LAST week the Agricultural Extension forces of Pennsylvania, with the cooperation of farmers, held 421 local meetings of wheat growers. The purpose was to tell all wheat growers of the state about the federal program of acreage reduction and compensation, then to form local and county or regional organizations with which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may deal in carrying out its program. The speakers at all meetings were carefully instructed in advance and had with them all available information about the wheat program. Local organizations of wheat growers were formed at these meetings, and representatives were chosen to create county or regional organizations to deal with federal authorities. Then the county organizations were promptly set up—and a list of their officers is now in the hands of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. All this was done without a cent of cost to that Administration, leaving all its funds available for future expenses in administering the Act through state and county or regional bodies. Thus Pennsylvania's Agricultural Extension service has cooperated promptly with the AAA. At the same time the principle that administrative and regulatory work belongs to administrative and not to educational institutions is maintained. Experience has shown that principle to be sound, and a splendid example of it is before us in the relations of two Pennsylvania institutions—the State College and the Department of Agriculture.

It is too early even to conjecture as to the possible reduction of wheat acreage here. Pennsylvania farmers are interested in the subject but do not appear to be much concerned about reduction.

AMATEUR SPECULATORS

IN one day, just before the recent slump in grain prices, three men called us on the telephone to discuss the wheat market. They all felt that wheat was going to $1.50, they all wanted to buy some, and they all wanted us to confirm their ideas about it. They were advised to stay out of something they know nothing about, to leave grain speculation to the speculators. The speculators are naturally blamed for every wild fluctuation, but the real speculators are not usually responsible for such irregularities. Such men as those mentioned above, the amateur speculators and plungers, are responsible for most runaway markets in either direction. Their craze to buy when things are going up, their panicky or compulsory selling on reverses, accelerate every advance or decline. No way has ever been found to control them, whether the subject of speculation be grain, securities, farm land, city lots, livestock, gold, tulips or whatever affords them an opportunity to speculate. And the remedies proposed usually mean strangulation of legitimate trade for the protection of those who bring about their own losses by their own speculative folly.

It has been our observation that the real farmers of this country are not worrying so much about speculation in their commodities as are a few high-salaried men who regard themselves as the chosen guardians of an incompetent class. We have found that real farmers take advantage of situations created by foolish speculators as often as or oftener than they suffer thereby. For real farmers are not compelled to sell at any hour, day or month, and they have more gumption about markets than have the learned gentlemen at Washington, who holler for "orderly" marketing without defining it, demand reforms without specifying what reforms, and expect an open and responsive market to be half shut and responsive only on one side.

FOUR BAD ONES

FROM an interesting letter from R. L. Thompson, New Wilmington, Pa., we quote: "I am able to write to you today, as I was lucky enough to escape from a young Jersey bull, which made an attack as I went into the stall to lead it out. The bull threw me over the stall, and it was done so quick I can't tell you how it happened. No bones broken but badly bruised, and am able to walk today. I thought I was very careful with this bull. I do not allow any of the hired men to handle it. I always look to see who was hurt by his bull." It was a Pennsylvania farmer's letter which started us on these bull warnings, and he like Mr. Thompson survived his bull's attack.

Here are three cases from Ohio: (1) Peter Stecker, seventy years old, near Reynoldsburg, O., is in the hospital at Mt. Carmel with a broken right arm, broken pelvis, two fractured ribs, two fractured vertebrae and "a doubtful chance for life." Mr. Stecker would have been killed at once but for the aid of his daughter Bessie and a faithful Collie dog. The daughter courageously attacked the bull with a club, the dog slashing with its teeth, and they succeeded in driving it away. (2) J. R. Vance, near Nashville, O., went to turn his bull out to pasture when it knocked him down then backed off to finish him, when his dog Bounce attacked. The bull turned to charge the dog and Mr. Vance was able to escape, with a few fractured ribs and painful cuts and bruises. Bounce is not likely to starve on that farm. (3) Russell Brown, a 15-year-old boy near Ada, O., was attacked by a bull in the middle of a big field. He screamed and grabbed the ring in the bull's nose. His father, Frank Brown, heard him scream and went to his assistance. Together holding the ring they worked toward a fence and escaped, both about exhausted and Russell with two broken ribs.

New Jersey Farm Comment

NEW JERSEY dairymen, whose latest worry has been the constantly mounting price of feed, last week heard with satisfaction the news from the State Milk Control Board to the effect that, effective August 1st, the price of milk throughout the state was to be increased one cent per quart. To make certain that farmers actually receive a substantial amount of this increase, the Board specified that three-fourths of the one cent should be passed on by distributors to farmers. Reasons given by the Board for this latest boost were "the increase in the price of feed and other products going into the production and distribution of milk."

Also heartening to dairymen was the Board's announcement that it "will not temporize longer with dealers who have failed to pay producers at scheduled rates." Hearings are being conducted by the Board "almost daily" to deal with "persistent and wilful violators of orders."

The question of whether South Jersey dairymen and distributors shall continue to be under the jurisdiction of the State Milk Control Board, or, as a result of proposals to place the Philadelphia milk shed under federal control, eventually be subject to federal rules and regulations for the entire milk shed of the Quaker City, is a live subject of discussion in South Jersey at the moment.

Wires to Washington

The issue has been taken to the White House and the Federal Department of Agriculture through telegrams Governor A. Harry Moore dispatched to President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace last week.

Acting on the protests on delegations of dairymen from Burlington and Gloucester counties, the Governor wired to Washington to voice his opposition to proposed federal control of South Jersey's dairy industry.

"After many years of striving and starving," the Governor's wire to the President and Secretary Wallace read, "New Jersey milk producers have had set up for them by law a milk control board for our state, which is working out beautifully, and for the first time in years our producers are getting a decent break.

"We are alarmed at rumors that through the efforts of certain large dealers that the southern portion of New Jersey is to be included in the Philadelphia milk shed. This would spell ruin to us, and we urgently plead with you to leave us alone to work out our own salvation, which at present we are able to do very nicely...

"Such a move would only be in the interests of the distributors, and would result in the undoing of recent fair legislation for which our producers have battled for many years, and this action is one step between reasonable prosperity for our producers and practically absolute ruin.

"I am not exaggerating this picture, and I am fervently pleading with you to prevent this grave injustice to producers of our state. Surely the right of our harassed producers to live and be reasonably happy should not be ignored because a few dealers decree otherwise."

Another telegram of opposition to the proposal for federal control was sent to Washington by United States Senator W. Warren Barbour.

* * *

The Potato Deal

THE "New Deal" for Central Jersey's potato industry was "all aces" so far as most growers and dealers were concerned late last week.

The chief reason for this widespread opinion is found in the fact that the Cooperative Potato Sales Company at Hightstown, foundation of the "New Deal," had, up to last Saturday night, sold nearly 1,200 cars of potatoes for approximately $900,000, an amount that will swell considerably the purchasing power of growers in the counties of Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth. This large amount would have been cut considerably, in the opinion of many growers and dealers, had it not been for the successful efforts of the Sales Company to hold the price from going under $2.50 per 100 pounds for No. 1 stock.

O. J. Walker, manager of the Sales Company, last Saturday said that 25 per cent of the Jersey crop had been marketed. He expressed the opinion that the entire crop would be sold by the end of the month, before Maine shipments became a strong factor in the market.

Market Outlook

Last week the strongest demand for Jersey Cobblers was in the West. Sales were made in Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, St. Louis (only one car) and several Ohio cities. Few sales were made in the South, but business in that sector is expected to pick up shortly. Demand in New England is dull.

Nearby markets have been hard hit for the Potato Sales Company by willingness of Long Island and South Jersey to sell under the $2.50 price set by the Central Jersey dealers. Long Island late last week was quoting $2.35 and $2.40 f.o.b., and South Jersey was quoting $2.40 f.o.b. Dealers and growers in South Jersey agreed to cooperate with Central Jersey in its price-stabilizing campaign but they have been either unable or unwilling to do so.

Walker said the virtual completion of harvesting and shipping operations in Delaware, Virginia and Maryland, all strong competitors of Jersey growers, had greatly strengthened the market position of Jerseymen. New York and Pennsylvania are shipping some potatoes but not enough Cobblers to give Jersey much competition, Walker said. He praised the growers and dealers for the spirit they have shown in sticking by their agreement with the Sales Company, both as to sales price and observance of rules governing digging and loading.

On this point, Dr. W. H. Martin, potato authority at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, said "if all concerned continue to cooperate for the next few weeks as well as they have in the past few days, we shall succeed in stabilizing our industry." He also asserted that "the 'New Deal' has already exceeded our expectations."

Some unpleasantness developed two weeks ago as the potato deal opened, when one of the dealers not participating in the Potato Sales Company plan charged that the latter organization had cut prices without notifying him, as had been provided for in a working agreement between the Company and independent dealers. The incident complained of, according to officials of the Sales Company, was due entirely to an oversight and not with any ulterior motive. Latest reports were that the independents and the Sales Company were working in harmony, all concerned quoting a uniform price.

* * *

Wheat Reduction Program

AS the first move in the direction of New Jersey's participation in the federal program for reducing wheat acreage, the State Extension Service last week took steps to organize three district wheat production control associations. They are to be self administered and financed by cash benefits received by growers from Washington for cutting acreage. The Extension Service will present the plan to the wheat growers, of whom there are more than 4,800 in New Jersey. The three Jersey associations will embrace the wheat growing areas of southern, central and northern New Jersey.

Prof. H. J. Baker, State Extension Service Director, said the wheat adjustment program is "something more than merely a business deal between the farmer and the United States government."

"It is the application of a new philosophy to farming in this country," he said. "It recognizes that there is such a thing as a crop surplus and that limits must be placed upon the efforts of individual farmers. We cannot go blindly farming each other out of business. American farming must submit itself to some sort of orderly planning. I believe that every farmer, including those who do not join in the wheat acreage reduction program, should at least give it his moral support."

* * *

Elm Disease Spreads

ANNOUNCEMENT that the dreaded Dutch elm disease has spread to seven more municipalities, bringing the total now to ten, was made at the Experiment Station last week by Dr. R. P. White, the Station's ornamental plant pathologist, and one of the scientific workers directing the campaign to eradicate this scourge, which threatens elm tree life in the entire Northeast.

Hudson and Essex counties are now the known areas of infection, the municipalities concerned covering about 25 square miles. Scouting for further evidence of the disease is being done over approximately 150 square miles in North Jersey.

* * *

Briefs

PROF. C. S. PLATT, supervisor of New Jersey's egg-laying contests, announces that these competitions will be continued in 1933-1934 with economies that will lower entry fees to poultrymen. Instead of $20, the fee will be $13 for a 13-bird entry. For the poultryman who wishes to send 16 instead of 13 birds the fee will be cut to $10. Weekly reports will be discontinued as an economy measure. Prospective contestants in the egg-laying contests, and also the pigeon breeding contest at Millville, are urged to make their applications now.

Chancellor Luther A. Campbell tells N. A. Back, secretary of Gov. A. Harry Moore's Emergency Farm Mortgage Committee, that farmers who face loss of their property through foreclosure will be granted reasonable opportunity by the Court to save their farms through refinancing of mortgages.

Directors of the Paterson Market Growers' Cooperative Association, in their semi-monthly meeting, hear reports of "steadily increasing" business and that an increasingly large number of farmers are patronizing their market

"See the World Fair, Someway"

THIS is a lifetime experience that cannot be postponed. Don't let things keep you from going until it is too late and the Fair is closed.

If you think you cannot go—just look ahead. What are the reasons that are keeping you and your family at home? Ten years from now will they seem important enough to have kept you from seeing the great World Fair of 1933?

So we say, "See the World Fair, someway; you'll always regret it if you don't." See it "the Pennsylvania Farmer way" if you want to have comfortable pleasant accommodations in Chicago and if you want to be relieved of every worry about arrangements.

The Sheridan Plaza, our Chicago Home

Hotel or Summer Cottage

If you go the Pennsylvania Farmer way you may drive your own car or go by rail. And you may stay at a modern hotel in Chicago or at Beacon City, our summer cottage town on country club grounds a few miles south of the city.

Either way the announced price covers comfortable living accommodations, fine meals, daily transportation to the Exposition and gate admission, popular lecture and guide service if you desire.

If You Drive Your Own Car

If you drive, guarded parking of your car is included and the price, covering all these services from Sunday afternoon until the following Saturday forenoon—all necessary expenses for six days and six nights at Chicago—is $37.50. The same complete service for the half week period, from Sunday afternoon to Wednesday afternoon, or from Wednesday afternoon to Saturday afternoon, is $22.50.

If you go on the rail trip announced below, all necessary expenses from the time you board the train are covered, including round trip coach fare, all meals enroute, our complete Chicago service at either Beacon City or the hotel, and three sightseeing trips in Chicago which our former tour members have said were as interesting as the Exposition.

ALL EXPENSE RAIL TRIP—FULL WEEK IN CHICAGO

Leave Pennsylvania August 19—Return August 27.

Total cost: $10.00 reservation deposit plus following final payments:

PITTSBURGH	$56.95	LANCASTER	65.20
ALTOONA	59.00	PHILADELPHIA	67.00
HARRISBURG	64.20		

Accommodations on the Pennsylvania Farmer plan will also be available in September for those who wish to drive or go by rail. For further information and for a copy of our new publication "The Low Down on the World Fair" address TOUR MANAGER, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Saddles and Lariats

By Lewis B. Miller

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SYNOPSIS

In the spring of 1854 a Tennessee youth riding westward over the plains of central Texas came to a settler's cabin where, as he prepared to spend the night, he learned that the settler and his slave had been up most of two nights to guard the place from Indians who were on the warpath; also that three men were buying cattle in the vicinity for the purpose of driving them over the Rockies to California, where they hoped to sell the animals at a big profit. This interested the boy who saw a possible chance to get to California. Accordingly he followed the cattlemen, eventually catching up and getting a job helping them drive cattle. He stated that he had been referred to them by the settler whose name was Adams. After buying a herd of cattle the group started out on the long trail to California, the youth Jess Holloway soon mastering the work connected with the job. They passed near the Adams ranch and found the place deserted. A neighbor informed them that the family had migrated to Salt Lake on the order of a Mormon official. Pressing onward the owners of the big drove hope to cross the Rockies before cold weather. To avoid loss it is necessary that the cattle be counted every two or three days. Ed Simpson, their best rider, is injured while breaking an "outlaw" horse to ride. Two nights after Ed, Simpson's misfortune a heavy storm scatters the cattle but all are finally recovered. Heavy rains falling almost every day cause much trouble in getting the steers over the swollen creeks and rivers. Two new hands are employed, one a half-breed named Patterson and the other a full-blooded Choctaw called Hawk Tail. A daylight stampede takes place and Jess distinguishes himself by checking the leaders and tying up the herd in a circle. The party now approach the Arkansas River a few miles above Fort Gibson. Between twenty and thirty caravans are ahead of them waiting to cross the river. One night the cattle start a stampede and head for the camp.

Of the nearly thirty droves of cattle under herd on the south side of the Arkansas when the Bar-Circle party arrived there, one or two had crossed every day. But there were still just as many waiting to cross, for several new outfits had arrived. A few of these would lie by till the river ran down; but most of them were waiting for their turn to use the Creek canoemen.

"But that won't do for us," declared Burgess, as the Bar-Circle party were gathered around their camp-fire the first night after their herd had been restored to its original proportions. "All these people are going only to Missouri or Illinois, and they have plenty of time to wait. But we've got thousands of miles to travel before cold weather, and we haven't a minute to spare."

"That's right, Joe," spoke up Gregory. "It's get there on time or never get there with us. These southern cattle, that never saw the snow fly, would stand a fine chance to starve to death with even six inches of snow on the ground."

"And besides all that, there are entirely too many cattle on this side of the river to suit me," Jess remarked. "Some of these rainy nights there'll be a general stampede around here, and then it will take at least a month to round up all these forty or fifty thousand cattle and sort them out. Even for what waiting we have to do, this is not a good place to wait."

"No, that it isn't," agreed Johnson. "We don't need any more experiences like that one the other night. Let's put into the river to-morrow morning, I say—if we don't stampede again before daybreak."

"What do you think, Jess?" inquired Burgess. "Can we make it across all right?"

The usually jovial cowboy now turned a serious face to his employer. "We can try," he replied thoughtfully. "But I must admit I'd feel ever so much better about it if we had those Indians and their canoes to give us a boost. I rode down to the river to-day. It's frightfully high—considerably more than a mile wide, I'd guess. One outfit was crossing while I was there, and I don't know what they could have done without the canoes. Even with them they had a lot of trouble. But the way those red men can make their dug-out logs cut water is something amazing."

"It would be better if we had them to help us—not much doubt about that," admitted Burgess. "But they're engaged too far ahead. We can't wait so long. If we knew the water would run down soon, we might lie by three or four days for that; that is, if it wasn't for the constant danger of a stampede here. But the Arkansas is a long stream, and this rainy weather may reach all the way to its head. So we'd better move on as soon as we can."

The matter was fully discussed, and before the party around the camp-fire broke up for the night, a definite decision had been reached that they would attempt to cross on the following day.

So soon after breakfast was over next morning, orders were given for all hands to saddle up. A suitable crossing place had already been picked out, and the Bar-Circle drove was soon marching toward it. For the present the wagon remained in camp. There was a flatboat ferry a mile or two above, and both wagon and oxen would be ferried across there.

On arriving at the river the steers were surrounded by all hands and, with no small difficulty, forced into the water. Headed by their accustomed leader, Ball, the bell-steer, they swam out a few hundred yards. But the swollen stream must have looked too wide to swim; for Ball turned, and, swimming in a circle, finally came back to the bank he had started from.

The drivers met them at the water's edge and would not let them come out. It was hoped that, by keeping them in the river long enough, they would turn sooner or later, and swim for the far bank. But instead of that, they swam and drifted down stream, along the south bank. And so they kept on, all bawling drearily, till they had drifted a mile or two.

Burgess was obstinate, and declared that they must be made to cross. But Jess, feeling sorry for the soaked brutes, bawling so dolefully, finally said:

"This won't work, Mr. Burgess. We'd better let them come out a while, and then try again later. Somehow we got a bad start to-day."

Burgess, impatient to reach the north bank, was very reluctant to yield. But Gregory and Johnson agreed with Jess that a new start would be better. So the soaked, shivering steers were permitted to come out of the water and rest and sun themselves on the bank. And very glad they were to do so.

After the cattle were all out, a consultation was held among the drivers. The day was now well advanced, and it was thought best not to make another attempt to cross till the following morning. So the cattle were driven back to the prairie and allowed to go to grazing again.

Burgess and Johnson rode down to Fort Gibson that afternoon, crossing the river on a flatboat ferry below. They had gone to see about their outfitting preparations. But they returned to camp at dusk.

Between nine and ten o'clock on the following morning the Bar-Circle drove marched down to the river again. But by two o'clock of that afternoon they were back on the prairie, grazing as before. They had been forced into the swollen stream, but had refused to swim across, the experience of the first day being exactly repeated. Burgess was much disappointed, and was growing very impatient, but there seemed to be no help for it. Other outfits that attempted to cross without the assistance of the canoes were having similar troubles.

On the third morning the cattle were driven down to the river again, this time somewhat earlier than heretofore. Again they were urged into the water, and again they turned down stream and kept drifting till permitted to come ashore. But Burgess was in a determined mood. After letting them rest for an hour or two, he ordered them put into the water again.

This time Jess and several of the hands swam their horses out into the river at the lower edge of the floating drove, to keep them from turning. But when once the cattle started down stream, swept along by the current, the swimming horsemen fought in vain to check them. Finally everybody had to get out of the way and let the cattle go where they would.

It was now too late in the day to try again. So for the third time the herd was driven back to the prairie to spend the night. The wagon had never been moved, and the camp remained at the same place.

By this time Burgess, who was a very nervous man, was well-nigh frantic.

"A pretty start we're making to get through to California!" he exclaimed, while he and the rest of the party were unsaddling at the camp. "We'll find the Rockies snowed under by the time we get there! And as for the Sierras, we'll never catch a glimpse of 'em! If we don't manage to cross before long, we shall have to abandon the whole trip."

"No, we'll never do that," declared Johnson. "Whatever happens or don't happen, we're going straight through."

"Then we've got to do better than we've been doing," Burgess answered. "Here's a whole week gone, and we haven't moved an inch. We'll try it again to-morrow, but it's almost certain to be the same old thing over again."

"Mr. Burgess, I believe I've thought out a plan that will take the cattle across in a whoop," Jess remarked next morning, while the Bar-Circle party were at breakfast.

"Let's hear it quick, Jess. If it works, it'll be worth a good suit of clothes to you—the best that can be found in Fort Gibson. I lay awake half the night, racking my poor brain, and I can't think of anything better than what we've tried."

"The reason the cattle won't try to swim across," the cowboy explained, "is because they have no leader. They follow Ball well enough on dry land. And if they could see him go ahead, and particularly if they could hear his bell, they'd follow him in the water."

"Yes," spoke up Gregory, "but the whole trouble is he won't go ahead; and his bell wouldn't ring in the water if he did. We've tried him four times already, and every time he has turned round and swum back."

"That's because we didn't go about the matter right, it seems to me, Phil," Jess answered. "Ball's none too fond of water anyhow, and after he swims out a good piece, the river looks so wide that he gets discouraged and turns back. And the chances are he'll keep doing that as long as he can. But he leads like a horse, and my plan is to lead him across, and carry the bell myself, and keep it ringing."

"How could you lead him, Jess?" inquired Burgess, eagerly.

"Why, I'll ride a horse, and swim across ahead of the cattle."

"Too risky—altogether too risky," pronounced Gregory. "That's a dangerous stream, high and wide and swift as it is just now. I'm well satisfied to stay here to the bank. And I'd be ten times better satisfied to stay on the bank. You'd have to think of something safer than that."

"I doubt if the river is as dangerous as it looks," Jess answered. "Running water is rather easier to swim than still water. Or at least it has always seemed so to me."

(To be continued.)

Al Acres — *By Leet*

The Farm Home

Why the Pressure Canners?

LET nothing in the garden go to waste this year. Use the fresh fruits and vegetables as they come along, and put up any surplus perishables by canning, drying, or brining, advised the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. But, says the Bureau, do not try to can non-acid vegetables unless you have the right equipment. Dry them or salt them. Use these methods, too, if you find the cost of cans or jars, rubbers, and other equipment mounts up to more than you wish to invest at this time against next winter's needs.

Almost everybody has a wash-boiler which may be converted into a water-bath canner. This will do for canning fruits and tomatoes. But unless you have a steam pressure canner of your own, or can borrow one from a neighbor or local club, do not attempt to can corn, peas, string beans and other non-acid vegetables.

Why not? Because spoilage is likely to be greater in these non-acid vegetables, and in this year of all others the losses due to spoilage should be avoided. Then in rare instances food poisoning has occurred from home-canned vegetables put up by old-fashioned methods. The fact that the food has spoiled cannot always be detected by taste or smell. One of the principal causes of food spoilage, the Bureau explains, is due to the presence of one or another of three minute organisms which are present in the air, soil, water, and in fast, on everything. They are bacteria, yeasts and molds. Yeasts and molds are easier to kill than bacteria and do not cause so much difficulty in canning. Many types of bacteria go through a spore phase in their life cycle, a form in which they are very difficult to kill and in which they may cause food poisoning. For this reason bacteria are the chief troublemakers in canning. The application of heat to foods during canning in order to kill bacteria is called processing.

When foods are acid, as in the case of fruits and tomatoes, all forms of bacteria are killed quickly at the temperature of boiling water. In non-acid vegetables, such as beans, corn and peas, the spore forms of bacteria can be killed in a reasonable time only at temperatures higher than that of boiling water. So that is the reason the Department of Agriculture always recommends the home canning of all vegetables except tomatoes in the steam pressure canner.

A New Spinach Recipe

TWO old friends in a new combination—spinach and cheese sauce. Served with crisp bacon and baked potatoes, this is a whole course in itself, needing only bread and butter in some form, a beverage, and a fruit dessert, to be a complete and delicious meal.

Spinach Baked in Cheese Sauce

One pound spinach, chopped fine, two tablespoons butter or other fat, two tablespoons flour, one cup milk, one-fourth pound soft flaked cheese, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half cup buttered crumbs, slices of crisp bacon.

Heat the spinach. Stir and cook for about two minutes. Make a sauce of the fat, flour, salt and milk. Add the flaked cheese and stir until the cheese melts. Mix the sauce with the spinach. Pour into a medium-sized baking dish, cover with the buttered crumbs, and bake in a moderate oven until the crumbs are brown. Lay the crisped bacon over the top and serve.

On a Stormy Day

EVERY housewife knows how difficult it is to clean the sack of the sweeper when the winds are blowing or rain is falling. A simple way to avoid all trouble is to take an old tin pail with the bottom out and place it on the range after removing one of the lids. Open all the drafts and shake the bag into the tin pail. All the dust will be sucked into the stove and dust and germs will be quickly destroyed. Of course there must not be a flaming fire but live coals so the work can be easily done. H. R.

More than half a homemaker's time is spent in the kitchen. Careful plans and a more convenient arrangement of kitchen furnishings cut down a large part of this time.

Chocolate Ice Cream for Birthdays.

Birthdays

By MARGUERITE McCREARY

When Daddy has a birthday
My mother bakes a cake
With frosting and with candles,
The best that she can make.

She always has roast chicken
For daddy likes it so;
She buys a present for him...
Something he likes, you know.

When Mother has a birthday
She's busy baking bread,
And dusting chairs, and mending things
'Till time to go to bed.

Then Dad lays down his paper
And she her sewing kit;
She smiles, "This is my birthday."
And he yawns back, "Is it?"

Chocolate Ice Cream

TWO squares unsweetened chocolate, cut in pieces, two cups milk, three tablespoons tapioca, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-half cup sugar, four tablespoons light corn syrup, two tablespoons sugar, two egg whites, one cup cream, whipped, two teaspoons vanilla.

Add chocolate to milk in double boiler and heat. When chocolate is melted, beat with rotary egg beater until blended. Add minute tapioca and cook 15 minutes, or until tapioca is clear and mixture thickened, stirring frequently. Strain hot mixture, stirring (not rubbing) through very fine sieve, onto salt, one-half cup sugar, and corn syrup. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Cool. Add two tablespoons sugar to egg whites and beat until stiff. Fold into cold tapioca mixture. Fold in cream and vanilla. Turn into freezing tray of automatic refrigerator and freeze as rapidly as possible—three to four hours usually required. Or turn mixture into container, cover tightly, and pack in equal parts ice and salt two to three hours. Makes one quart ice cream.

Pickled Herring

SOAK over night in cold water your salted herrings. In the morning wash, remove heads and scales, also entrails, cut into halves. Place in a quart jar, alternating one layer herring then a layer of raw sliced onions. When jar is full add a teaspoon mixed spices, fill with cold vinegar. In a few hours they are ready to eat and if kept in a cool place and sealed will keep for several weeks at least. That way you can fix up a whole keg at a time.

If you like herring salad, try this one. It is delicious if kept cold.

Two quarts cold sliced potatoes, one-half cup each finely diced cooked carrots and red beets, one or two finely diced apples, one medium dill pickle and one onion, salt and pepper; about three tablespoons salad oil and one-half to three-fourths cup cold vinegar. Let stand about an hour at least before serving. L. R. Marquardt.

Peppers Add Savor

THOSE who have formed the habit of using sweet peppers generously find many ways in which they may increase the tastiness of various things. There are innumerable combinations with meats. Swiss steak, ham croquettes, baked steak, Spanish rice with meat, baked hash, deviled steak, salmon loaf and chicken salad, each is improved by the addition of one or two shredded green peppers. A touch of pepper in scalloped corn and carrots, baked beans, rice cooked with bacon, carrot loaf, are a few of the vegetable combinations in which they may enter, while for salads there are lettuce, cabbage, potato, cottage cheese, macaroni, and many others.

Stuffed baked peppers are delicious in the vegetable course, one pepper being enough for a single serving. Cut off the stem ends of six sweet peppers and remove all seeds. Soak in cold water enough stale bread to make one pint when the water is pressed out. Season with two teaspoons salt, one tablespoon fine herbs, one-fifth teaspoon of summer savory and sweet basil, and two tablespoons of butter or meat drippings.

Fill the peppers with this dressing. Place them on end in a shallow baking dish and pour around them a sauce made of the following: Place in a saucepan over the fire one tablespoon of meat drippings. When hot add one level tablespoon of flour. Stir until smooth and brown, then add gradually three gills of meat stock or water and one level teaspoon of salt. Cook five minutes and pour around the stuffed peppers. Bake one hour, basting often.

Pepper Relish

Or wash and parboil and drain—first removing the seeds. Fill the shells with a mixture in the following proportions: one and one-half cups diced chicken (cooked) one cup of fresh cooked or canned corn. Moisten to a paste with chicken gravy. Fill the peppers, and bake in a moderate oven about 40 minutes, or until the shells are brown.

A third filling is made from one cup bread crumbs, one teaspoon chopped onion, one-third cup of chopped ham or one tablespoon of salt pork, two tablespoons water, one-half teaspoon salt, one tablespoon melted butter and one-eighth teaspoon paprika. After the seeds have been removed from the peppers, cover with boiling water and let stand five minutes. Drain and stuff. Bake in a moderate oven 25 minutes, basting frequently with hot water.

Pepper-Cabbage Relish: Chop twelve green sweet peppers and twelve red ones with one large head of cabbage. Sprinkle with salt and let drain three hours. Add one small cup of grated horseradish, three cups of sugar dissolved in one and one-half quarts of vinegar, and three tablespoons of mustard seed. Mix thoroughly and put into cans or, where the family is large, keep in a stone crock to be used as needed. No cooking is required.

Sweet Pepper Relish.—One dozen green peppers, one dozen red peppers, one dozen onions, two small heads cabbage. Grind and add two handfuls salt. Drain over night in cheesecloth. Empty into cooking vessel and add three pints vinegar, one teaspoon celery seed, one teaspoon ground cloves, four cups granulated sugar, two teaspoons white mustard, one teaspoon ground cinnamon. Stir thoroughly, bring to a good boil, and seal in jars while hot.

A Convenient Play Table

A FRIEND contrived a delightful play table for her children with three orange boxes for supports and three thin boards fastened together by cross strips as closely as possible. The boards when fastened together are twenty-seven inches wide and eight feet long. The top is covered with used oilcloth firmly tacked in place.

When the children want to sit on their little chairs and work at the table the orange boxes are placed on end, but when they sit on the floor the boxes are laid on their sides. Here they play games, eat picnic meals of cookies and water, paste pictures in scrap books and do all manner of things children delight in on rainy days. In summer they move to the porch or under a tree. When not in use the table is placed on end in a closet like the ironing board and the boxes piled up there too. The table cost nothing and is often used by the adults for cutting out garments by placing it on higher supports. Hilda Richmond.

Young People's Forum

Fire and the Bird of the Sun

By GIPSY WILDWOOD

LONG ago when the earth was young there was only one fire in all the world. It was tended by a very old man, a small boy and a Great White Bear. They watched it carefully lest someone take it from them.

It was the Moon of Leaves and the Indians needed fire. Soon Kabibonokka, the North Wind, would come. All the pretty flowers would hide from his cold breath. He would kiss the lakes and rivers and leave them frozen and silent, then he would caress the trees and cover them with jeweled frost. He would smile and the snow fairies would dance round and round. Yes, the Indians must have fire so they gathered in one great band and prepared to make war on the Fire Watchers.

Hope for the Indians

The fire was kept in a great cave on a mountain side and the Great White Bear always guarded the entrance. The Indians shot arrows at him but his great hide was tough and his snowy fur was thick and the arrows didn't hurt him. It grew colder and colder outside the cave and the Indians froze in the snow. Try as they would they couldn't get inside to the one bit of fire. The old chief called a council of the few remaining braves. The women and children sat huddled beneath their robes on the outside of the circle. No one could offer any suggestions and they sat in dejected silence.

From far away there came the sound of low, tinkling song. It was clear and sweet as the ripple of a sunny waterfall. It drew nearer and now there was the soft sigh of a warm wind and the fragrant odor of summer flowers and into the circle came a maiden. Her hair was yellow as the sun and her green dress billowed around her like tiny leaves. Her bare feet were pink as peach bloom, and a rosy glow spread over the circle. Perched on her shoulder was a beautiful gold colored bird. They called it the Bird of the Sun. It whistled in perfect time with the maiden's song. This maiden was the Dandelion Spirit, the spirit, or shadow side of all the dandelions that bloom and die. She took the bird from her shoulder and put it on the ground at her feet. Then she swayed, lifted, and as she swirled into an indistinct mist she called, "Good cheer, Robin". The bird lifted its wings in farewell.

White Bear on Guard

The Indians talked to the bird, for you know that all animals and birds could talk to the Indians. "I will get the fire," said Robin. At his command they brought dry bits of wood from the heart of a dead birch and fastened in the feathers on his breast. They all lifted their arms in a salute as Robin flew away.

Inside the cave of the Fire Watchers all was warm and bright but the old Fire Tender was very old and he grew sick from remaining awake to watch the fire lest the Indians take it. The little boy soon became weary from watching the fire and caring for the old man and at last he fell asleep. Only the Great White Bear was left on guard. He paced back and forth before the fire and gazed at the Indians on the plain below. He saw them lift their arms high above their heads and thought they were preparing for another raid. He turned back into the cave. The two Watchers slept, there was now no one to hold him from escaping to his far off home among the ice and snow of the far north. He softly placed one great paw on the fire and smothered it in the ashes. It was all out and Great White Bear stole silently out of the cave and away.

The Precious Fire

When Robin came the bear was gone, the Watchers slept, and the fire was out. Robin walked round the small heap of ashes but could see not even a tiny spark. He lifted his wings to sail back to the Indians, and their motion stirred the ashes so Robin saw, deep down in them, a tiny red spark. He came close and perched on a small piece of wood as he fanned the ember with his wings. It grew redder and now Robin tried to get the bits of birch with his beak to put on the ember but the Indians had fastened it with small fibers and he couldn't loosen it. The ember was dying so Robin came closer and pressed the bits of wood on his breast against the ember while he fanned it with his wings. It grew hot and smoke came up and strangled Robin. Finally the wood burst into flames and Robin flew as swiftly as he could to the Indians.

The flames scorched him, and burned his breast till it was red. His whole body was smoked and scorched a brownish slate color. No longer was he the Bird of the Sun.

As Robin reached the waiting Indians the fire burned the fibers it was fastened with and dropped into a pile of dry birch wood. While the young braves gently blew the fire and added bits of wood the old Medicine Man lifted Robin and put cooling herbs on his burned little body. He was soon well again but his beautiful golden plumage was gone forever.

When the Indians returned to their hunting grounds carrying the precious fire with them Robin was also in the procession.

So this was how the Indians got fire and how the Robin got his red breast. For even now all Robins wear the beautiful coat of brownish slate and red because of the bravery and kindness of one Robin. But if you will watch one you will see him run over the ground in quick little steps and stop suddenly to peer ahead, looking, no doubt, for the golden plumage which was once his and which would make him again the Bird of the Sun.

Be Good to the Birds

I HAVE heard so much of what the other girls and boys are writing on the Young People's Page and winning prizes, that I thought I might try my luck too.

I want to tell you about the redbird. There is always something so interesting about these birds. My redbird was very shy at first. Last winter one day I happened to look out of the window and saw him sitting on the garden fence. He seemed so cold and hungry that I threw some crumbs out of the window and stepped back to see what he would do. At first he just sat there with his head cocked to one side, looking at them and not knowing whether to fly away or to get the crumbs. Finally he decided to try the crumbs so flew down and ate them. After that he flew away. But he came back every day for a couple weeks until the snow melted. He became very friendly with the sparrows that came to eat the crumbs.

The redbird has such a bright red coat and is so dainty in appearance I don't see why every one isn't kind to him.

Ida M. Dagnell.

Pennsylvania.

This is the dress that Florence Reeder made at her Four-H Club.

Two "Firsts"

FLORENCE REEDER has sent her photograph for us to see the dress she made at her Four-H Club where she received two "firsts" in Club work in Perry county, Pennsylvania. She was the first to have that honor and her sister received two "seconds." Let's hear what you have been doing in your Four-H Club work.

Poison Snakes

TEN to twenty players stand in a circle with hands joined. A volley ball, Indian club, or similar object is placed in the center of the circle, and the object of the game is to have the players in the circle pull each other into the center so as to touch the object. Those who touch it are out of the game. The one who remains longest without touching it is the winner.

This game is sometimes rough, so if possible it is well to have separate circles for the boys and girls. Teach the players to jump over the clubs to avoid them, and to relax the pull suddenly in order to make another touch them. The hands must be kept clasped throughout the game. When several have been elimininated from one circle, they can start another circle.

"I've changed my mind."
"Well, does it work any better?"

General Nuisance

FRITSY is our dog. When we got him he was very small. He has a nice shiny black back and brown feet like little slippers. Over each eye is a big brown dot. Fritsy is very bright and intelligent. Daddy taught him to chase after things we throw. The only bad thing about this is he always is in the way while we are playing. One time when we were playing ball with our cousins he got the ball and we chased him until we got tired. Even then he wouldn't give up.

One night Fritsy was left in the house. He is always getting into mischief but we never thought about that. When we went downstairs in the morning a big corner of our dining-room rug was chewed. We didn't punish him because if we did he wouldn't know what it was for.

Another time Fritsy was in the garage. We closed the doors, not knowing where he was. We wondered, but when Daddy opened the garage doors the next day Fritsy ran joyfully out, barking. The car was all scratched and muddy on top. Mother said probably he was trying to get in the car and lie down.

My little sister ties all kinds of clothes on him but he doesn't seem to mind until it gets too tiresome. He is a good watchdog but he sure is a nuisance, sometimes.

Margaret Dilatush.

New Jersey.

Johnny Arvin, Rose Dahmer and their dog, "Rex."

Little Folks' Corner

Jack Wins

I am a member of the Young People's Forum page. I can hardly wait for the paper to arrive every two weeks.

I have many pets, but I'll tell you of my most interesting and best pet. It is a rabbit and his name is Jack. I believe animals remember, because every time I feed him he jumps and wants to play. He is always glad to see me. Last summer I was away for my vacation at my Aunt's place and when I came home I went to see Jack. He came and jumped and wanted to shake hands. Jack knows how to shake hands, dance and when you want him to say "hello" he shakes his head. I have a dog for a pet, too, whose name is Nellie. Sometimes I make them run around the house, but most of the time Jack wins. Jack weighs ten pounds.

Roy A. Brown.

* * *

This Pet Meets an Enemy

I want to tell you folks what a queer pet I had. It was a big toad, it was blind in one eye and had one leg off, so we named him Cripple Dick. It would eat flies and bugs. When it would get hungry it would come in the house.

One day Mr. Toad was in the yard and a big black snake swallowed him but with skillful hands Cripple Dick was removed uninjured and stayed for one year afterwards, then he disappeared and we never knew what happened to him unless he met his enemy Mr. Blacksnake.

Grace Burnside.

* * *

Up in the Air

The oddest thing I ever saw was a land turtle up in the air that could not get down. I was walking along a corn field and about 15 yards from the end of the row I saw this turtle striking at the air going in a circle. As I never saw a turtle acting like this before I went very cautiously for fear he would stop, but he did not as he was very hungry. There was a ball of mud pasted on the under side of his shell almost as large as himself, he could just touch the ground with one hind toe enough to make him go in a circle.

The corn was higher than myself, and this turtle must have been in the predicament since he was plowed out of the ground in the early spring. I took him with me and put him down on the ground in the meadow a bit while I did something else. The grass was short but when I returned there was the ball of mud, but I could not find this very interesting turtle.

M. L. McCune.

Use Sour Milk

QUICKLY-SOURED milk makes the best cottage cheese. Since home cheese almost equals meat as food, the homemaker should take advantage of the quick souring of milk in hot weather and serve cottage cheese often.

When milk has already soured, it easily made into cottage cheese. Pour the milk into a pan, and set that pan in another containing hot water. Bring the water to the boiling point, remove the pan from the flame, and let the milk stand in it, covered with a cloth, until the milk coagulates, or over night. Then pour the curd onto a piece of cheesecloth, gather the cloth into a bag, and let the curd drain for twenty or thirty minutes, or until the cheese has reached the desired dryness. Add salt and a small amount of sweet cream.

Cottage cheese timbales are a main dish which may be made from this home-made cheese. Beat one egg, and add to it one cup of milk, one-half teaspoon of salt, one-half cup of minced green pepper, one-half cup of cottage cheese, and paprika. Pour the mixture into greased molds. Set the molds in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven, 300 to 325 degrees Fahrenheit, or until they are firm.

Cottage cheese for salads may be used to stuff tomatoes, canned pears, peaches, prunes, or celery stalks. Or it may be combined with salad dressing and nuts, parsley, peppers, or jelly, and formed into a small loaf which may be sliced and served on lettuce. Cottage cheese balls may be rolled in grated Cheddar cheese and served on lettuce with dressing.

Cottage cheese may be served as a dessert with cream and honey. Cottage cheese pie, another unusual dessert, is made by mixing together one cup of cottage cheese, one-half cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of milk, the yolks of two eggs, beaten, two tablespoons of melted butter, salt and one-half teaspoon of vanilla, in the order given. Pour the mixture into a well-baked crust, and cook in a slow oven, about 325 degrees Fahrenheit, until it is firm. Cover with a meringue made from the two egg whites and four tablespoons of sugar, and bake at the same temperature until the meringue is brown.

Dried Corn

TO five cups of corn, measured after cutting from the cob, add one-half cup sugar and one-fourth cup salt. The cutting should be done from the small end of the cob toward the butt, and the kernels should not be cut too close, but all the milk should be pressed out with the back of the knife. Mix the corn, sugar and salt, place them in a pan over boiling water, and stir the mixture frequently until all the milk has been absorbed. Spread the corn on plates and dry it in a slow oven, about 250 degrees Fahrenheit, stirring it occasionally to prevent scorching. The drying usually takes a half day, but since it is essential that the drying be complete, a longer time may be necessary.

To prepare dried corn for the table, soak it over night in water and then heat until it is tender, or for about two hours. Add milk, butter and any other desired seasoning. To serve it as a breakfast food, grind the corn rather fine, crisp it slightly in the oven, and serve with cream.

Tall, thin women can reduce the appearance of height and add balance to their figures by wearing hats whose brims droop or have width. Short, stout women look taller and more slender with hats that flare up from the face.

* * *

Sewing, like kitchen work, is much easier and takes less time when there is a convenient center in which to do it.

Time for Fall Sewing

No. 7981.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 46 requires 5 yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7983.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 46 requires 5⅛ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7958.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 41. Size 38 requires 4⅜ yards of 35-inch material together with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7960.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 38 requires 4⅞ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7819.—Ladies' morning frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches. Size 38 requires 3 2-3 yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material 35 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7831.—A popular dress. Designed in sizes: 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 with corresponding bust measure, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7812.—Set for tiny tots. Designed in sizes: 1, 2 and 3. Size 2 if made of one material will require 3⅞ yards for the entire set. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7974.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards of 32-inch material together with ⅝ yard of contrasting. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7977.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7947.—Girls' swagger coat. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7979.—Junior, misses' and ladies' skirt. Designed in sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 waist. Size 29 requires 2¾ yards of 35-inch material and ⅞ yard of belting. Width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 2-3 yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7970.—Girls' ensemble. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 2⅞ yards of 36-inch material if made as in the large view. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7980.—Smart blouse. Designed in sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 (with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½ and 38), also in 40 and 42. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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No Handling of Birds

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Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
S.C.Wh. Legh'ns & Anc.	$1.60	$2.85	$5.40	$26.25	$50
Bar., Wh. & Buff Rocks	1.75	3.40	6.40	31.25	60
R I Reds, Wh. Wyan. ..	1.75	3.40	6.40	31.25	60
Heavy Mixed	1.60	2.85	5.40	26.25	50
Light Mixed	1.40	2.35	4.40	21.00	40

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Tanc. & Eng. Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns	$5.00	$22.50	$45
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White Leghorns & Heavy Mixed $5.00-100
HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM, Box P, McClure, Pa.

Garden Gossip

By GILBERT S. WATTS

"DID you see the mess of weeds in Ben's potatoes?" ..."You bet and Jack's terrible stand of corn." Such is the trend of gossip. And there are few of us who could not profit by cultivating similar powers of close observation in regard to our own farming and gardening operations.

When I happen to meet readers I find the writing which has made an impression almost invariably has been some confession I have made of mistake or failure. It is nearly mid-summer and in spite of depression-born zeal to make every undertaking a success we have a fair crop of situations not to be bragged about.

Because diseases which have been especially destructive the past few years made it seem wise to rotate sweet corn more than we have been doing all our succession plantings were made in one large field. The warmest soil of this area was in a cover crop that I wished to grow a little more. So the earliest varieties were planted on the readily available winter plowed portion of the piece that my judgment labeled too heavy soil for early corn. That was a mistake, for continued cold rains made the planting a failure on the very soil that probably would have made an excellent crop of a strong growing late variety.

A Weeder Test

A lesser mistake that was a remarkable lesson was made in the same field. The horse-drawn weeder was used three times on most of the field, twice on the remainder. The last of the three weedings was across the rows. Although the field is naturally a weedy one we had no trouble where the three weedings were given. Where two weedings were made a good many weeds became troublesome. But the real argument in favor of liberal use of the weeder was a strip that was not weeded at all because a number of varieties were on trial there and I was afraid the label stakes would be knocked out and mixed.

Another demonstration has been an acre strip that required heavy hand weeding in the middle of six acres of potatoes. The whole area received the same weedings and cultivations. The explanation was an acre of very early small growing sweet corn last summer that contained not such a large number of weeds. These, however, went to seed while we were waiting for the large, weed-smothering late varieties on both sides to mature. Last year's saving in not caring for those seed producers has become a double liability this year.

When Rabbits Eat Beans

I NOTICE in the last issue some one wishes to know something to keep rabbits from eating beans. I have used red pepper dusted on when dew is on in the morning. This will stop them. I was slow in putting it on and they ate four rows 100 feet long for me about two weeks ago.

W. L. Price.

* * *

A READER wants a remedy to prevent rabbits from eating peas and beans. The following spray will keep them away: Four ounces bluestone, four ounces lime to three gallons of water. At this time it would be well to add five tablespoons arsenate of lead to the spray to be used on the beans, as this will help kill the bean beetle which in all probability will appear in August. This will not kill the rabbits, as they will not eat anything that has bluestone on it.

W. L. Lingle.

* * *

OUR box-wood is large enough for rabbits to hide in, and the shy fellows would again and again chew off about a handful, having a neat nest, and whenever disturbed would move, and chew out another hollow. This couldn't go on, so I used some good "ripe" bone meal, sprinkling on, through and around, so that the ground looked whitish.

The rabbits don't like the bone meal; they hunt other quarters—and the bushes are benefited.

Mrs. John N. Stehman.

* * *

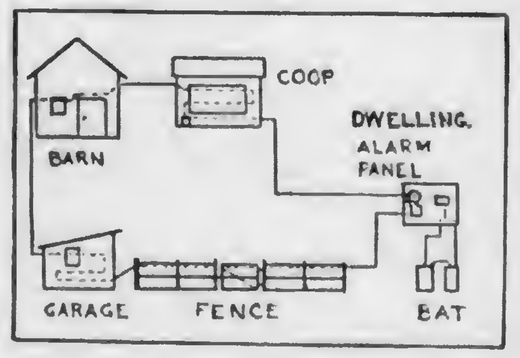
IF "Reader" leaves a lighted lantern in the bean or pea patch at night the rabbits will not eat them. If the patch is large it may be necessary to leave more than one.

J. L. Luse.

Poultry Problems

Burglar Alarms

ONE visit of a "good" chicken thief will often cost the farmer more than the price of a good burglar alarm. There are a number of systems on the market of proved reliability but they are too varied to cover all the differences in a short article such as this.



All of the better systems use the closed circuit principle, which means that all of the buildings and areas to be protected are connected in a loop of a single strand of wire, as shown in the figure. This, we have termed the "alarm loop." Current is flowing continuously in the alarm loop when the alarm is set and economical equipment is required. Tests at the Pennsylvania State College show that the cost of current consumed varies from ten cents a month down to 40 cents a year.

The relay, which is a magnetic push button, is the heart of the system and it pays to use a high resistence type made for such work. Telegraph relays in home-made sets have exhausted the batteries in two weeks while others in well-designed systems have gone 14 months.

Any of the ordinary sources of electrical energy, such as dry cells, home light storage batteries or high line service, may be used in the alarm loop though dry batteries are usually connected in the bell circuit. Besides acting as a power-off alarm for power company service such an arrangement serves to give warning when the farm line extension is cut by intruders.

As indicated above, the alarm goes off when the alarm loop circuit is broken at any point. In order to prevent short circuiting or bridging, most systems are arranged with the source of power, or a resistance, in the most distant building, and when this is cut out the alarm operates. Thus, it is not necessary to conceal the wires connecting the buildings as shown in the drawing.

The county agents in Pennsylvania are all supplied with more detailed information, or it can be had by writing the Agricultural Extension Service, State College, Pa.

John R. Haswell.

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REG. CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, gilts, boars, all ages. Bred sows and gilts. Best blood. Low price. A. D. LAWRENCE, Quakertown, Pa.

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Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs, Hampshire Sheep, Draft Horses
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100 PIGS, $1.50; 120 White-face steers, 100 White-face calves, 5 months old, $15; 80 beef grade young cows bred to purebred Hereford bulls, $25.00. W. S. HUNDLEY, Boydton, Va.

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Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

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BLACKFACED SCOTCH HIGHLAND SHEEP. The hardiest of all breeds. Fine quality mutton. A beautiful ornament to any lawn, golf links, park or country estate. Imported and home bred rams and ewes for sale; also Purebred Southdown and Dorset Rams. Charles J. Stuckey, Mechanicsburg, Ohio

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Jerseys and Guernseys. One load yearlings, one extra good, four loads springer heifers; one load young springer cows. W. L. Rush, Springfield, Mo. Phone 906 days or 698 Rogersville nights.

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FIFTEEN REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, also yearling bull, accredited and blood tested. EARL D. ROCKWELL, Route C, Erie, Pa.

Reg. Ayrshire Cattle, all ages. Both sex, best blood lines. T.B. Accredited. Prices very reasonable. Geo. B. McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

Reg. Jersey Bull Calves from high Producing dams. Serviceable age. Price low. Accredited. Blood tested. Hyllmede Farm, Beaver, Pa.

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C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

REPLYING to several questions: It is quite advantageous in many ways to have a definitely arranged rotation of crops. But there should always be a flexibility in these matters so changes can be made when desirable or necessary. Where livestock is kept, and this is true of nearly every farm, a fourth to an eighth of the land should be in permanent pasture. If conditions are favorable a small acreage should be in alfalfa. It is often desirable to sow alfalfa whenever land is seeded down to grass.

A great variety of rotations are practiced and often the contour of the land must be considered, also the matter of labor as well as the chief money crops. But in all cases a crop rotation should include a leguminous crop as often as practical and a sod should be produced to plow for a hoed crop.

The prime needs on the livestock farm are grain, plenty of hay and an abundance of straw for bedding. Thus is produced an abundance of a high grade manure.

Frequent Sods in the Rotation

Of course we want to grow the largest crops of the most nourishing feeds, but long practice has fully demonstrated that to do this the soil must be well supplied with organic matter. This is most economically derived from heavy sods. The men who decided long ago that a good sod for plowing down is the cornerstone of profitable farming have been the most successful.

Possibly the most important matter in this farm planning is to know how to produce a good sod. The most important ingredients are plenty of high quality timothy, red and alsike clover seed, lime in the soil and stable manure as a top-dressing. The oftener we can make and turn down a sod the more productive the soil will become if otherwise cared for. A three-year rotation is very desirable, but the four-year rotation is easier and most generally practiced. Either gives us grain, hay and straw for the stock and sods for the hoed crop.

Milk Curdles

Please advise me about my cows. The milk production is normal, but the milk instead of turning sour, curdles until it looks like cheese, while there seems to be about twice the amount of water that there should be. The curdled part drops to the bottom and settles in a compact mass. T. Y.

IT would appear that the trouble you are having is due to certain types of bacteria which curdle and liquify the milk without its going sour. I suggest that you put all the milk utensils in a vessel such as a wash boiler and boil them for at least five minutes. This sterilization may serve to kill off a high percentage of bacteria causing the trouble.

A. A. Borland.

Heads Holstein Association

A. J. Glover, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., was named president of the Holstein-Friesian Association at the 48th annual convention. He succeeds Dr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose, Pa., who served as president two years. E. H. Baker, Rockingham, N. H., was elected vice-president, succeeding Homer J. Remsburg of Maryland, who was named on the board of directors.

It was reported that during 1932 there were 68,315 Holsteins registered and 36,640 transferred. New members totaled 474. The treasurer's report showed a reserve fund of $223,875 on hand at the close of the year.

Jersey Meeting

APPROXIMATELY 600 Jersey breeders from more than twenty states, Canada and Cuba attended the sixty-fifth annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club in Nashville, Tenn. George W. Sisson, Jr., Potsdam, N. Y., was re-elected president for one year, his third consecutive term in the office. J. S. Campbell, Butler, Pa.; J. B. Harman, Commerce, Ga.; David E. Moulton, Portland, Maine, and H. G. Myers, Boise, Idaho, were elected directors for three-year terms.

Protective Service

Insurance Claims Paid

Under National Casualty Company Policies issued through Pennsylvania Farmer Insurance Service.

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County

$9.33 Mrs. Bertha Pitzer; auto wreck—injured forehead.
40.00 J. J. Garretson; splitting wood—injured finger.
13.33 Mrs. M. Houck; finger caught in door, nail torn.
5.83 Emory R. Glosser; kicked by horse—inflammation of knee.
4.67 Chas. N. Thomas; road drag fell on foot—swollen foot.
9.33 S. Frank Miller; cranking engine—fractured rib.
8.00 Chas. W. Renner; foot and ankle injured by wagon wheel.
28.00 Ervin L. Harbold; thrown from mule—injured arm.
6.67 Harry Haverstock; setting up barrel, injured leg.

Allegheny County

40.00 Arthur L. Harbison; auto wreck—injured shoulder joint.

Armstrong County

11.67 J. W. Dean; cranking car, injured back.
1.50 John D. Zimmerman; cranking tractor—injured jaw.

Beaver County

4.00 John Kenstler; filling spray tank—injured left leg.

Bedford County

18.33 Wm. C. Nave; cranking car—fractured leg.
1.00 Harry C. Conlon; hauling wood—infected thumb.

Bradford County

22.67 Stanlley M. Allis; dragging timber—injured foot.
3.33 Elmer Searfoss; struck by auto—injured hand and face.
25.00 Carey Shoemaker; kicked by horse—injured left ankle.

Bucks County

18.67 Anna A. Greenberg; fell—dislocation of shoulder.
3.00 Lloyd Fly; loading pigs—inj. finger.
20.00 Cornell Gill; auto wreck—lac. chin, con. of brain.

Cambria County

10.00 Wilbur Blair Wertz; punctured finger—wounded thumb.
9.33 Tony Beltz, Jr.; climbing fence, fell—injured shoulder.

Centre County

11.67 Melvin Truckenmiller; door slammed on finger—injured finger.

Chester County

21.33 R. Poul Gilbert; hand caught in machinery—injured fingers.
3.00 Frank H. Gottier; pulled by heifer—injured ankle.
4.67 Harold Thompson; fell on fork—injured hand.
9.33 Henry C. Sauder; fell off chair—injured finger.
11.00 Baldwin Hughes; hauling porch roof—injured ribs.
25.00 Mary Lacy; bene. of G. D. Lacy, Dec'd. Fell on ice—fatally injured.
14.00 Frank Davis; plow overturned—fractured elbow.
4.00 Chas. W. Ashby; plowing—crushed lacerated hand.

Clinton County

3.00 Edwin T. Williams; drilling—injured left ankle.

Columbia County

4.00 Daniel Leroy Conway; hammering—lacerated hand.

Crawford County

3.00 Elmer Kreiler; cutting trees—injured finger.

Cumberland County

3.00 George L. Gsell; machine caught hand—injured finger.

Erie County

6.67 W. E. Webb; plowing—injured chest, fractured ribs.

Franklin County

1.50 Ruth E. Souders; bit peanut—tooth broken.

(Continued on page 15.)

Remember...

We don't make milk out of *Sunbeams*!

With pasture getting dryer by the hour—just what *are* cows making milk with?

Are they drawing on valuable body reserves that they will need for heavy production next winter? Or are you supplementing their pasture with DRIED BEET PULP—and thus saving that vitality for the time when it will mean extra milk and extra profits?

DRIED BEET PULP is the ideal hot weather feed. It is cooling, succulent, palatable, bulky, mildly laxative and extremely satisfying. It fits into any ration whatsoever—and improves it because it makes it more easily digested—more completely assimilated. If your silage is exhausted, feed 5 lbs. DRIED BEET PULP daily as a substitute. Can be fed right out of the sack. *Does not* need to be soaked before use. It improves cow health and condition, too, and increases milk production and extends the lactation period.

DRIED BEET PULP is a valuable feed for stock of all sorts. It is splendid for fattening lambs and beef cattle.

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Dried Beet Pulp makes a very good litter for poultry

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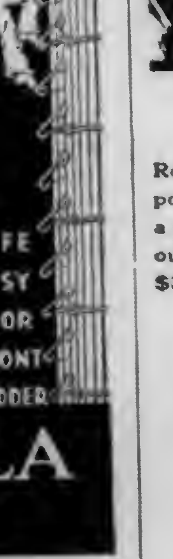

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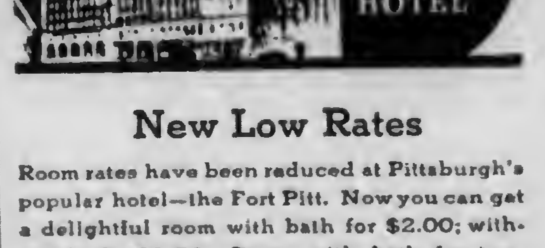

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Shipment in 24 hours.
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Farmer's Business Letter

WHILE general business continues to show favorable developments, with some very good reports from large corporations that are supposed to be of a fundamental nature, perhaps it is not inaccurate to say that the business mind today is hesitant. The great experiment is having its greatest test right now, with the millions of business concerns of the country being asked to subscribe to the President's blanket code, that for many would mean higher cost of production, through shorter hours and higher wages, at a time when they are having plenty of difficulty to keep the wolf from the door. Willingness to go along with the President will not be lacking, but the ability to do so is a hoss of another color. Apparently business is all set on its mark, and ready for a spurt once convinced that the recovery plan is going to be effective in creating demand for goods. But if it doesn't give such evidence, the reaction cannot be other than unfavorable. In all markets today this is the dominant factor, overshadowing everything else.

So far as growing crops are concerned, the weather has been favorable, in the main. The exceptions are to be found in areas still suffering from drouth. In the aggregate, crop failure from IWW—insects, wind and weather—indicates that there will have to be some retrenchment in the carrying of livestock, and no doubt some liquidation this fall when grass fails. The situation will warrant some watching by those who have feed.

Extremes in Price Changes

Trade in farm products is marked by the extremes of wild fluctuation in grains to doubt and hesitancy in livestock. Since the drastic break in grains last week, resulting in closing down the markets over the week-end, there has been substantial recovery, the apparent foundation for such recovery being very bad crop reports, especially in Canada where the spring wheat is at a critical stage, with unchecked and serious injury from drouth and hoppers. The crop promise there grows smaller and smaller. Now restrictions have been put on grain trade, limiting wheat fluctuations to five cents a day, and fluctuations in other grains in proportion. Also margin requirements are raised, and trading on the part of individuals limited. Such things are apt to follow a period of wildness in the market, but they invariably prove futile.

Local meetings are scheduled or have been held throughout the wheat belt to set up the committees that are to have charge of acreage reduction agreements and plans. Thus 436 such meetings have been scheduled in Kansas, to start the first week of August. In that state the reduction bounty will total around thirty million dollars. It is the prediction that the majority of farmers will sign up, not only because public sentiment will press them in that direction but also because it will be directly to their cash advantage to do so. The government, some say, will get all the poor wheat land, and all the fertilizer will go on the good land.

Pork Control Suggestions

A committee of 25 producer representatives has been meeting with representatives of packers and the AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Administration), and this week came out with a set of recommendations to curtail the amount of pork and lard to be offered to the consuming public. The methods suggested are:

1. By sale, or, if necessary, donation, to relief agencies under agreement that their normal purchases of meat will not be reduced.
2. By making low grade hogs and hog products into tankage, and the lard from them, if necessary, into soap.
3. By making benefit payments to farmers for the removal from production or market channels of light pigs and piggy sows.
4. By increasing exports.
5. By levying a substantial processing tax on all hogs marketed at weights above 235 pounds.

The aim is to cut 500,000,000 pounds from the supply between now and January 1st, and about 2,000,000,000, or somewhere in the neighborhood of 15 per cent, for next year. The possibility of extending the processing tax to beef and mutton, and even fish, is mentioned. That something of the kind will be undertaken is the general belief, yet the hog market continues to mark time, and, naturally enough, to be featured by uncertainty.

Hog Market Weak

The hog market has been featured by weakness and hesitancy all week. On one day price dropped to the lowest in four weeks, and the average for the week, at $4.40, was 20c lower than last week and lowest since the last week of June. Nor has it been a case of too many hogs, the supply in fact being smaller than recently. The difficulty has lain in doubt regarding what plan would finally be adopted by the AAA. The tentative plan has gone to Washington to have the big bosses settle differences, and finally promulgate the program that is to be put into effect. With this still in doubt those who have their cash invested in pork and lard are fidgety. The one favorable factor in the midst of great confusion is the stated purpose of the administration to put prices up. The fact that stocks are very large—at last reports lard holdings were 41 million pounds over the average of the past five years—only adds to the worries of those who have their money tied up in it. The liquidation of hogs during the past few weeks, due to the disparity between hog and corn prices, has led to the idea that supplies from now on are not apt to be too liberal. Reports hereabouts are to the effect that the packing industry will go along with the President's program of shorter hours and higher wages, but some of them are very much in doubt about being able to get enough more for meats to pay the increased cost.

FARM WEEK AT WORLD FAIR

Farmers' Week "in recognition of farm progress in the past century," will be celebrated at the Chicago World Fair, August 13th to 19th. Our Tour Department will gladly make arrangements for those who want to use our World Fair accommodations at Chicago during Farmers' Week, whether they make the trip by automobile or by rail. Costs announced on Page 7 will apply. Address our Tour Department for further information.

Cattle and Sheep

On the whole it has been a rather discouraging week in the cattle market. While on the limited offerings of top quality price held up to the tops of last week—$7.50 on both heavies and yearlings—the average price for the week, at $6.10, was off 30 cents. One reason for the lower average was a lot of plain quality. A year ago the steer average was $8. Then carcass beef was wholesaling in this market at 7 to 15 cents; now it is quoted at 6 to 10 cents. An important reason for the relatively better beef prices now is the great improvement in hide prices. The future of the cattle market is in Washington, under the present set-up. Every other factor is of minor, very minor, importance.

The lamb market is closing this week off 50 to 75 cents, but was not so bad for the week, with a weekly average of $7.55, only a dime off. Tops this week brought $8.50, on which there is no grower complaint! Western reports this week are to the effect that as yet there is no action in lamb contracting. Neither buyers nor sellers are ready to make a move. Nor are any sales of breeding sheep of consequence reported. The future is so uncertain that no one cares to make commitments. Wool and pelt prices are a decidedly strong factor in lamb trade. Watson.

Chicago, July 29, 1933.

PITTSBURGH MILK MARKET

The basic price for July milk in the Pittsburgh territory is $1.55 for Class 1, $1.40 for Class 2A and $1.25 for 2B, all direct shipped. Prices at country plant are: $1.10 for Class 1, $1.10 for 2A and $1.05 for 2B.

WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has announced the wheat production allotments for 42 states. They total 456,198,588 bushels in 2,233 counties and are the basis on which adjustment payments will be made to farmers under the wheat reduction plan of the AAA.

Each county which produces 100,000 bushels will have a county wheat production control association. Counties producing less than this amount will combine to form an association covering the necessary number of counties. Announcement of the allotments will be sent to every wheat production control association. There are 25 counties in Pennsylvania which have an allotment of 100,000 bushels or more, as follows:

Lycoming, 172,664 bushels; Butler, 106,565; Center, 160,458; Columbia, 178,391; Dauphin, 211,535; Mifflin, 101,683; Northumberland, 200,643; Perry, 143,276; Snyder, 128,536; Union, 137,174; Lehigh, 268,244; Northampton, 245,617; Schuylkill, 155,013; Westmoreland, 144,028; Adams, 341,385; Bedford, 149,473; Cumberland, 375,091; Franklin, 592,353; York, 908,106; Berks, 550,385; Bucks, 263,174; Chester, 442,599; Lancaster, 1,321,787; Lebanon, 292,374; Montgomery, 187,217.

In West Virginia Berkeley county has an allotment of 122,474 bushels and Jefferson county 221,358.

Hunterdon county, N. J., has an allotment of 147,482 bushels.

This domestic allotment is 54 per cent of the five-year average crop. Complete information about it and the whole wheat reduction program will be available through the county production control associations.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, July 29.—Trading in wool was mostly slower than during the previous week, although the aggregate volume of scattered sales was fair, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. Several lots of fine Ohio delaine moved at 32c in the grease, although some lines were available at 30c. Demand was slow on half-blood fleeces, but prices were firm. Inquiries on three-eighths and quarter-blood fleeces occasionally resulted in sale sat 35@35½c.

Domestic Wool—Grease Basis

Fine Combing	30@32c
Fine Clothing	24@25c
Half-Blood Combing	32@33c
Half-Blood Clothing	25@26c
Three-Eighths Blood Combing	35@35½c
Three-Eighths Blood Clothing	30@32c
Quarter-Blood Combing	35@35½c
Common and Braid	29@30c

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, July 31.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat 88¾@89½c; No. 2 hard wheat, 88¼@90½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 45¾@46¼c; No. 3 yellow corn, 45@45½c; No. 2 white oats, 33@35c; No. 3 white oats, 31@34c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Receipts were light on Monday, around 30 carloads, and consisted largely of cows, heifers and common to medium steers. Few good steers were on sale, a few 750-pound yearlings going at $6.25 and some handy and light-weight steers at $6@6.25, the latter averaging 1,060 lbs. Heavy steers were quite dull and some of around 1,250 lbs. were shipped out because bids here were not satisfactory. Some fleshy grassers which had eaten grain brought $5.75. Most of the light steers were of quality to sell downward from $5.25, some inferior ones below $4. A few steers could have been had by graziers or feeders but there was no demand for them. An occasional choice heifer sold at $5 or close to it, but bulk of grass heifers had to go below $4.25 and right good ones could be had at $4.50. Cows held their own better than other cattle, an occasional choice individual going at $3.75 or a little better. Bulls were easier, few up to $4, but one choice 1,090-pound young bull brought $4.50.

Choice weighty steers	$6 00@ 6 25
Good to choice, do.	5 75@ 6 00
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 5 75
Ordinary to fair	5 00@ 5 50
Plain heavy steers	4 75@ 5 00
Good to choice yearlings	6 00@ 6 50
Choice handy-weight steers	6 25@ 6 50
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	5 50@ 5 75
Fair to good light steers	5 00@ 5 50
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Inferior light steers	3 50@ 4 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	4 75@ 5 00
Good to choice heifers	4 25@ 4 75
Fair to good heifers	3 75@ 4 25
Common to fair heifers	3 00@ 3 75
Choice fat cows	3 50@ 3 75
Good to choice fat cows	3 00@ 3 50
Fair to good cows	2 75@ 3 00
Common to fair cows	2 25@ 2 75
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@60 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 60@ 3 75
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 75@ 4 00
Fair to good handy bulls	2 50@ 3 75
Common to fair bulls	3 00@ 3 50
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

Receipts have been light of late but the weather has not favored consumption and prices have not responded to lesser supplies. Heavy hogs are not numerous, selling 10@20c below handy weights according to difference in weight. Handy weights, in fact most hogs between 160 and 240 lbs., brought $5.05@5.10, the outside figure for lots not containing weighty hogs. Light hogs, anything from 150 lbs. down, continue at a big discount, $4@4.25, on pigs the discount is still bigger, they going mainly at $3@3.25. Sows ranged downward from $3.75. Only 15 double-deck carloads were on sale with prices about like last week's close.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 90@ 5 00
Medium wts., 180-210 lbs.	5 05@ 5 10
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	5 05@ 5 10
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 00@ 4 25
Pigs, 90-115 lbs.	3 00@ 3 50
Roughs	3 50@ 3 75
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was about 3,500 head, largely lambs. The few sheep offered went on the basis of $3.25 for good handy wethers and this price was paid for one deck. The lamb trade was active but a bit irregular, tops rating at $8.25 in some cases and at $8 on others. One double-deck carload of good lambs sold straight at $7.80, bucks and everything going in, but as a rule bucks are sorted out at a dollar per cwt. discount. Light lambs even if fleshy are discounted $1@1.50, buyers demanding 70 lbs. or over. Culls ranged from $3.50 to $5 largely, a few $5.50.

Good to best wethers	$3 00@ 3 25
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 00
Good to best lambs	8 00@ 8 25
Medium, do.	5 50@ 6 25
Culls, common to good	3 50@ 5 00
Yearlings	2 00@ 5 00

Calves

Monday's supply was about 900 head. The top sort sold mainly at $6, a few selected calves at $6.50. Others ranged downward from $5 per cwt. Quality not very good.

Produce Market Quotations

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 21¾c; standards, 21¼c; 89 score, 20¼c; 88 score, 19¼c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, 12½@13c; fresh extras, firsts, 15@15½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 16½@17c; Southern Ohio, W. Va. & Kentucky, current receipts, 11½@12c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 12@13c; Leghorns, 9@10c; colored springers 14@16c; Leghorn springers, 10@12c; old roosters, 7@8c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 22c; hog dressed, 18c.

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 24½@25½c; extra 92 score, 24½c; 90 score, 22½c.

Eggs.—Nearby white extras, 19@22c; nearby brown extras, 19@22c; nearby av. ex. mixed colors, 18@19c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 8@14c; broilers, 11@20c; old roosters, 8@10c; pigeons, pr., 15@20c; ducks, 9@12c; turkeys, 10@13c.

Fruits.—APPLES, nearby, various varieties, 10c@$1 bus. BLACKBERRIES, nearby, $2@3 crt. CHERRIES, nearby, sour, 85c@$1 12-qt. bskt. HUCKLEBERRIES, $1.50@3.50 crt.

Vegetables.—BEETS, N. J., 50c@$1 100 bnchs. CABBAGE, Pa., bus., 30@40c. CARROTS, nearby, 100 bnchs., 50c@$1.25. LETTUCE, N. Y., Big Boston, 30@65c 2 doz. hds. ONIONS, N. J., 75c@$1, 50 lbs. PARSLEY, nearby, bus., 40@50c. POTATOES, Cobblers, E. S. bbls., $3.25@3.50. RADISHES, N. J., bus., 25@50c. SPINACH, nearby, bus., 10@35c. TOMATOES, N.J., ⅝ bskt., 30@75c.

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh.—No. 1 timothy, $14@14.50; Standard, $13@13.50; No. 2, $11.50@12.50. No. 1 light clover mixed, $13@13.50; No. 2 clover, $11@12. No. 1 oat and wheat straw, $8.50@9.

INFORMATION WANTED

ROSE-SHEPARD-BITTNAR-WESNER.—Formerly lived around Pittsburgh. Married Charles R. Wesner, moved to Texas, Last heard of in Kansas City, Missouri about 1918. Had one child named Raymond Bittnar or Wesner. Anyone knowing her or any of her children or relatives kindly get in touch with me immediately. E. M. Wolf, 4204 Garrott Street, Houston, Texas.

JOHN BITTNER—If you knew Rose Wesner or any of her children or know any of her relatives, kindly get in touch with me immediately. E. M. Wolf, 4204 Garrott Street, Houston, Texas.

HELEN BITTNER—If you knew Rose Wesner or any of her children or know any of her relatives, kindly get in touch with me immediately. E. M. Wolf, 4204 Garrott Street, Houston, Texas.

JOHN PHILLIP SHANDAR—If you knew Rose Wesner or her child Raymond Bittnar or Wesner, or know the relatives of either of them, kindly get in touch with me immediately. E. M. Wolf, 4204 Garrott Street, Houston, Texas.

RAYMOND BITTNAR or WESNER—Anyone knowing the whereabouts of this man, now about 23 years of age, kindly get in touch with me immediately. E. M. Wolf, 4204 Garrott Street, Houston, Texas.

ROGERS.—Wanted heirs of Albert Rogers, born Pennsylvania about 1864; went west. P. O. Box 147, Chicago.

MAMIE—If you are a sister of Rose Wesner, kindly get in touch with me immediately. E. M. Wolf, 4204 Garrott Street, Houston, Texas.

MACHINERY

HERCULES 1½ Horse Engine, $10.00. Wanted—Delco outfit. H. Van Kuren, Rummerfield, Pa.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

HIGHGRADE VEGETABLE PLANTS.—Cabbage, Flat Dutch, Ballhead, Jersey; Tomato and heading Collard; 500, 50c; 1,000, 70c prepaid. 5,000, $2.50 expressed. International Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

CELERY PLANTS.—Fordhook. Winter Queen. Expressed, 1,000-$2.00. J. Warren Miller, Parker Ford, Pa.

WOOL WANTED

SHIP WOOL, PELTS, HIDES to S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa., for good prices. Write us.

FARM LAND

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE.—Farms and Country Home Sites, near city, good roads, fertile soil, suitable for dairying or general farming. City water and Electricity. Buy now before prices advance. See D. R. Fisher, Huff Building, Greensburg, Penna.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—88 Acres, Westmoreland County, Brick House, stables, two silos. N. H. Finley, 7229 Hermitage St., Pittsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

340 ACRES, 15 CATTLE, Etc.—City markets about 20 minutes away; 120 acres crop land, estimated 1,000 cords wood; good 8-room house, 40x76 barn, etc.; electricity available; horses, 15 cattle, machinery, crops included if taken now; all only $3,600, good terms; picture pg. 7 big Free catalog. Strout, 1427-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia.

THE "NEW DEAL"—Good farms are cheaper and rents lower in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. A small investment at unprecedented low prices today will increase as normal conditions return. Write for free book and low homeseekers' rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 423, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

SITUATION

SITUATION—Dairy Farmer, Poultryman, experienced salesman Dairy, Poultry products. Take position now, 28, no habits, Protestant. Herbert Stotwell, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

GUINEAS

GUINEAS—White, lavender and purple settings reasonable. Pearl setting, $1.00. Cyril Menges, R. 2, Watsontown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

GUTHRIE'S BIG WEIGHT CHICKS—Barred, Buff and White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, full-stock, $6.00-100; Heavy Mixed, $5.00-100. Extras included, 10 each 100, Double A Grade. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt shipment. Order from this ad. Guthrie's Hatchery, Inc., Route 1, New Albany, Ind.

STERLING CHICKS at lower prices for limited time. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, $4.50-100. Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $4.00-100. Assorted, $3.50-100, Postpaid. Live delivery Insured. Prompt shipments. Order from this ad or write for free catalog. Sterling Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS: Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas, 5½c. Light Brahmas, Black Giants, 7c. White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, 5c. Light Mixed, 4c. 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

HI-GRADE BLOODTESTED CHICKS, $5.45 per 100 for Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Anconas, Leghorns; $4.95 for Heavy Mixed; $4.25 for Assorted; $3.50 for Seconds. Weekly Hatches. Glendale Hatchery, Box 34, Ramsey, Indiana.

THOROUGHBRED BLOODTESTED Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas, Leghorns, $5.95 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $5.25; Assorted, $4.50; Seconds, $3.95. Hatching weekly. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 60, Ramsey, Indiana.

C. O. D. ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, $5.25. Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $5.00. Immediate shipment. Yesterlaid Farms, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

CHICKS ALL YEAR ROUND. Parent stock culled and bloodtested. Leghorns, $6.50; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, $7.00. Mellinger's, 355 East Washington, New Castle, Penna.

ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, $5.45 per hundred. Prompt shipments. Economy Hatchery, Wheelersburg, Ohio.

CHICKS C.O.D.—Rocks, Reds, $5.50, Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, $4.50. Special Information Free. Sandy Knoll Hatchery, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY TESTED CHICKS—Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, $5.50. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $5.25. Imperial Hatchery, Lockland, Ohio.

HI-QUALITY Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns. Hatching weekly. Rivervale Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

CHICKS 4c AND UP. High production bloodtested breeders. State Fair winners. Gardendale Farm, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LARGE, HEALTHY CHICKS, cheap. Standard breeds. Dotterer, Shanesville, Pa.

DUCKS AND GEESE

DUCKLINGS.—MAMMOTH PEKIN, 30, $4.20; 100, $12.00 delivered. This is my 29th year. Earl Seamans, Factoryville, Pa.

POULTRY

YEARLING LEGHORNS.—2,000 White Leghorn Pullets must be sold to make room for young stock off range. These hens are vaccinated, healthy, and now laying 60 per cent. Will make good two-year-old breeders. Prices reasonable. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Penna.

PULLETS.—Thousands 8-10 and 12 weeks old pullets from our Tom Barron Imported Stock hatched and raised on our own breeding farm. Write for prices on yearling hens. Village View Poultry Farm, R. 10, Zeeland, Michigan.

125 NEW HAMPSHIRE RED PULLETS from tested stock now beginning to lay. $1.00 each in small lots, 95c each for the lot. B. B. Chase, Wyoming, Delaware.

PULLETS—White Leghorns 6 weeks to 3 months old. Baby Chicks, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds. Write for prices. Elden S. Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ten and sixteen weeks old. Large, thrifty birds, ready for immediate delivery. Fisher Bros., Atlantic, Penna.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS.—Pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FAUNILIN TOBACCO DUST for DEWORMING Poultry; 100 lbs., $2.00; ton, $25.00; Sample, literature and prices on request. Henry A. Fischel, Inc., Manufacturers, 418 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Penna.

OUR HOME-MADE $28.00 BATTERY brooder coops, 25c hovers operate in 70 degree room. No supplementary heat, 100 broilers weekly. Laying cages cost 15c. Hardy Poultry Farm, Dept. 11, Dixon, Illinois.

COCCIDIOSIS and PARALYSIS—New scientific Discovery, $1 bottle postpaid, treats 800 chickens. Catalog, Sine's Poultry Equipment, Dept. Penna., Quakertown, Pa.

BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS PREVENTED, cured. Pint $1.50. Williams Turkey Tonic, Dept. 1, Monticello, Illinois.

TURKEYS

LOOK! BABY TURKEYS.—Finest quality, Mammoth Bronze, Bird Bros. Strain, $25.00 a 100 postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. 3,000 weekly. Also Ducklings, Goslings. Baby Guineas and Baby Chicks. Nabob Poultry Farms, Gambier, Ohio.

BRONZE TURKEY POULTS. Prices on request. J. S. Wile, Souderton, Pa.

FARM MACHINERY

PLOWS.—Imperial Double Bottom Tractor Plows—new—guaranteed—14"; also 12" and single bottom 18". Special net cash price $59.50 F.O.B. Chester. Price includes safety hitch. Also few Ferguson and Oliver Plows and Harrows. Cash-Stull Company, Chester, Pa.

RICHMAN'S CORN HARVESTER. Poorman's Price. Only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature showing harvester pictures. Ziegler Inventor, Salina, Kansas.

BARN EQUIPMENT

SWING STANCHIONS for cattle. Durable, easily installed. Attractive price. Write the manufacturers. Roy Bros., East Barnet, Vermont.

Protective Service

(Continued from page 13.)

Fulton County
10.00 W. H. Dorrier; fell off ladder—injured arm, shoulder.
4.67 Veral M. Spade; thrown off bicycle—cut eye.

Jefferson County
3.66 Lloyd M. Miller; horse stepped on leg—injured ankle.

Juniata County
50.00 Austin Shallenberger; auto wreck—fractured skull.

Lancaster County
3.00 Chester Probst; hauling wood—injured finger.

Luzerne County
3.00 Roger Webster; eating—injured neck and shoulder.
3.00 Corey G. Wilson; horse jumped—injured knee.
40.00 Fred Kittle; hunting—accidentally shot in leg.

Lycoming County
8.67 Irvin Stiger; caught hand in planer—injured.
9.33 Cathryn McCoy; kicked by cow—injured ankle.
3.00 Ernest Leavy; ran splinter into finger.

Mifflin County
22.00 Sidd Mehitt; fell from top of corn binder—injured body.

Monroe County
3.00 Edgar H. Sherwood; thrown by calf—injured hip.

Montgomery County
19.33 Joseph M. Zawislack; foreign body in left eye.
3.00 Wm. C. Snell; sawing wood; injured nail, finger.

Montour County
4.67 Mary E. Krum; fell over pole—injured leg and hand.
2.00 Ethel E. Diebert; cleaning range—splinter in thumb.

Northampton County
15.33 James M. Frack; injured thumb on drill.
16.67 Syl Smoyer; kicked by cow—injured knee.

Potter County
14.00 Alfred L. Sallade; in gymnasium—fractured left forearm.

Somerset County
10.00 Fred W. Gohn; fell—injured hand.

Tioga County
4.67 Raymond L. Youmans; slipped—toe injured.
10.67 Ivan Stanford; fell from wagon—injured heel.
9.33 George Boyce; dragging road, slipped—fractured rib.

Warren County
50.00 Ruth Cornish; bene. of Leo. L. Cornish, Dec'd., shoeing horse—fatally inj.
2.00 Perry F. Parker; pistol accidentally discharged injured finger.

Washington County
2.00 Mary Violet Closser; carrying boiling water—burns on leg.
40.00 Robert Hamilton; riding horseback—injured body.

Wayne County
5.33 Wm. J. Davey; sawing wood—injured finger.

Westmoreland County
3.00 Myrtle A. Bitner; fell—injuured arm and knee.
14.00 Henry G. Carey; shoveling coal—twisted knee.

Wyoming County
6.00 Wesley Adams; fell—ribs, injured.

York County
18.00 Rosco Boyce; leading mule—bruises ent. body.
3.00 Emanuel Lentz; spraying trees—injured finger.
3.00 Joseph G. King; shoeing mule—fractured nose.
6.67 Earl R. Krebs; cranking car, injured ankle.

DELAWARE

New Castle County
14.00 Joseph Giroso; removing pipe—injured finger, hand.
40.00 Arthur R. Maclary; dislocated shoulder in slaughterhouse.

MARYLAND

Carroll County
5.83 Howard Slasman; kicked by horse—fractured nose.
40.00 Annie M. Dayhoff; fell down steps—fractured left thigh.
3.00 Earle H. Smith; auto wreck—lac. of wrist.
3.00 Robert F. Barnes; operating machine—mashed finger.
3.33 Richard E. Little; playing ball—dislocated finger.
3.00 Walter F. Bell; operating trimmer—injured finger.
3.00 Geo. E. Bowen; playing ball—bruised ankle.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County
16.00 Geo. W. McNealy; kicked by mule—fractured rib.

Gloucester County
7.33 Stanley Dennis; fell from fence—injured wrist.

Hanterdon County
4.67 Paul Wagner, Sr.; repairing plow—hand injured.

Mercer County
30.67 John Guzz, Jr.; sawing wood—amputation thumb.

Salem County
14.00 Roy Hitchener; tearing concrete forms—bitten by rat.

Sussex County
78.67 M. R. Christopher; auto wreck—injured jaw and spine.
17.33 Frank Insinga; unhitching team—injured entire body.

NEW YORK

Sullivan County
3.00 Raymond Woodley; splitting wood—lacerated left thumb.

These Little Classified Advertisements

are wonderful salesmen. They travel into the homes of 150,000 farm homes every week. They cost little and bring big results.

A four time order saves money and gives eight weeks advertising. Orders received during the next week will place your advertisement in the issue of August 19th. The Classified forms close August 11th.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for farm lighting systems. Non-acid. 15 year life. Five year notarized unconditional guarantees. Non-Sulphating. Odorless. Replaces any farm lighting acid type battery at lower prices. Free literature. See Jay Battery Company, 84 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

REBUILT FARM LIGHT BATTERIES are no substitute for new Universal Batteries. Rebuilts are only a temporary job. Universal batteries are guaranteed for 5 years by a responsible manufacturer. Priced right. Write for full details, prices and new Battery Guide. Universal Battery Co., 3413 S. La Salle Street, Chicago.

BUY GENERATORS AND MOTORS before prices advance. ½ horse repulsion induction Motors $12.75. Electrical Surplus Co., 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

MUSIC LOVERS.—Two beautiful songs free for names and addresses of 10 persons who play Piano. Weasner Music Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

SEND 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows or mares. Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, 126 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

PHOTO FINISHING

ROLL DEVELOPED. Eight Guaranteed Nu-border prints, two Nu-border Enlargements, 25c coin. Gland Snapshots, Incor., Green Bay, Wisconsin.

FILMS DEVELOPED 5c per roll; prints 3c each. Ask for Special Bargain List. Roanoke Photo Finishing Company, 160 Bell Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia.

FILMS DEVELOPED, two free enlargements with each roll. 25c coin. Century Photo Service, Box 829, LaCrosse, Wis.

BAGS WANTED

WE BUY YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Sussman Bros., 137 Washington Place, Pittsburgh.

OLD GOLD WANTED

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, Discarded Jewelry. Information Free. Casper Company, 4 Franklin Garden, Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN

SALESMEN WANTED—MANY STARK Salesmen make more than $200.00 per month during spare time. You can do as well. Pleasant outdoor work. No experience necessary. Big Pay Weekly. We furnish Big Sales Making Outfit Free. Write at once for full information to Stark Nurseries, S. W. C1183, Louisiana, Mo.

HELP

AMBITIOUS LADIES — Amazing dress line now ready. Opportunity for $16-$30 weekly. Gorgeous fall styles. No canvassing. Experience unnecessary. No investment. Actual samples Free. Harford Frocks, Dept. J-31, 432 Fourth Ave., New York City.

SPECIAL WORK FOR HOUSEWIVES who need $14 weekly at once. No canvassing, experience or investment. Give dress size. Mayfair Styles, Dept. J-350, Cincinnati.

TOBACCO

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO—Enjoy Kentucky's Pride, Home Manufactured Chewing, 28 big Twists, sweet or natural, $1.00. 28 big sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural, $1.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Free double-bladed 50c pocket knife. Murray Tobacco Company, Murray, Ky.

CHEWING, SMOKING or Cigarette Tobacco, 5 lbs., $1.25; 10, $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box 5c cigars free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

"GOLDEN HEART" Tennessee's Finest Mellow Natural Leaf, 10 pounds chewing, $1.00. 3 twists free. 10 pounds Smoking, $1.00—3 sacks Smoking and Pipe free. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Finest aged Long Red Leaf Chewing or Mildest Golden Cigarette Smoking, 10 pounds either $1.00. Manufacturing recipe and full box twist free. Reliable Wholesale Tobacco Company, Mayfield, Kentucky.

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"PRIDE OF DIXIE" CIGARETTE BURLEY, extra mild, 5 pounds and box Cigars $1.00. Cigarette roller and papers Free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

SPECIAL.—$1.50 buys 20 lbs. guaranteed smoking or 10 lbs. chewing. Pipe and razor free. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

CIGARETTE CASE, ROLLER and 5 pounds mild Burley $1.00. Economy smoking 15 pounds; Aged mellow chewing 10; Either $1.00. Flavoring. Bert Choate, Hickman, Kentucky.

"GUARANTEED, BEST GRADE, Chewing or Smoking, 10 pounds, $1.00 Manufacturing recipe and flavoring free. Doran Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HIGH GRADE Chewing or Smoking Tobacco. Fifteen pounds $1.00. United Growers, Hazel, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING, 10 lbs., $1.00. Smoking, 75c, pipe flavoring recipe free. Organized Growers, Wingo, Ky.

GOOD, OLD CHEWING and Smoking Tobacco. 10 pounds $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe free. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Kentucky.

DOGS

FREE DOG BOOK.—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

HOUND PUPS, half Old Pioneer Black and Tan, and half Bloodhound, they make no mistake. George Boorman, Marathon, New York.

COLLIES—SHEEP—COW—farm dogs, $6.00. Rat, vermin dogs, $1.00. Dawson, Tuckerton, N. J.

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Using Our Classified Department

When you have anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, poultry, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery.

The rate is 12c per word and the minimum charge $1.20.

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Our next issue is August 19th, and forms close August 11th.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kindly start my advertisement containing ......words in your next available issue and run it.......times. I enclose remittance for $. ....

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4.40-21	$5.55
4.50-20	$6.00
4.50-21	$6.30
4.75-19	$6.70
4.75-20	$7.00
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Man! WHAT TIRE VALUES GOODYEAR OFFERS!

WITH COTTON and rubber advancing, with everybody hustling to stock up with new tires before higher raw materials force tire prices up, it stands to reason you save money by getting a full set of Goodyears NOW.

This new Pathfinder now has FULL CENTER TRACTION for complete non-skid safety. It has 20% thicker tread for bigger mileage. And a still stouter body of extra-elastic, heat-resisting, blowout-preventing Supertwist Cord.

The famous Goodyear All-Weather—the world's best seller—is also stepped up in safety, mileage and good looks. Think of buying the very best quality tire for no more money than an off-brand, "nobody's tire" might cost!

ALL-WEATHER

4.40-21	$7.20
4.50-20	$7.60
4.50-21	$7.90
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4.75-20	$8.65
5.00-17	$8.55
5.00-19	$9.00
5.00-20	$9.30

OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION
ALL FULL OVERSIZE

PLAY SAFE!

Every car owner who is running around on thin, worn-out, skiddy tires, intends to replace them with safe new ones. The time to do that is NOW. Be sure to get Goodyear quality tubes, too.

LIFETIME GUARANTEE

AUTO, TRUCK *and* TRACTOR TIRES — FARM BELTS *and* HOSE

GOODYEAR

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly — Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

August 19, 1933

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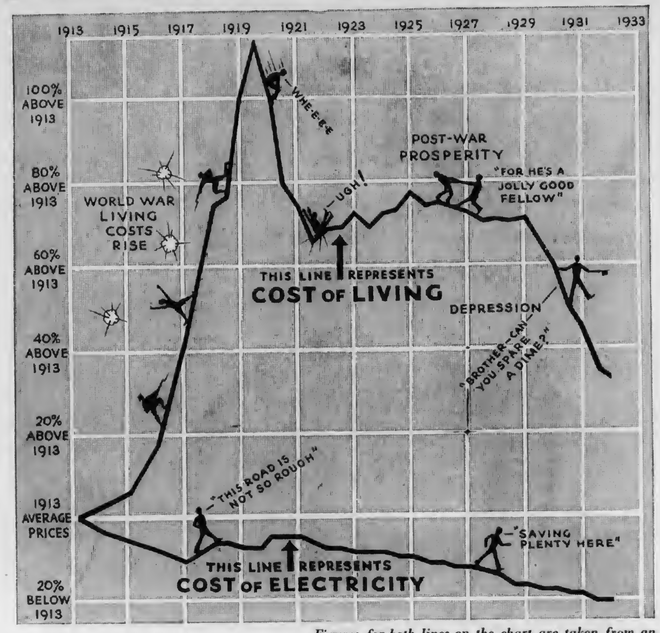

Figures for both lines on the chart are taken from an official bulletin of the United States Department of Labor

Most up-to-date people, both in town and in the country, are using much more electricity than they did twenty years ago. Every year they find new uses which save work and add to the comfort and pleasure of living. Electricity is one of the very few things which costs less per unit than it did in 1913. Considering what you get for your money it is the cheapest thing you buy.

Your Electric Company

Published by the Pennsylvania Electric Association

CLAIM DRAFT

NATIONAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DETROIT

St. Louis, Mo. (CITY) June 20, (DATE) 1933 No. W 207498

AT SIGHT, WHEN APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL CASUALTY COMPANY AND WHEN PROPERLY ENDORSED

PAY TO THE ORDER OF MINNIE COOK, Beneficiary and Wife of- STEPHEN J. COOK, Deceased $1000.00

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ONLY DOLLARS

THROUGH NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT
9-32 DETROIT, MICH.

ADJUSTER

Rich Men Only

Pennsylvania Farmer's low cost accident insurance PAYS YOU if you are hurt—PAYS YOUR FAMILY if you are killed.

It pays for practically Any Accident, Any Time, Any Place. Yet the cost per year is so small it amounts to only a few cents a month.

Only rich men can afford to get along without accident protection when insurance like this costs so little. The policy which paid $1,000.00 to the Crawford County reader shown above, and is paying hundreds of other Pennsylvania Farmer readers for all kinds of accidents, is written by a company which has been in business since 1894 and is licensed by the insurance authorities of every state.

For further information about this remarkable low-cost protection write, without obligation, to

C. L. WHITE, Licensed Agent,
National Casualty Company,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

HE was a stranger to me evidently an intelligent low. He had a griev against the leaders of the party in power in that they seemed to oppose any measure that our former president approved and now that everybody get behind the administration in the exercise of the ordinary powers that have been given it. I couldn't go along with stranger. His admiration for our former president could not be greater than mine, but in the last election committed ourselves to a trial of very different financial, economic social policy, and even if it is it cannot succeed and save us we pull together. I don't mean we do not have a right to intelligent criticism, but when we are overwhelmingly committed to a journey along a certain road it is not well take up room in the road being because others were so a year ago.

* * *

There is certainty that this road to be taken to the end: there is will and the huge powers placed the Executive's hands by the Congress. That being so, in my way and in my small circle I express all the confidence that I have in new order of things and if all did the same the chances of success would be greater than if all held back. It is the easier for me cause, right or wrong, I believe we were near nation-wide bankruptcy last winter with danger that ten millions of people would be of employment, and with such lief one more readily accepts an venturing leader.

* * *

If I am right about that situation it was due largely to a spirit of feat and hopelessness, and a deal that is different today is due hope that inflation, controlled production and mortgaging the future presently needed funds will set going with a chance for every Simply belief that the dollar will made cheaper and that the creditor must give part of what he has to debtor makes people rush to exchange dollars for goods and services. is doing a lot and works may fail. Doubt will not help, and faith help, and carefully each day I tivate faith.

One cannot say these things out being misunderstood. One not like the boat he is in and yet hard as possible to keep from driven out to sea. I may believe we probably will never get away bureaucratic control of all but that we shall turn to cheapening the dollar whenever, in the future feel pinched for money, that we feel that an emergency justifies olation of a government pledge the case of our bonds that provide payment in gold, and that we mortgaging the future almost unthinkably, but I do not know that were not necessary, and when a majority in this democracy want them tried my business is to wish them abounding success because results of failure would be incalculably bad.

* * *

We shall never return to the order of things. If present measures succeed, the people will not want return, and if they fail they will public psychology such that they not return. A white-haired man clined to conservatism, finds the uation dizzy but he need not try rock the boat.

* * *

It is the little things that times stir the masses most. I a state that adopted a sales tax weeks ago. It has supplanted ifornia weather as a topic of versation. I presume that of all

(Continued on page 12.)

Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

Apple Crates

ABOUT ten years ago the bushel basket superseded the three-bushel barrel as the dominant package in the East. Now the basket is being hard pressed by the crate. The advantages of the crate direct marketing, which comprises less than 85 per cent of Pennsylvania fruit growing, are obvious, especially when the fruit grower has a common storage; apples store better in crates than in baskets because of better ventilation, and because crates may be piled higher than baskets.

A possible disadvantage of the crate, in some cases, is that it does not permit of facing; in some local markets, a good face adds 15 cents a bushel to the selling price of the better grades of fruit. Another possible disadvantage is the tendency to be more careless about grading, as compared with basket fruit. The increase in motor truck shipments already has greatly reduced carlot certifications as to grade; the movement for standardization of grades is being still further checked, and practically demoralized in some places, by the advent of the crate, which is not a closed package and hence requires on grade certification. I expect to see the crate brought within the purview of federal and state grading regulations eventually.

The Recommended Size

New England and eastern New York fruit growers have used crates extensively, especially during the past three years when economy in production has been the paramount issue. At a recent meeting of growers representing this region an apple crate 11 by 14 by 17½ inches, with a net capacity of 2,645 cubic inches, was recommended as the most desirable container. This is known as the "Approved Eastern Apple Crate." Thus for a majority of the crates used have been of stout construction and of the "return" type, to be used for several seasons. These cost 25 to 40 cents each. Light veneer gift crates, strongly reinforced, now are on the market, costing 10 to 12 cents each in car lots of about 5,000 knocked down. These compare very favorably with baskets in price. It seems probable that gift crates will be used more and more in local marketing; they are cheap, no facing is required, they are better storage packages than baskets, and are substantial enough to be used several seasons if necessary.

Inspection of Fruit on Motor Trucks

Even Virginia, in which fruit growing is almost all wholesale, has felt the demoralizing effect of the motor truck movement of fruit on grading. Heretofore most of the fruit moved by motor trucks in that state has not been inspected to ascertain whether it conforms to the requirements of the Virginia Apple Grading and Branding Law. Says "Virginia Fruit," the organ of the State Horticultural Society, "Many irresponsible hucksters have been buying Virginia apples and have utterly disregarded the grading or branding thereof, often marking rank culls as U. S. No. 1's; by putting the apples in second-hand baskets that already have a grade mark on them. This fruit is trucked to markets in other states and is rapidly destroying the good reputation of the Virginia pack that we have built up since the passage of the grading and branding law." Exactly the same conditions and results prevail in Pennsylvania, but the loss is not so evident, because only a fraction of our crop is marketed in closed packages.

To meet this situation, the Virginia State Department of Markets has arranged to establish motor truck inspection stations at strategic points on the state highways, much like the

(Continued on page 12.)

JOHN DEERE TRACTOR OWNERS SAVED MONEY THROUGH IT ALL

John Deere Model D Tractor

Ample power for 3 or 4 bottom plows, for 16-foot combine, for 28-inch thresher with all attachments, and for other implements requiring power in proportion. *Burns money-saving fuels.*

The General Purpose Wide-Tread

This tractor cultivates two or four rows at a time. Can be furnished with power-driven mower. Ideal for the grower of all row crops, especially potatoes. Equipped with power shaft and power lift. *Burns money-saving fuels.*

The Orchard and Field Tractor

Built low-to-ground. Orchard type rear fenders. Gets up close to trees and under limbs without damage to trees. Tractor shown above with a John Deere orchard tractor disk harrow. *Burns money-saving fuels.*

General Purpose Standard-Tread

This tractor does all farm jobs equally well including planting and cultivating three rows at a time. Can be furnished with power-driven mower and power lifted sweep rake. Power lift raises and lowers equipment. *Burns money-saving fuels.*

There never was a time when John Deere Tractor owners could not show a substantial saving. Even when prices of farm produce were at their low, John Deere owners had a decided advantage.

They have a tremendous money-saving advantage in low operating costs. *Their fuel costs are cut almost in half.* They successfully burn distillate, light grades of fuel oil, the better grades of furnace oil, stove tops—fuels that cost about half as much as gasoline and have more power per gallon.

One to two dollars saving in fuel costs, every day their tractors are used, is the rule rather than the exception. Before their tractors require replacement they have saved enough to buy a new John Deere Tractor.

Their expense for servicing is practically nothing. The extreme simplicity and accessibility of their two cylinder tractors make it easy for the owners to keep their John Deere Tractors in good running order.

Repair costs are extremely low among John Deere owners. The sturdiness built into this simple tractor holds repair and upkeep costs away down.

These money-saving features, plus a longer period of usefulness, have made the John Deere the *economical* tractor. And it's merely good business to insist upon the greatest possible economy in the tractor you buy.

Before selecting any tractor, do this—go and see your John Deere dealer and look over his sample John Deere Tractor. He will give you much valuable information, which you should have before buying.

Go one step farther—arrange with your dealer for a demonstration on your own farm if you choose—insist on operating a John Deere yourself—otherwise you can't appreciate the smooth operation, the responsiveness of its great power—power that will do your jobs at less cost than you ever thought possible.

You'll need a John Deere now to do your fall work—it starts paying for itself on the first job you give it.

Get This Free Booklet, "Cutting Tractor Fuel Costs in Half"

This booklet was written by farmers who know from experience the great saving John Deere Tractors make—interesting information—a real lead to greater profits for you.

It's free—merely write John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet AW463

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Ideal preparation for clover, grass and other crops. No inert matter—all available. Granulated for easy sowing. Does not burn. Prices right. Write for delivered prices to:

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Room rates have been reduced at Pittsburgh's popular hotel—the Fort Pitt. Now you can get a delightful room with bath for $2.00; without bath, $1.50. Room with bath for two, $3.50 . . . It's a NEW DEAL for everybody!

FORT PITT Hotel

Room with Bath
Single $2.00
Double $3.50
Without Bath $1.50

41,004 Accidents 43,762 Injured 1,926 Killed

That is the motor vehicle accident record of Pennsylvania for 1932. Sounds like a casualty list following a battle in the Great War—but it's not—its just a record for one year for one state—but you should learn from it at least one thing—

Every time you go on the road with your car you take a risk which cannot be avoided

—but you can protect yourself against damage suits by insuring with us. Whether you are at fault or not—you never can tell what a jury will do to you.

If you have property you need automobile insurance—the only person who can get along without it is the one who has no property and is judgment-proof.

We assume your risk, protect you in court and pay the damages that may be awarded against you.

Write for particulars, rates and name of our representative nearest to you.

PENNSYLVANIA THRESHERMEN'S & FARMERS' MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Dept. C-2,
325-333 S. 18th Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Yours for the Asking

A wealth of information useful to farmers is found in booklets, leaflets and folders compiled and published by manufacturers. They are free. Below is a partial list. Check the ones you want, mail us the list and we'll see that you get them.

( ) Electric milk coolers.
( ) Feeding hens for hatchability.
( ) Tractor fuel costs.

Many other valuable catalogs and pamphlets will be found listed in the advertising columns of this and every issue. Look through the advertisements, pick out the ones that will help you and send for them. Or write us and we'll get them for you.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE,
PENN'A FARMER,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHELLS THAT WILL IMPROVE YOUR SHOOTING

SUDDENLY, with the announcement of Kleanbore Shot Shells, the whole idea of a perfect shell was changed. Once again Remington pushed forward into new territory where it stands alone—protected by Kleanbore patents that no other manufacturer can use.

Kleanbore Shot Shells keep the inside of the barrel free from rust, pitting, and leading. Roughness in the barrel deforms some shot and they never reach the mark. By reducing the number of deformed shot, Kleanbore Shot Shells give you more shot that count in every load. They'll improve your shooting.

You can buy Kleanbore Shells from your dealer in the new Simplified Game Loads, Shur Shot Shells, and the famous Nitro Express Long Range Loads that reach out and nail 'em at 60 to 80 yards, and even at greater distances.

Write for circulars that tell you why they outshoot all others. REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, INC... BRIDGEPORT, CONN... Originators of Kleanbore Ammunition.

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Saves Time, Muscle and Money for Farm Homes

They increase production and profits by providing ample fresh water for stock, gardens, orchards and homes. Self oiling system operates a year on each filling. Adjustable plunger connection is self compensating. Keep tanks full during driest seasons of the year.

Get Our FREE Book! Tells all about wind-powered water systems. Gives capacities, etc. Helps you plan more convenient, reliable and economical water supply. Tells how you can change your old style mill to "Self Oiling" for a few dollars. Just send a card to

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Owners Earn $400 a Month with this Dellinger Portable Grinding Outfit

SOLD ON A TIME PAYMENT PLAN.

The Dellinger portable grinding outfit consists of many features that will make feed grinding more profitable. Furnished with or without force feed molasses mixing attachment. Mounted complete on truck furnished by us or customer. Write for detailed information.

A. M. DELLINGER, Inc., Lancaster, Pa.

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING you want to buy, sell or exchange, ADVERTISE in the classified columns of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

SINCE writing last I have attended two interesting meetings of farmers and their families. Week before last Mrs. Kester and I drove 60 miles west from our home to Elverson, Chester county, where the Master Farmers held their summer get-together meeting. It was a section of Chester county I had never visited and I was delighted with the beauty of the landscape. As one rolls along the excellent highways, splendid farms, bearing evidence of good farming, stretch out over the undulating country as far as one can see.

The gathering met at the home of E. B. Shenk, one of the Master Farmers. The Shenk farm contains 260 acres and is devoted chiefly to dairying. The herd is composed of some of the best Guernsey cattle in the state, and Mr. Shenk has sold many well-bred cattle to farmers in all parts of the country.

The farm is equipped with modern buildings, and everything shows the result of good judgment and business management. The home, set in a group of fine old trees, probably has few equals and no superiors as a business farmer's home. And best of all, the hospitable, kindly spirit of Mr. and Mrs. Shenk bespeaks characters which compel admiration and naturally fits them for the role of Master Farmers.

* * *

After lunch, which was composed of the contents of scores of boxes and baskets, and to which the Shenks contributed by furnishing coffee, iced tea, lemonade and ice cream, the program was carried out. Mr. Bayard, the responsible editor of Pennsylvania Farmer, was first called on and broke his own record: He didn't speak more than five minutes. Pleading another engagement, he paid his respects, delivered a few well-chosen sentiments in his own happy style and left.

Miles Horst, who accompanied Mr. Bayard and, as he said, was there only as a chauffeur, ran true to form when called on and satisfied himself, if not the rest of us, by the briefest of brief speeches. Mr. Horst is a member of the legislature from Lebanon county, and has already learned more than most politicians ever learn, viz., that silence is a golden tongued orator.

What was considered to be the main address of the afternoon we shall pass without comment. But the brief, pertinent talks delivered by several of those present added to the enjoyment of the afternoon. Of course special mention should be made of the impromptu talk made by John Shrope, of Schuylkill county, another Master Farmer. Mr. Shrope, whom I have dubbed the Mark Twain of Schuylkill county because of his droll humor, always enlivens a company by his inimitable Pennsylvania Dutch philosophy. With all the humility of a Uriah Heep, Shrope hands out advice and comment that does you good clear down to your toes.

* * *

The other meeting which Mrs. Kester and I attended was the New Jersey Dairymen's Field Day, held at Washington Crossing State Park. There are two historic grounds in this section—one on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware where Washington embarked to cross the Delaware, and the other on the Jersey side where he landed with his handful of patriots to march upon Trenton, surprise the British and take them on Christmas eve. Our home is only six miles from the place.

The picnic was well attended by dairymen and their families from every part of New Jersey. After lunch the crowd gathered to listen to speeches by officials who explained the workings and the purposes of the Milk Control Board recently established by a law passed by the legislature. New Jersey dairymen have been handicapped for years by the flood of milk sent into the state from other sections. The Milk Control Board was established and given authority to regulate the supply, the sale and the price.

The Board has been functioning now for several weeks, and the dairymen are enthusiastic over the prospects. While there are several creases yet to be ironed out, the prospects are that the federal government will cooperate fully with New Jersey's milk law.

Miles Horst was in attendance to get information as to how the new plan is working. He is a member of the legislative committee appointed last winter by the Pennsylvania Legislature to investigate the milk question in this state. The committee received many suggestions to have a law passed establishing a milk control board in Pennsylvania.

New York and New Jersey now have similar laws on this subject, and this makes Pennsylvania's position still more difficult. With the drift toward establishing control over production and prices in almost every line, the question naturally arises: Can any big business continue and succeed under the old bargaining plan?

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

ON the lawns of a good many farmer folks one may find cut-leaf or silver maple trees. These have been set out for ornament and are highly prized by their owners. Many of these beautiful trees have been killed, however, by an insect pest so small that it can hardly be seen by the naked eye. A tiny growth sometimes called a "gall" comes on the upper side of the leaves of these trees. This is the home of the mite which does the damage to our fine shade trees. Only close observation followed by early spraying can save the silver maple, or the soft maple, from death when attacked by this almost invisible foe.

"We are letting our boys and girls decide for themselves what they shall do when it comes to a question of deciding what is right and wrong." I have heard fathers and mothers say this and I always tremble at the words. So many enemies lie in wait for the young, enemies they know nothing about unless they have been pointed out by some one who knows the power of these perils and who will tell them how they may escape.

It is little less than criminal on the part of parents not to warn their boys and girls of these enemies, some of them so apparently innocent, and tell them how to avoid them. Youth is trusting. It has confidence in its own strength. Like the mite which saps the life of the silver maple, these enemies may be quite undetected by the eye of the unsuspecting boy or girl. Before they know it they are in the toils of an enemy which will never let go its hold until it has accomplished the death of its victim.

I wish I never could hear those words again from the lips of any parent. They show a lack of interest in the best good of the child which may soon be fatal. Far rather would I see fathers and mothers living close to their boys and girls, walking in the way of truth and righteousness themselves and leading their loved ones in the pathway of safety.

New Improved CERESAN for Seed Wheat

COSTS 75% LESS TO USE • EASIER TO APPLY • REDUCES SMUT LOSSES

Now 2c a bushel pays for seed treatment with New Improved Ceresan, and insures a better yield through better control of stinking smut and seedling blight caused by seed-borne scab.

Either treater or shovel may be used to apply New Improved Ceresan. Just dust it on. It is non-corrosive to the drill and will not slow-up planting rate. Ask any dealer for free pamphlet, or write direct to Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Du Pont Bldg., Wilmington, Del.

For barley use regular Cere

38 to 42 Bushels of WHEAT per acre

That's what many farmers get this year from HOFFMAN'S FAMOUS SEED WHEAT! LEAP'S PROLIFIC ... A heavy producing variety, frequently yielding from 38 to 42 bushels per acre. Smooth chaff. Long straw. Large hard grain. Finest for milling. Grown in Lancaster County. Known for its Vitality, Hardiness and Heavy Yield. Exceptionally clean. Free from weeds.

Here's Proof: "40 bu. per acre ... Averaged 34 to 38 bu. each year." "About 38 bu. per acre. Penna. 44." "Leap's Prolific .. gave 42 bu. per acre." (Names upon request)

Write NOW for FREE CATALOG OF FARM SEEDS .. ALL about HOFFMAN'S MONEY SAVING PLAN.. WHICH ENABLES YOU TO GET FARM SEEDS FOR LESS MONEY.

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Order before the advance in price. We can furnish the best roofing made in CORRUGATED-V CRIMP-ROLL. All Gauges. Write, we can save you money.

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Low Cost Materials Favor Improvements

By R. U. BLASINGAME

NOW, while prices of building materials are reasonably cheap, is a good time to make needed improvements in farm buildings. The U. S. Department of Commerce has recently issued an excellent bulletin of 48 pages entitled, "Insulation on the Farm." This pamphlet sells for ten cents and is well worth securing by any one who is considering the improvement of any farm structures against winter weather or heat in summer.

Two classes of insulation are described—manufactured and nonprocessed. There are four kinds of manufactured insulation: rigid, semi-rigid, flexible and fill insulation. The rigid class is divided into two types, structural and non-structural. The former is building board and may be used for outside sheathing, plaster base or interior finish for walls and ceilings. Non-structural is material that may be nailed and sawed like the structural type but does not possess strength. It is often used in refrigerators, cold-storage rooms and milk-cooling tanks.

Semi-rigid insulation is sometimes called "felts." It is used in walls and roofs and sometimes for wrapping ventilation pipes.

The flexible variety is known as "blanket" or "quilt" insulation. It is suitable for packing cracks around openings and comes in sizes convenient for insertion between wall studs.

Fill insulation is granulated, shredded or powdered material. It is used for filling spaces in wall, floor, ceiling and roof construction.

Non-processed insulation includes straw, shavings, sawdust and similar materials. Sawdust and planing-mill shavings have been used for a long time for insulating purposes. Experience teaches that success with such materials depends on their dryness when installed. Also they must be kept dry. Moisture influences any insulating materials.

Insulating Values

This bulletin gives in detail the insulating values of various types of construction. For example, a concrete wall ten inches thick has an insulating value of 1.61. But by attaching one-half inch furring strips on the inside of this same concrete wall and applying a half-inch layer of insulating board, the insulating value becomes 4.03.

To illustrate the value of "fill" insulation, take the following construction: three-fourths inch drop siding, paper, studs, one-inch matched boards. This construction has an insulating value of 3.60. Compare this with three-fourths inch drop siding, paper, studs, paper, one-inch matched boards, with the spaces between the studs filled with three-sixteenth inch cork particles; this gives an insulating value of 14.39. This same construction filled with dry shavings has a value of 11.54.

When building or remodeling the farmer will find many uses for some kind of insulation. Old houses can be filled in between the studs with treated sawdust, granulated cork, etc., with good insulating results. Buildings now in use can be sealed inside with insulating board. This is especially adapted to finishing extra rooms in the attic. Potato storage room is sometimes made frost-proof by insulating portions of the ground floors of bank barns. Poultry houses can also be sealed inside in like manner as a protection against heat and cold. Old leaky buildings are often roofed over the old shingles with good results. The old covering serves to some degree as a layer of insulation.

Dairy Barn Foundations

A common experience is to use concrete blocks to replace old barn foundations. The barn is usually jacked up and a concrete footing poured to the ground level. Then concrete blocks are often laid up to the mow floor. In other instances they are only a few feet above the ground. This procedure is often necessary when concrete floors, gutters, mangers, etc., are installed in dairy barns.

Spray Painting

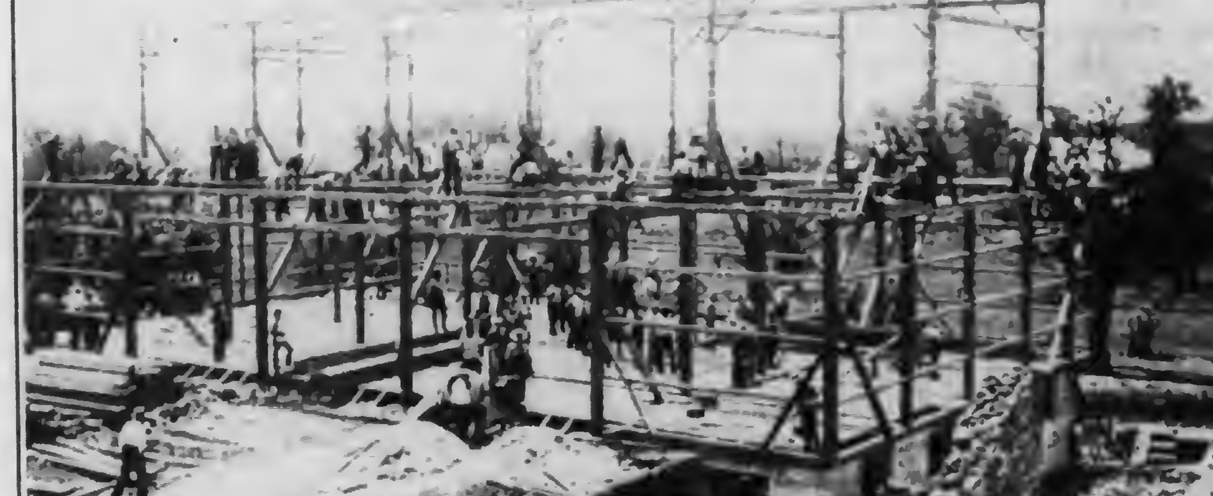
In recent years paint with spray outfits has become rather common practice.

Mr. Edward Durst of Centre county, Pa., built a truck spraying outfit two years ago for whitewashing barns. He is now building a second one to take care of additional work for spray painting. Mr. Durst says that these trucks can also be used for spraying potatoes and orchards.

Paint serves a double purpose. It is a protection against the elements and a means of improving the appearance of a place. From either standpoint it is a sound investment, if good quality is applied. If the quality is poor the cost is too high, no matter how low it may seem. Of course the looks of the job will depend a lot on the colors used. The choice of color is sometimes a problem. One farmer solved it by saying he did not care what color paint was put on his barn "as long as it was red".

Storage Cellars Easily Built

STORAGE cellars for fruits and vegetables need not be expensive, and are best built partly below ground with the earth banked around and over the above-ground part, as this makes the control of temperature and moisture much easier. Apples and seed potatoes keep best with a temperature of 38 to 40 degrees F., while table potatoes may be kept from 35 to 40 degrees. Onions, beets and turnips should be kept from 45 to 55 degrees. The walls may be of brick, concrete, concrete blocks, hard burned clay tile, field stones laid up in cement mortar, or what have you. The roof preferable should be of four or five inches of concrete reinforced with woven wire fencing and supported on auto or truck frames laid across and built into the side walls. Don't forget that such a vegetable cellar is practically 100 per cent safe from tornadoes and lightning. I. W. Dickerson.



Over 125 persons attended this barn raising in Lancaster county recently. The actual raising of the frame took less than four hours. The old barn had been destroyed by fire. Prompt service of nearby rural fire companies saved other buildings. The farm is owned and operated by Robert Elmer. J. C. Shank.

Good Cistern Not Expensive

AN Illinois farmer recently built a 200-barrel cistern eight feet in diameter and 16 feet deep at a cash outlay of $8.95. He used nine sacks of cement for mortar, 400 bricks for the arched top, and sand hauled from a nearby stream. The cistern wall was made by plastering directly on to the firm soil. The arch was built of bricks laid in cement mortar, while the top was a concrete slab six feet square with a raised opening for the pump. His two sons did all the work at times when there was little else to do.

A small gravity type filter was added consisting of a concrete box filled with coarse gravel, then charcoal, and sand on top. The outlet is protected with a screen and connected to the cistern with a glazed tile cemented in. A cut-off valve on the down spout allows the roof to be washed off before the water is turned into the cistern. I. W. D.

House Made Into Corn Crib

EVERYBODY discouraged me when they found that I intended to rebuild an old frame house that had been turned into a corn crib about forty years ago. They said it would cost more than a new one, and at that be old. It was big and had some solid timbers, so a man who called himself a dub carpenter undertook the task for fifty dollars, glad for any work during the depression. The house was roofless, but the roof and the nails were all the new materials that went into it.

When finished it was a long crib (thirty feet) with wagon shed in the middle and cribs on each side with pig pens under the cribs and a small granary in one end over the driveway. The chief difficulty was the hardness of the big timbers, but in about six weeks, not counting rainy days, it was finished at a cost of forty dollars for materials and the carpenter's bill. As it was so strong and roomy and substantial a bonus was added to his fifty dollars making it seventy-five though he did not ask or hint for it. From all appearances it will last forty more years, as it is supported by huge boulders at the corners and half way down the middle, with brick blocks at intervals between.

Woman Farmer.

Wheat Moth

THE wheat that has been placed in barns unthreshed will be subject to considerable losses by action of the Angumois grain moth if not threshed by September 1st. This moth begins to work at once when the grain is housed. Its life cycle is short. So its damage increases as time goes on. Then September and October's cooler weather does not check it, for by its action it creates heat in the bundles. Better thresh it soon and place the grain in bins that can be fumigated by carbon bisulphide at the rate of three pounds per 100 bushels of grain.

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ATMOSPHERIC NITROGEN

A SCIENTIST shows that if the fixation plants should take from the air two million tons of nitrogen a year they would have to operate 21,700 years before the most delicate test would reveal any difference in the nitrogen in the air we breathe. With that worry eliminated we may breathe a bit easier —or go to worrying about something else.

LIGHT LAMBS

IN recent weeks we have seen a good many light but thrifty lambs which got bids $2@3 per cwt. below the top at the market place. Light lambs, below 70 lbs., should not be sent to market now if they are doing well at home, for on account of the big discount in price they are bound to grow into money if kept until they reach marketable weight.

CONSISTENT?

IN a recent week $97,200,000 of federal money was assigned to public improvements. Of this sum $85,700,000 was devoted to two irrigation projects, or to expand crop areas and production. And this at a time when cotton and tobacco growers are being paid to plow under a part of their crop, and wheat growers are being paid to promise to reduce their acreage. The jewel consistency seems to be as rare as ever.

UNDEFINED

GEORGE W. PEEK, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, has twice addressed representatives of the grain exchanges and has twice told them that if they don't "correct the abuses" of the exchanges dire things are going to happen to them later. But in neither address has Mr. Peek described or defined the alleged abuses. There is a reason for this. Those who are without sufficient knowledge of any subject to discuss it in definite terms are compelled to discuss it in general terms.

THEY APPEAL FOR BUTTER

STOCKS of butter in storage are the heaviest in many years. Through their organizations butter producers ask us to appeal to dairymen to buy butter for home consumption instead of oleomargarine. At about this point somebody will think that we are making a false charge against dairymen who produce milk—accusing them of buying oleomargarine. We are not making any charge, the butter producers are making it, and we are merely calling attention to their campaign for the use of butter by farmers, particularly dairy farmers. And we might add that all dairymen are concerned in some way in the price of butter, for much of their "surplus" milk is usually paid for on the basis of butter prices.

WHEAT QUESTIONS

WE continue to get inquiries from farmers about the processing tax on wheat for feed and for home consumption as flour. Some report that they are being charged the tax on wheat for poultry feed and on flour for their family's use. There is no reason to pay tax on wheat for feed, for the Act clearly exempts such wheat unless it is processed into flour. The Act exempts also wheat processed "by or for a producer for consumption by his own family, employes or household." According to the Bureau of Internal Revenue a producer may have his own wheat ground for consumption of his own "family, employes or household", or he may exchange his wheat for its equivalent in flour at the mill without paying tax in either case. Of course if a farmer buys flour at the store he must pay tax on it same as any other purchaser. These exemptions should create quite a bit of business for local mills as long as the tax is in effect.

TWO QUESTIONS

THOSE who have attended meetings of wheat growers have found two questions coming up every time in regard to acreage reduction: (1) What will the farmer who reduces his acreage get for doing it? (2) What may be done with the land taken out of wheat production? The first question cannot be answered precisely. The Secretary of Agriculture has promised to announce August 24th the percentage of reduction, and until that is known nobody can figure the amount any farmer will be entitled to receive. As to the second question the official answer is that the contract requires the producer not to use the land for any purposes except summer fallow, soil improving crops, food crops for home consumption or feed crops to produce livestock products for home use. The Georgia Experiment Station advocates the seeding of alfalfa on land taken out of cotton, stating that good land will produce four or five tons per acre worth about $20 per ton at present prices. And if that crop may be grown on cotton land maybe some others may be on wheat land.

HOG PLANS

THE corn-hog conference at Washington last week recommended the removal from the domestic market of 4,000,000 pigs and 1,000,000 sows. This is to be done by a bounty of $4 per head on the sows and a graduated premium price on pigs. It starts at $9 per cwt. on pigs of 25@40 lbs. and goes on down, 50c every 10 lbs., to $6 for pigs of 91@100 lbs. The best meat from these animals is to be sold to relief agencies "on a moderate basis," they agreeing not to reduce their other meat purchases. The inferior meat is to be condemned and tanked and the product marketed so far as possible "without serious inconvenience or injury to the usual demand". The money to pay for this program is to be raised by a processing tax on hogs of 235 lbs. or over until next year, when this tax is to apply to all hogs. Why the conferees did not provide for a third miracle, that the tax should not increase the consumers' prices or restrict consumption, is a wonder. If the A.A.A. is guided by wisdom, which is probably too much to expect of such a body, it will ignore these plans. If not the conferees have supplied it with a beautiful alibi when it runs against the difficulties of controlling hogs, pork and competing meats.

OLD STUFF

BUSINESS without profit appears to be the ideal of certain so-called economists who are seeking the ear of the public. They say that labor makes the goods, therefore labor should have the profits and the earnings of business should be strictly limited, any excess over an arbitrary limit being taken away by taxation or some other means. Some farmers who have hearkened to these alleged thinkers are declaring that agriculture never made any profit, therefore must benefit if this theory were carried out. A little thinking, even of the primer grade, should reveal the fallacy of such ideas. Whence came all the fine farms, farm homes and buildings, equipment and livestock, and all the investments of farmers in other things? Were they created out of losses? If there is to be no profit in business who will go into it and develop it and the wealth of the nation? Men will hardly take up business as a form of recreation. Moreover labor alone does not produce the goods, whether on farms, in factories or in mines. Only with the aid of somebody's capital can labor produce, and those who supply the capital as well as those who supply the labor must have an inducement of a just reward or neither will have anything. All of which is old stuff, primer class economics, but we need more of it and fewer fanciful theories these days.

FIRST MILK CODE

THE first milk code to be adopted by producers and distributors, and to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, is that intended to regulate the business in the Chicago area. It establishes prices to be paid to producers and the method of payment, with provisions for alteration in prices hereafter. It provides rules for the control of basic production, but these rules do not exclude any producer who may agree to the same terms governing deductions and bases as apply to the members of the cooperating organization of producers. The code establishes a scale of distributors' prices for wholesale, retail and store sales. It enumerates and forbids a list of twenty-two unfair practices in distribution which have existed heretofore. All distributors are to be licensed, any license subject to cancellation in case of violation of the code. Assuming that the provisions for price changes prove adequate in practice we see many advantages in the code which producers will share. Of course, the test of any such agreement must come in its operation, which is sure to reveal strong and weak points.

While the operating test is going on another—a legal test—is also in progress. There are in the Chicago area certain distributors who refuse to be governed by this code. They conduct a cash-and-carry retail business in milk, with over 100 distributing points. They contend that it is their constitutional right to sell milk at retail for cash, without delivery, at a lower price than the code specifies for distributors who sell on credit and deliver. They have appealed to the federal court to protect them from prosecution or from being put out of business because their retail price is not in consonance with the price set up in the code. Incidentally they assail the validity of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which they contend is unconstitutional and discriminatory and creative of monopoly. The legal question arising here must be determined by the Supreme Court. If the laws under which this and other codes are set up were not emergency measures and temporary in nature we judge that all of them would be declared unconstitutional, but this provision may make a difference. As to milk codes we should like to see one on which all producers and distributors could agree and under which they could work with equity to all; but we do not expect to see that kind at the start of the experiment.

New Jersey Farm Comment

THE financial outlook for many a South Jersey grower was brightened last week with announcements from H. J. Heinz Company and Campbell Soup Company that they were boosting contract prices for canhouse tomatoes.

Heinz agreed to up the contract price from $11 to $13 per ton. Growers asked for a return to last season's $14 figure, their reason being the increase in labor and other costs since the contracts were made last spring.

Campbell, largest of all South Jersey packers, followed the action of Heinz with word of a 25 per cent increase. For first grades the farmers are now receiving $17.50 the ton instead of the $14 called for in contracts made last spring. The price of second grade tomatoes has been upped from $8 to $10 per ton.

Action of these two packers in raising their prices came as an aftermath of a series of conferences in which growers, leaders of farm organizations, representatives of the packers, and agricultural officials, including those of the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration, participated.

* * *

Hammonton Peach Auction

AN average of 2,000 crates of peaches were sold daily over the Hammonton Peach Auction block during the first nine days of the present season, County Agent John E. Brockett of Atlantic county reported last week. The average price was $1.75 a crate. Quality of pack has improved as a result of closer inspection. Many shipments are being made to Providence, Boston, Buffalo and other distant points as a part of the plan to prevent a glutting of the New York market.

* * *

Short Course Picnic

MEMBERS of the E. B. Voorhees Agricultural Society, social organization of short course graduates of the State College of Agriculture, will hold a picnic with the Sussex County Board of Agriculture on August 25th. The place will be Lusscroft Farm of the North Branch of the State Experiment Station in Beemerville, Sussex county. The short course students are urged to bring members of their families, and friends to the affair. There will be visits to the Station dairy barns, sports of various kinds, dairy judging contests, and music by a 40-piece band.

* * *

Grange-Farm Bureau Picnic

THE annual Grange-Farm Bureau Picnic will be held this year on August 23rd at Belle Mead, Somerset county, with Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, as the principal speaker. Music will be by the Hamilton Square Y. M. C. A. Boys' Band. Other attractions will include a Four-H Club exhibit arranged by Miss Charlotte Embleton, Somerset County Home Demonstration Agent, a Japanese beetle exhibit, and displays of commercial concerns.

* * *

Hunterdon Auction Report

THE small group of Hunterdon county poultry keepers who pioneered three years ago in starting an egg auction market in an attempt to obtain better prices had the satisfaction last week of learning that their now internationally-known organization, the Flemington Auction Market Cooperative Association, did a business in excess of half a million dollars in the fiscal year ending July 21, last.

This was reported by Charles Cane of Rosemont, president of the Association, and a leader among the group which organized it. In spite of the depression and substantial reductions in egg and poultry prices, he said, the market increased its gross business in the last 12 months by $116,890.31 to pile up a record-breaking sales volume of $540,012.79.

Receipts from 55,575 crates of eggs totaled $392,843.29, and for 19,036 crates of poultry were $139,348.32. Other returns were for sales of egg cases, poultry crates, and other equipment used by poultry keepers in dealing with the auction market.

From its inception the Hunterdon Auction market has meant better egg prices for Hunterdon's poultry keepers, especially the producers of high quality eggs. Previously Hunterdon eggs brought two to five cents under New York's top quotations, and less than eggs sold from Toms River and Vineland. Now Hunterdon eggs bring more than those of Vineland and Toms River, according to Clayton H. Stains, auction market master.

Membership Increased

Membership in the auction has increased from the 31 producers of three years ago to a total of 1,429 today. And no longer is it possible to restrict membership to Hunterdon alone. Too many other far-seeing poultry keepers from other counties want to enjoy fruits of this cooperative endeavor, and no bars are put up against them provided they pay their due and otherwise qualify as desirable members. Thus the present membership, in addition to Hunterdon, represents Sussex, Morris, Warren, Middlesex, Mercer, Monmouth, Somerset and Burlington. No members are accepted from Pennsylvania, however, although more than one poultry keeper from that side of the Delaware has applied for membership. Regulations governing use of the New Jersey state label preclude acceptance of Pennsylvania eggs and poultry, according to Mr. Stains.

The volume of business of the auction market has increased to such an extent in three years that it is now necessary to maintain a staff of 12 persons on a permanent basis. During rush periods, four more assistants are hired temporarily.

"This year's report on our business," Mr. Cane said last week, "gives us the fruits of an outstandingly successful attempt, through cooperative action, to improve the marketing position of Hunterdon's poultry keepers. By working together, and by burying petty jealousies that have hampered so many farmers' cooperative organizations, we have been able to obtain prices in excess of those received for wholesale offerings by poultrymen in other sections of the state."

This auction market, according to County Agent E. A. Gauntt of Hunterdon, has been an important educational factor in bringing about an improvement in the quality and grading of poultry and eggs brought to the auction for sale.

This auction block serves the Tri-County Cooperative Association, an organization of fruit and vegetable growers in Mercer, Monmouth and Middlesex counties. It is on the James Taylor farm, Hightston-Robbinsville road.

* * *

Elm Disease Spreads

THE Dutch elm disease, discovered in North Jersey early last month has now spread to Staten Island and Brooklyn, New York. Known area of infection covers nearly 500 square miles, and more than 200 infected trees have been found.

A shipment of elm logs inspected in Baltimore Harbor has given control workers their first good clue as to how this disease may have been introduced to this country from Europe, where it has already killed millions of elms. The logs, a shipment from Europe consigned to an inland state, were found heavily infested with the European elm bark beetle, which is believed to spread Dutch elm disease. Control workers are investigating this possibility. The logs were treated to kill the beetles.

* * *

The Dairy Situation

WHILE skulls were being cracked in New York State last week as dairy farmers battled among themselves and with State Troopers to decide who, if ony one, should sell milk, the dairymen in New Jersey continued to look toward their State Milk Control Board for a more orderly solution of their problems.

Despite much talk of a strike among eastern Pennsylvania dairymen, and the announcement late last week in Hartford that several thousand Connecticut dairymen were to initiate a milk holiday, inquiry among informed New Jersey dairy authorities failed to reveal any talk of a milk strike in this state.

The rank and file of New Jersey dairymen look upon the Milk Control Board as an organization that already has appreciably improved their market position. They believe the Board is courageously tackling one of the toughest problems ever confronting an agricultural body in this state, and, they further believe that the Board should have the sympathetic support of the dairy producers.

At the Field Day

This view was emphasized and re-emphasized by speakers attending the recent State Dairy Committee Field Day at Washington Crossing Park, a meeting that drew more than 1,500 dairymen and their families from all sections of the state. Speakers in dairy farmers' meetings throughout the state are likewise stressing this attitude.

Harold Braddock, general manager of the United Milk Producers of New Jersey, for example, told dairymen meeting at North Branch that "If anything happens to the State Milk Control Board we are sunk."

"The distributors," he declared, "have been taking everything for 40 years and now, for the first time in their experience, they see and sense a turn-about in conditions. They cry now that they are losing their shirts, but they are crying crocodile tears. They claim they're being ruined. But all this time they are going right ahead putting great funds together in an effort to tear down the Control Board."

Board Approved

Mr. Braddock said he knew of one distributing organization which was willing "to throw $150,000 in the pot to get rid of this control board."

In some sections of the state the opinion is being expressed by dairymen that the Milk Control Board should be made a permanent body and continued as such in office.

Addressing those present at the State Dairy Committee Field Day, William B. Duryee, chairman of the Control Board, and State Secretary of Agriculture, made a plea for support of the Board. Support is needed, he declared, from distributors and consumers as well as farmers.

He also reported that, "on the basis of a recent conference with officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, I believe there will be no conflict between the Milk Control Board and the prospective federal regulation of the Philadelphia milk shed." He added further that "the Board, I believe, will continue to have complete authority in the state and will receive the cooperation of the federal government in protecting the interests of our dairymen."

* * *

Credit for Poultrymen

A COMMITTEE representing New Jersey poultrymen was scheduled to go to Washington this week in an effort to effect an improvement in governmental credit facilities now available to them. Slated to appear before Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor, Farm Credit Administration, were Dr. Frank App of Bridgeton, Dr. Thomas J. Headlee of New Brunswick, and Herman Demme, poultryman of Sewell. They were to ask for a more liberal interpretation of the Farm Loan Act from the standpoint of poultry farmers.

This trip to Washington was an aftermath of a conference held with Gov. R. Harry Moore by Mr. Demme and Henry Rapp, Jr., of Farmingdale, vice-president of the State Poultry Association. They were commissioned by the Association's executive committee to confer with the Governor to see what could be done to improve the poultryman's position, which has been anything but enviable since feed prices shot upward and egg prices slumped downward.

Gov. Moore, according to Mr. Rapp, promised "100 per cent cooperation" in backing any program the Association wished to push for an improvement of the economic position of its members.

Saddles and Lariats

By Lewis B. Miller

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SYNOPSIS

In the spring of 1854 a Tennessee youth riding westward over the plains of central Texas came to a settler's cabin where, as he prepared to spend the night, he learned that the settler and his slave had been up most of two nights to guard the place from Indians who were on the warpath; also that three men were buying cattle in the vicinity for the purpose of driving them over the Rockies to California, where they hoped to sell the animals at a big profit. This interested the boy who saw a possible chance to get to California. Accordingly he followed the cattlemen, eventually catching up and getting a job helping them drive cattle. He stated that he had been referred to them by the settler whose name was Adams. After buying a herd of cattle the group started out on the long trail to California, the youth Jess Holloway soon mastering the work connected with the job. They passed near the Adams ranch and found the place deserted. A neighbor informed them that the family had migrated to Salt Lake on the order of a Mormon official. Pressing onward the owners of the big drove hope to cross the Rockies before cold weather. To avoid loss it is necessary that the cattle be counted every two or three days. Ed Simpson, their best rider, is injured while breaking an "outlaw" horse to ride. Two nights after Ed, Simpson's misfortune a heavy storm scatters the cattle but all are finally recovered. Heavy rains falling almost every day cause much trouble in getting the steers over the swollen creeks and rivers. Two new hands are employed, one a half-breed named Patterson and the other a full-blooded Choctaw called Hawk Tail. A daylight stampede takes place and Jess distinguishes himself by checking the leaders and tying up the herd in a circle. The party now approach the Arkansas River a few miles above Fort Gibson. Between twenty and thirty caravans are ahead of them waiting to cross the river. Jess proposes to lead the way across so the herd will follow.

"WELL, it's certainly a long distance for a horse to swim with a man on his back," remarked Burgess, thoughtfully. "If you had a canoe to paddle across in, it wouldn't be so bad. I'm anxious to reach the north bank, and that at the earliest minute possible. But I don't want any of us to risk our lives."

In spite of what he said, it was evident that he was inclined to favor the plan..

"I can't see that there'll be any very serious risk," urged Jess. "The river is wide and rather swift—I know that. But we've got several horses that can swim it and carry me. That long-legged Spanish fellow can do it and never draw a long breath. He's a vicious rascal, old Jack is, but he can kill two or three ordinary horses with hard work. One day last week I rode him hard all forenoon, and when I turned him loose at dinner-time he went off kicking up his heels like a playful colt."

"Yes, I saw that," laughed Gregory. "If you try to swim the river, Jack's the very nag to swim it on."

The discussion lasted at least an hour, the outcome being an agreement that Jess should carry out, or attempt to carry out, his plan.

About ten o'clock the Bar-Circle drove, led by old Ball, the red, one-horned bell-steer, marched down to the river again. Jess, mounted on the vicious-looking Spanish horse, rode near the forward end of the long-strung-out drove till he came to the river-bank; or at least to the water's edge. The river was out of its banks—far out of its banks—at the place where they proposed to cross.

Ball and the other lead-steers halted a few yards from the water. Dismounting, Jess walked up to Ball, who was very gentle, and fastened the end of his lariat around the steer's head, under one horn and the stub of the other. Now he unbuckled the bell-collar and, after buckling it again, hung the big bell on his arm. The mustang pranced and capered about, rearing and running backwards and sidewise, when Jess leaped into the saddle with the ringing bell on his arm. But the young rider kept his seat easily and the horse soon quieted down.

While waiting for the rest of the cattle and the other drivers to arrive, Jess sat in his saddle, gazing out across the murky, swift-flowing river. A dull, angry muttering rose from it ceaselessly. It appeared frightfully wide to swim, but he had abundant faith in the endurance of the tough old mustang. Far out toward the middle of the river a snag stuck up out of the water, and on the end of it stood a long-legged crane, meditating and digesting his breakfast. So motionless did the fowl stand that it seemed to have grown out of the snag. Every day since the Bar-Circlers had been trying to cross the river, Jess had noticed the same or a similar crane sitting on the same snag.

The young cowboy was still gazing out across the water when a flotilla of canoes, seven in number, was seen coming up the river. Each canoe was manned by two Indians, who stood erect as they dipped their paddles together, first on one side and then on the other. In spite of their civilized garb, the Indians were rather wild-looking, with their dark faces, and with their black hair hanging to their shoulders or lower. The canoes moved swiftly up the middle of the stream, one behind another. Half a mile above they turned and headed for the south bank.

"Wonder where they're going now?" Jess remarked to Sam Patterson, who had just arrived.

"There's another drove moving toward the river," Sam answered. "It's those people from Illinois, I think. Guess they're going to cross up there somewhere. They've been waiting here nearly three weeks for those canoes—so one of their hands told me. Great pity we can't get a few Creeks to give us a lift."

"We could get them by waiting for our turn, but I doubt if we need them now, Sam. If I can lead old Ball across, the rest of the cattle will come tagging along behind. I haven't the slightest doubt of that."

"Do you feel sure that old slim-shanks can make it across with you?" inquired the half-breed, eyeing the horse doubtfully.

"Sure enough to give him a trial, Sam."

"I'd rather it was you tried him than me," answered the other, with a shrug of his shoulders.

The stream of cattle had kept pouring out of the woods and accumulating near the water's edge, till at length the whole of the Bar-Circle drove was waiting by the stream. Soon Burgess was seen galloping around the drove. On coming within hailing distance, he reined up.

"Put in, Jess, whenever you're ready!" he shouted.

Jess looped Ball's lariat around the saddle-horn, started the bell to ringing, and then rode down the few yards of sloping ground to the water. The mustang stopped short at the water's edge, smelt of the muddy stuff, and then snorted loudly and suspiciously, as he tried to turn back. But his resolute rider partly coaxed and partly drove him into the stream.

Ball led well enough till he came to the water's edge. There he, too, stopped obstinately, and all Jess's pulling and tugging failed to budge him, till Sam rode up, flourishing and cracking his whip. Then the steer took the water and followed Jess, giving no further trouble. Soon the whole drove, urged on by whips and shouts, were pouring into the stream after him.

The river proved rather shallow here, the bottom being overflowed land. The first fifty yards found the horse in water only up to the stirrups, the second fifty up to the saddle-skirts. A little later both he and Ball began to swim.

About this time Jess heard another chorus of shouts and cracking whips, fainter than those behind him. Glancing up stream, he saw another drove of cattle on the bank, ready to enter the water. The Creek canoemen had already ranged themselves out in the river, above and below the cattle- most of them below.

But little time had the cowboy to look about. Several hundred of his own drove were already in the water, and the others were fast being pushed in. Ball was but a few feet behind Jess's horse, and the foremost steers were but a few yards behind Ball. Jess was careful to keep the bell ringing. He headed the mustang straight across; but he knew that the current would carry all the swimming animals down stream, so that they would pass near the snag and its motionless crane.

Now for the first time Jess became aware of something peculiar in the movements of his horse.

"Jack, you rascal, what under the sun are you up to?" he exclaimed, impatiently.

The water was still not very deep, and Jess soon made the discovery that the mustang, instead of swimming as a horse usually does, was swimming with his fore feet only, and walking on the bottom with his hind feet.

"All right, old fellow, if you like that better," said the cowboy aloud, half amused. "Maybe you find it easier that way. But if the river gets as deep as they say it is between here and the far bank you'll have a hard job keeping that up all the way across, I'm thinking."

By this time they were far out in the river and were approaching the snag. The stream was fast growing deeper; and as the wilful mustang refused to abandon his unique mode of navigation, the water was soon around his rider's waist. Nor did it stop there.

As the river deepened, the horse's position gradually approached the vertical, until Jess had to cling to the saddle-horn with one hand to keep from slipping out of the saddle. Presently the horse stepped into a deeper place and went almost under. When his hind feet did touch bottom, he gave a sudden bound and shot upward, till more than half his length was out of the water. As he came up, snorting the water out of his nostrils, his wildly pawing fore feet churned the river to foam.

"Jack, you old Spanish freak, why don't you swim like a horse ought to swim?" exclaimed the cowboy, angrily. He wanted to jerk the reins, but dared not, for fear of pulling the horse over backwards.

But when the mustang sank down again till the water was up to the rider's arms, Jess brought his spurred heels sharply against the animal's flanks. Instantly Jack gave a terrific bound, pawing and snorting, and shot up so high that he seemed about to fly away. But he quickly dropped back, as deep as before.

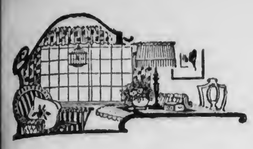
Half a dozen times at least the horse shot up and sank down again, and all his rider's efforts to make him swim seemed only to render him worse. Jess was frightened.

"Why did I ever ride such a crazy beast?" he exclaimed angrily. And soon he added to himself: "I'd better get him out of here if I can, or he'll be coming back on top of me!"

But on glancing behind him he saw, with a sinking of the heart, that the way of retreat was already closed. He was not only far out in the river, but all those twenty-five hundred steers were now in the water, between him and the bank he had started from. And between him and the north bank flowed two-thirds of the river, the deepest, swiftest part.

(To be continued.)

Al Acres *By Leet*



The Farm Home

A Good Storage Cabinet

WITH so much home canning and jelly-making, some of our homes need more storage facilities. Where are you going to keep the preserved foods—not only jams and jellies, but canned fruits and vegetables, pickles, relishes, catsup, sauerkraut and other brined vegetables, and bottled fruit juices that you have put up? You may also have some dried products and some eggs in waterglass.

You might plan a cellar storage pantry like the one in the picture, which shows Mrs. Ed Martin, a member of a Young county, Texas, home demonstration club who has made quite a record for herself with her home canned goods and her store room. Mrs. Martin planned her garden with the county extension agent, who helped her to make a "canning budget" before planting so that she would be able to put up enough of each kind of food to take care of the winter needs of her family of four. The store room was built with special care as to the width and spacing of the shelves, their height from the floor, the utilization of all available space, and provision for the crocks of pickles and eggs on the floor.

Well arranged storage closet in the cellar for preserves and canned goods.

This pantry is as convenient to the kitchen as possible, and made to protect the goods stored there from dust, light, dampness, bacteria and vermin. Ventilation is provided for and there is an electric light. Each kind of food is grouped by itself, not more than two deep on a shelf, and legible labels indicate the location of each group.

Dressings for Fruit Salads

"A SALAD A DAY" is an even better health motto than the old saying about an apple a day. You can, of course, put the apple in the salad anyway—but in summer you can have other salads in great variety and at low cost. Fruits and vegetables right out of the garden—and especially fruits—make the best kind of salads during warm weather.

A fruit salad can be used almost anywhere in a dinner menu. In the East a "fruit cup" without dressing is often served as an appetizer, but in California salads with dressing are used for a first course, and a fruit salad course would have French or mayonnaise dressing on it. For convenience, many people put a fruit salad on the table to be eaten with, or just after, the main course. It adds to the decorative effect of the table and saves changing one course of dishes. But if dinner is somewhat formal, the fruit salad would be served alone, after the meat course. Finally, fruit salads may be served as desserts, with cream dressing, French dressing or mayonnaise.

For a warm weather lunch or Sunday night meal or party refreshments, a crisp, dainty fruit salad is about all any one wants. In addition to sandwiches or rolls, it might be accompanied by a cube or ball of soft white cheese, or made partly of fruits stuffed with cream or cottage cheese, or served with a cheese dressing. Cherries, plums, prunes, figs and other fruits that can be hollowed out are suitable for stuffing with cheese. Ripe or canned pears are particularly good with grated American cheese sprinkled over them, and served with mayonnaise or French dressing on lettuce leaves.

Mixed Fruit

Almost any combination of fruits, both fresh and canned, may be used in a mixed fruit salad. Some grapefruit or orange gives pungency in mixture of other fruits. Canned or fresh pineapple improves the flavor, and so does banana. Cherries, firm white seedless grapes, ripe peaches and Bartlett pears are good summer fruits to use. Sometimes the juices are stiffened with gelatin so that the fruits can be attractively molded. Or they may be frozen and still served as a salad.

Successful salads are dainty, refreshing, cold, crisp and, while sufficiently seasoned, they should never have too much dressing. Appearance contributes to their "appetite appeal" as well as taste. When the juices or colors run together, or the lettuce looks wilted, the salad is no longer attractive. Be sure the lettuce is clean and very crisp. Drain the juice from the fruit or it will dilute the dressing. You can save this juice for other uses, or use some of it in making the dressing. Orange, lemon and grapefruit juice are often used instead of vinegar in French dressing for fruit salad. Spiced vinegar left from pickles or pickled fruit will also make an unusually good French dressing.

Have all the ingredients cold when you are ready to put a fruit salad together. Don't cut the fruit up into too small pieces. Mix carefully to avoid mashing or breaking them, if you are planning to serve the salad from a bowl or platter at the table, and pass the dressing in a separate bowl.

Succotash

WASH and remove silk from the corn, and place in boiling water for five minutes. Then cut the corn from the cob with a sharp knife. Mix with an equal quantity of tender Lima beans which have been cooked for five minutes in boiling water. Pack in sterilized pint jars, adding to each jar one teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of sugar. Fill the jars with boiling water and adjust the rubber and covers loosely. Process (boil) for three hours in wash boiler, filled with hot water nearly up to the tops of the jars, or process one hour in pressure cooker. Seal tight and store in a cool, dark place.

Jellied Veal Salad

ONE knuckle of veal, one tablespoon chopped onion, one tablespoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, one cup chopped raw vegetables, such as cabbage, carrots and celery.

Put the knuckle of veal in a pot and add enough water to cover it. Add the seasonings. Cook until the meat is tender; then strain off the liquid. Cut the meat from the bones, chop it fine, and when it is cold add the vegetables. Boil the liquid down to one pint and set it aside to cool. Mix the cool broth and the meat and vegetables and keep the mixture in a cool place until it sets. Slice it and serve it cold on lettuce with boiled or mayonnaise salad dressing.

WANTS TO KNOW

CAN some reader tell me what to put in home-made hard soap to give it a good sweet scent? Sometimes the grease gets a little strong and that will give the clothes a strong peculiar odor.

O. O. F.

My Version of "Two Houses"

AFTER reading the article "Two Houses" in the June issue, I happen to personally know of just two types of houses or homes. And the second type of house referred to has certainly been a failure. The mother has been so interested in the children's good times and friends and welfare as to be a haphazard sort of housekeeper. Everything looks neglected from top to bottom of that home. You could not call her lazy as she is always doing something, but so many times things are just thrown together. The children from this type of home have fallen into the same rut.

The daughters who have married and gone followed the same rule the mother did and the husbands soon tired of them. Soon it is divorce and separation. The sons are following the same course, as they only knew a haphazard way. If Father tried to interfere as to spick and span and preciseness, Mother made a big ado, thinking it almost a crime.

Now the children from the first type of home have all married and gone. The mother had a precise way of doing things. Everything had a place and was always found there. She taught neatness and everything was spick and span. The father never had to interfere as she saw that all things were done well. The children from this home have all made fine home workers for their husbands. No divorces there!

After all it is a pleasure to see this type of home, as the children coming from a careful, well-kept home will always be a joy and inspiration to their community and a pride to their fathers and mothers.

Even poverty need not be classed with shiftless, any-old-way of living, as I see that very type not far from my door. They surely are not much of an inspiration to the community. Although poor, they can be exact, spick and span.

Of course, selfishness has a place all its own. It can be in a home with children or a home without children. There is so much selfishness in some communities that no one seems to enjoy each other's company. It matters not if it is the lovely, fine home or the lowly little cottage, so long as love reigns there, happiness is supreme. Peggy.

What to Can This Week

SELECT young, tender Lima beans. Wash pods before shelling. Wash the shelled beans, drain and barely cover with boiling water. Boil them three to five minutes. Pack while hot into hot containers. Add one-half teaspoon of salt and one-half teaspoon of sugar per pint. When jar is filled with beans cover with boiling water in which beans were pre-cooked. Half-seal the jar and process as follows:

Hot-water canner—Process pint glass jars intermittently one and one-half hours at each period. Exhaust No. 2 tin cans three or four minutes and process same as glass pints.

Steam-pressure canner—Pint glass jars 45 minutes at ten pounds pressure. Quart glass jars 55 minutes at ten pounds pressure. No. 2 tin cans 40 minutes at ten pounds pressure. No. 3 tin cans 50 minutes at ten pounds pressure.

The length of time for processing given above applies only to young, tender, fresh gathered Lima beans. Seal the jars as soon as they are removed from the canner.

Intermittent processing—Intermittent sterilization consists of applying boiling temperature to vegetables already packed in containers for two, three or more periods with intervals of from 12 to 20 hours. Seal after 20 minutes processing or at close of first period processing and keep sealed for the two remaining periods.

Processing means cooking the food in a canner, after it has been packed in the jars to sterilize it.

Cabbage, onions and celery are more valuable raw than cooked, since they lose some food qualities in cooking.

Young People's Forum

My Startling Adventure

I AM a fat black beetle and my wife and I got carried into Mrs. Broad-heel's flat in a sack of kindling.

How we did want to get carried out again! We wanted to eat wood-ticks and grubs, instead of having to wait until dusk to scurry from her wood-box to her kitchen to hunt for bread crumbs.

Mrs. Broad-heel saw me one day and ran at me. She tried to step on me but missed me, for I ran faster than she, and my wife and I hid in a piece of rotted wood.

Late that afternoon she opened her hall door when some one knocked, and a tired kind voice asked to see the vacant apartment across the hall. I nudged my wife and we slipped along the wall, keeping behind Mrs. Broad-heel. She left the door open, as she crossed the hall to let the woman, Mrs. Gentle, see the vacant apartment.

We ran down the hall, but found the screen closed. I told my wife then, that the screen always closed itself so we need not try that again. We ran back, and as the other apartment door was also open, we ran in there.

Mrs. Gentle was sitting on the bed, examining the bedding.

Just then a boy and a girl of nearly the same size ran in.

"Oh mother, the back yard is nice," cried the little girl to Mrs. Gentle. "We watched two funny, fat, black beetles eat a grub," added the boy.

I put my front foot on my empty stomach. How we would like a nice, round grub. My little wife, who was growing thin, nodded her head and curved her feelers in a weak smile.

The little girl dropped a dolly that she had been carrying by its arm upon the floor near us, so we slipped into its skirts. Soon Mrs. Broad-heel left.

We slipped out to the kitchen and under the table to look for crumbs. We knew from having tried it in Mrs. Broad-heel's kitchen that we couldn't climb upon a table that had smooth, round casters under the legs.

Sure enough, the children had dropped bread crumbs, but nothing else. This was dry living, so I started to run under the sink. My wife kept close at my heels.

Mrs. Gentle stepped back a little from the sink and saw us. She did not slam at us with her foot. She leaned forward and watched us curiously. She took a piece of newspaper and tried to shove it under us, and I clung to the edge, but my wife, being behind me, fell off. So I dropped off, too, and ran to her.

"Well, you are cute," she said. "I do believe you travel in pairs. Now scoot for your hole." She slapped the floor, near her foot, with the paper, and we ran back under the table. There was a crack in the wall, so I shouldered my wife into it and I followed. Soon Mrs. Gentle left the room. Then the accident happened.

We ran back to the sink, hoping to find something on the shelf. There was. It was an open-topped glass jar and we could see something inside. We could not climb up the smooth glass, but it had a paper label on one side and I could catch my toes under the edges all the way up. When I got to the top I dropped down upon some corks that were inside. They all rolled and the one I was on rolled clear over, leaving me underneath, flat on my back. As I tried to work my way up from under the big one that held me down, it simply spun in a circle on my stomach. I pawed frantically with my front feet and kicked with my back ones, but I only made the cork spin faster, while my frightened wife ran in a circle around the jar.

Just then the children ran in and turned on the light to get a drink of water.

Jack saw me and hopped up and down, striking his hands on his knees in his excitement. "Oh, Jill. It's trained. He's a juggler, like the trained flea we saw," he cried.

"No, he isn't," answered Jill, while I still rolled the cork on my stomach, hoping it would roll off. "No, he isn't. He is just pawing to get it off. Mama! come quick and see Mr. Beetle juggle a cork!"

"Poor things," said Mama Gentle, "I must try again to put them outdoors where they belong." She again scopped Mrs. Beetle onto a paper, but held it over a basin this time. She shook my scared wife in carefully. Then she emptied me and the corks into the pan. I felt weak and tired from my tussle and sat very still.

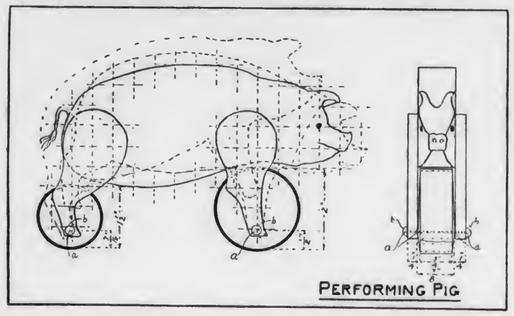
"Jill," she said, "you go and get your tube of white paint, and Jack, you get me a toothpick. I'm going to drop a tiny speck of white paint on each of their backs before we turn them loose. Mr. Juggler Beetle is too cunning to be lost sight of, if he stays around." She dripped the paint from the toothpick upon my back, then one drop on Mrs. Beetle. The three people went gaily through the hall, carrying us in the basin.

Jack showed his mother where he and Jill had seen the other pair of beetles eating, so she put us down under the bush. As the three people walked away and we began to smell the soil for food, my wife asked gravely, "Do you think we had better scrape this paint off our backs, or humor them by leaving it on?"

"I think it would be kinder to leave it on," I answered. "It will give the Gentles great joy to know us when they see us again."

So we went at once to find a grub for dinner.—M. Angelo in "Our Dumb Animals."

Everything But the Grunt



PERFORMING PIG

THIS pig will perform some surprising capers if placed at the top of an inclined plane and allowed to proceed at his own gait to the bottom.

The body and wheels should be seven-eighths inch thick, the legs one-fourth inch, the edges of each should be carefully drawn, sawed and finished square. The squares indicating the shape of the pig are supposed to be one-half inch each way, so it should not be difficult to make them and draw the lines in the same relation to them that they are on the sketch. The front wheel is two inches in diameter, the rear wheel one and one-half inches; they should be made with accurately squared edges and the eccentric center "a" of each wheel marked carefully as indicated. Working from this center, make each side of each wheel to taper one-sixteenth inch to the edge, thus bringing the edge of each wheel three-fourths inch wide instead of seven-eighths inch, which will allow the wheel to turn freely without striking the inside of the legs. Cover each edge with a piece of rubber inner tube cemented or tacked on.

Fasten the legs to the body rigidly, mark centers and drill small holes to receive the brass head upholstery tacks "b" upon which the wheel turns. This must be done accurately or the wheels will not turn freely. Paint the pig any color desired.

Charles A. King.

The Straight and Narrow

THIS game calls for two contestants at a time. A course for each one is marked out by a string stretched across the floor. The contestants are given opera glasses and asked to follow a straight and narrow path, by walking the string and watching the string by looking into the large end of the glasses. The game requires balance and steadfastness of purpose.

Yours, for the Picking

STAND each player with his back against the wall, heels tight to the baseboard, and place a coin a foot in front of his toes. If he can pick it up and come to a standing position without pushing up from the floor, give him the coin; but he must keep his legs straight.

Our Greatest American

WHAT struggle is greater than a struggle within ourselves? What struggle is more serious than a civil war? It was Abraham Lincoln who led us through that struggle.

What man could have led us through so tortuous a struggle, could have so forcefully upheld with his very life two such great and fundamental principles that "all men are created equal" and that "a house divided against itself cannot stand" but a man whose tender mercies and loving kindnesses ceased not till the end, a man whom we recognize as being created to guide our nation through that "whirlwind hour," "a man of God.?"

That five of our most eminent modern American poets have been inspired to write their masterpieces on him is a tribute that can be paid to no man except Lincoln.

As it is, or should be the aim of all men to model their lives after God or their nearest obtainable ideal, Jesus, it is natural that the man whose life duplicates most closely the life of Christ should be called the greatest among men.

Then certainly Abraham Lincoln, the only American who has been called "a man of sorrows," a "shepherd of mankind" and "the gentlest and most Christlike mortal that ever wielded power in all the tide of time" should hold the title of our greatest American! Priscilla Grace McCoy.

A Pet Groundhog

I HAVE had many pets, but the most comic one of them was a groundhog. This pet would drink milk out of a bottle. It lived in a stone pile in the corner of the yard near the house.

When the milk was in the bottle ready to feed it I would take it out and knock on the ground near the stone pile and he would come out and stand on his hind feet, then I would give him the bottle which he would hold with his front feet while he drank the milk. I had him for some time, then he got to getting in the neighbors' gardens and eating their vegetables so my brother put him in a sack and took him about a half mile away. But in a day or so we went out and he had found his way back home. So my brother took him farther away next time and he didn't find his way back home again.

George Harman.
Huntingdon county, Pa.

Little Folks' Corner

Drawn by David Elliott, Virginia

'SMATTER?

You tell us! Write a four-line poem about the picture, color it and send back quickly to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be prizes.

Some Fall Styles

No. 7794.—Ladies' jumper frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7966.—Ladies' morning frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 38 requires 3¾ yards of 32-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7648.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7972.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7936.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 44 requires 4¾ yards of 32-inch material together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7823.—An up-to-date style. Designed in sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 with corresponding bust sizes 33½, 35, 36½ and 38, also in 40 and 42. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7968.—Dainty frock. Designed in sizes: 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 with corresponding bust measure 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7969.—Youthful frock. Designed in sizes: 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 with corresponding bust measure 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37. Size 13 requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material, and 6 yards of 1½-inch bias binding. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7961.—A new slip. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 (with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½ and 38), also in 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 3¼ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7973.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for bolero and skirt and 1¼ yards for the waist. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7953.—Boys' jacket suit. Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 1¾ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7978.—Cape ensemble. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 3¼ yards of 35-inch material and 1 1-3 yards of 35-inch lining for the cape. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7976.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1⅞ yards of 32-inch material together with ⅛ yard of contrasting material. To finish with bias binding requires ⅝ yard of 1½-inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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"Well, you can't starve the farmer, anyway," is a phrase of envious admiration heard frequently within the last few years. Like many phrases, it isn't strictly true. In one-crop areas you frequently *can* starve the farmer. But certainly not the Pennsylvania farmer.

But there's another reason. In addition to producing the fundamental necessities, the Pennsylvania farmer is surrounded by the demanding markets. Through the Pennsylvania Railroad he reaches more than half the country's population—two-thirds of its wealth. Fast freights that run on rigid schedules, vast produce terminals where the buyers congregate, make his trip to market a matter of hours.

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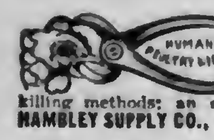
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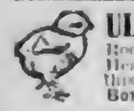
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Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

WE have been putting in some busy times on the farm getting in the hay, harvesting wheat and spraying the orchard and vineyard against Japanese beetles, which are with us in swarms this year. Everything at once. Hay was especially heavy, due partly to a wet spring and partly to the liberal use of poultry litter on the sod during the winter.

* * *

BEETLES are especially numerous, and anything they eat must be coated with spray or they will defoliate it in no time. Instead of eating the poisoned foliage they will leave the tree and go somewhere else, so it is largely a matter of chasing them off rather than killing them. However, it is reported that after a few years in a locality, the beetles dwindle in numbers, as their diseases and natural enemies thin them out. For the first time this year I notice that the blackbirds, starlings and sparrows are eating them greedily.

* * *

THE next job in prospect is to vaccinate all the young stock against fowl pox, in order to avoid trouble from this disease when the birds are laying during the fall and winter. It is quite a lot of work but it is the only thing to do where outbreaks have occurred in the past.

* * *

EGG prices are going up, and so is price of feed. During the hot weather some time ago many poultrymen lost considerable numbers of layers, and production was cut down also, which, with the normal decrease of egg yield at this time, was reflected in the market.

From this time on egg prices may be expected to advance, and by careful feeding, attention to the water supply, keeping the houses clean and as cool as possible, egg production can be maintained so as to realize as much profit as possible. Good production in August may make this month as profitable as any.

* * *

LAYERS may become very lousy, and a bird infested with lice cannot lay well. Sodium fluoride applied to the feathers or nicotine sulphate painted on the roosts in the late afternoon, according to directions, will clean up body lice. If red mites are present in the nests and around the dropping boards and perches, they can be destroyed by one of the commercial mite destroyers, or by painting their hiding places with waste crank-case oil.

* * *

IT is a good idea to go over the flock and dispose of any birds which are plainly ailing and can never lay. Birds which are out of production can be sold for meat, or put by themselves and be forced to lay by the use of lights and wet mash at noon.

Egg-Grading School

THE fifth annual Cornell egg-grading school will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., September 19th-22nd. This is a school and conference for state egg inspectors, egg producers, dealers and any one else interested in the grading of eggs for quality.

Five Weeks for Muscovies

IN the June 24th Pennsylvania Farmer I noticed where Mr. J. W. Weigle had some trouble in hatching Muscovy ducks with an incubator. I wonder how long Mr. Weigle kept the eggs in the incubator. Maybe just four weeks. If he kept them there just four weeks it wasn't long enough, as it takes five weeks to hatch Muscovy ducks.

I had two Muscovy duck eggs given to me by my neighbor. I put them in the incubator with the other duck eggs. Then after the hatch was over I took these two Muscovy duck eggs (as they did not hatch) and put them under a hen. In just one more week these Muscovy ducks hatched. This is how I found out it takes five weeks for them to hatch. I hope this will help. Mrs. Stanley Yodz.

Lawrence county, Pa.

A Five-Yolk Egg

I HAVE often read in your valuable paper about large eggs, small eggs and different shaped eggs, but think this beats all as far as yolks are concerned: My friend A. G. Hitchcock, who lives a few miles from me, reports a five-months-old Rhode Island Red pullet recently produced an egg that weighed four ounces and contained five distinct or separate yolks. Who can beat it? W. H. H.

Virginia.

Farm Facts and Fancies

(Continued from page 2.)

of taxes the sales tax is the most unpopular. One person tells how he got caught for a cent, another had two cents lifted from him, and so the grievances run up to sizeable sums. I know that indirect taxes favor extravagance in government and property taxes do not interest many voters, but just now a sales tax is mighty hard on the poor. I like it for everything that is not an absolute essential, and there I would draw the line.

* * *

Most legislatures are unfit to draft tax legislation. Just now I have my own particular grievance. During the banking strain last winter I did not withdraw a dollar and put it into a safe-deposit box—didn't believe it was a fair course to take. But just before the first of March I realized what our plight would be if the bank was closed and anything serious happened out here to either of us in our home. So I drew out a thousand dollars and put it in the box for a month when matters became safer. During that time came the listing of property for taxation. In this state the rate on money on deposit or in securities is negligible—one to three mills. But I found that the rate on money in one's pocket or safe-deposit box was over six dollars per hundred dollars and I had let myself in for a tax of about sixty-three dollars on that money I kept a few weeks in the box to insure against being stranded if calamity came. It is legislation of this sort that has driven millions of people to falsify their statements to assessors. I still am hot about that experience. It looks a lot saner to spend all you have, and then let the public take care of you.

* * *

The value of a dollar is pretty uncertain anyway. The government's definite announcement that it proposed to raise the commodity price level to that of 1924-5-6 had the same effect as inflation. People wanted goods rather than dollars. Soon we shall have direct inflationary effect through the issuance of many billions of bonds, and when the price level is satisfactory to the powers that be we may confidently count upon having the gold in the dollar cut down thirty-five, or more, per cent. That will be a somewhat permanent shrinking of the value of a dollar. That will be hard on people living on slight personal incomes, but tremendous national indebtedness has led to a policy of redistribution of wealth, and the fellow who goes out today and spends a dollar is just that far to the good.

I do not affirm that I believe quite all I have said this week, but it is much nearer being true than some may think.

Orchard Windfalls

(Continued from page 3.)

Japanese beetle inspection stations in Pennsylvania. The inspectors will be in uniform and will be vested with federal as well as with state authority. All motor trucks will be required to stop and the apples inspected, as carlot shipments are now.

This seems to be a step in the right direction. Unless Pennsylvania does something soon to check the sale of off grade fruit in our local markets by irresponsible itinerant peddlers, these markets will turn in disgust from home-grown fruit and our western competitors, with their guaranteed standardized pack, will profit at our expense.

Protective Service

Line Fences

We have nothing to pasture and no pasture. We raise crops on our side of the line fence. Our neighbor has cattle and sheep. Are we supposed to build half of the fence? P. E.

UNDER the Pennsylvania line fence law each of two adjoining property owners is required to build or pay for half of the line fence. Under the trespass law the owner of livestock is required to keep his stock at home. A crop grower does not have to fence neighbors' stock out of his crops. The owner of the livestock must keep them out, or he is liable for the damage they do. But regardless of crops or stock each is expected to erect his half of the line fence.

Manure on Rented Farm

If I rent my farm and have no bargain about the manure, and the tenant keeps cows, when he moves away who has a right to the manure if it is thrown on a pile on the ground? Y. L. J.

THE law on this point says, "Manure made by a tenant on a leased farm land in the ordinary course of husbandry is not, unless by special agreement to the contrary, property of the lessor and belongs to the farm as an improvement, and the tenant has no right to remove it from the premises or apply it to any other use, and this rule has been applied to manure made by the tenant's cattle and from the tenant's own fodder."

It is best to have an agreement about the manure, and everything else. Put it all down on paper when the farm is rented. A complete understanding at the beginning of the tenancy may save a lot of trouble later.

Enlarged Pictures

THE old picture enlarging game is being revived in this territory. A man comes to the door and asks you to draw an envelope, saying that if it contains a gold seal it will entitle you to a reduction on the price of having a picture enlarged. Of course you draw the gold seal.

One woman who thought she was getting a picture cheap ordered one, then later changed her mind and canceled the order. However, the company did not pay any attention to the cancellation, but delivered the picture in a frame. She did not have the money to pay for it, so the agent got her to sign a note for the amount. Now she must pay the note or they threaten to sue her.

It is well to remember that people are not going around the country giving something away, and that one should not sign anything without first reading and understanding it.

FARM RELIEF PRICES

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61 Grant St., Norwich, N.Y.

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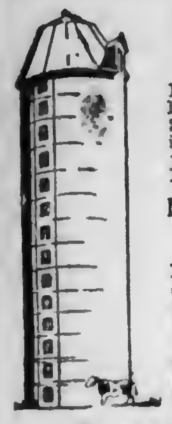

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Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

ON a recent drive I viewed a few hundred farms. In the entire lot I saw one field of soy beans and five small fields with good stands of clover. There doubtless were others that could not be seen from the highway, but the very small number struck me as rather unusual.

Thirty years back at least 60 per cent of the farms had fair clover fields and often the percentage was much greater. I will admit the last three years were greatly against establishing clover stands, but why not any soys? One field I looked over was very good.

I realize that cash is scarce, but I see the automobiles go and so there is money for gas and there should be money for leguminous seeds to keep up the production of the soil. In the measure that the soil grows poorer in that same measure the farmer must get poorer. Simply cropping is not farming.

Does Milk Foam Injure the Calves?

Just how or why such a notion gained foothold I do not know, but careless feeders always try to find an excuse for the results of their carelessness and it is just possible that the foam on the milk has been a good "goat" for these folks. Often in letters and also in direct questions I am asked if the foam should be removed before feeding the milk to the calves. Please forget that nonsense.

I fed hundreds of calves and they always drank the foam and did well unless there was other cause for trouble. I have the reports of two station experiments that say the foam is not injurious to calves. Milk in bad condition, irregular feeding, over-feeding, unclean vessels and such other things will injure the calves, but do not blame it on the milk foam.

One Bright Ray

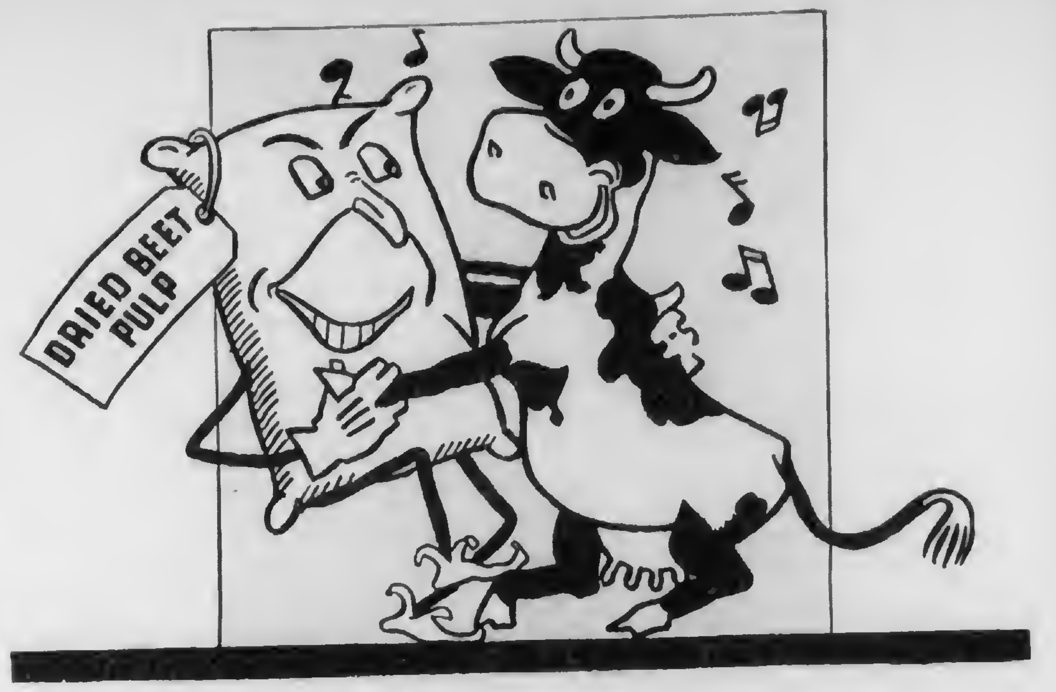
Many letters coming to me are loaded with indignation, complaint and moaning, but lately one came from central Pennsylvania that made me feel pretty good. I am entirely human and when you say I have been helpful it pleases me; when you growl and kick at me I feel like the Kentuckian whose houn' dog was kicked 'round."

I quote a bit from the letter: "Eleven years ago I married the best girl and we purchased a sixty-acre farm and paid almost half on it. We still had $3,300 to pay. Butter and pigs were our chief money crops. Your sayings at the farmers' institutes and your writings seemed sound to us. We grew all we could on the farm for our own support and for feeding the cows and the swine. We sold the butter and most of the pork to the consumer. Wife and I did most of the work and spent little for help. Every year we made payments on the farm and now we are free from debt. We worked very hard and denied ourselves many things we had a desire for, but we are very glad we did it, because now we are not making much, but we do not need much since we are debt free."

There are still a few people scattered about who believe in the old way of hard work and saving to bring personal prosperity. The above is one fine example. The theory of late years has been the more you spend the greater the prosperity. Possibly we old fogies are all wrong, and we can loaf and tax ourselves into prosperity, but that remains to be proved.

A Big Calf

WE have read in your good paper of different big things, and we are always interested in them. We have a four-year-old grade Holstein cow that gave birth to a calf on July 21st which weighed 117 pounds at birth. It is a male calf and dark brown color. The sire was a purebred Brown Swiss. S. C. McMonagle.



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Here is a pair that enjoy each other's company *any time and all the time.* There's never a moment, all the year round, when Madam Dairy Cow doesn't welcome DRIED BEET PULP—never a time when its name is not music to her ears.

For DRIED BEET PULP is her tried and true friend under all conditions. It safeguards her health—boosts her milk production—banishes off-feed days—and increases the value of other foods in her ration by aiding thorough digestion. It has succulence, palatability and bulk. And you can feed it right out of the sack. It does not have to be soaked before using.

DRIED BEET PULP fits any ration. It replaces part of hay. And all or part of silage. It supplements failing pasture. It is a valuable ingredient of any feed mixture. It keeps indefinitely, will not mould or sour, rats or mice will not touch it.

Dried Beet Pulp is valuable, too, for growing lambs and beef cattle. Ask your dealer about it today.

Dried Beet Pulp makes a very good litter for poultry

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DAIRY CATTLE

FOR SALE.—Purebred Guernsey Cows and Heifers, all T. B. and Blood Tested. Farm located 11 miles from Apollo on Apollo and Indiana Cement Road Rt. 56 & 156. W. L. George, Apollo, Pa.

Jerseys and Guernseys. One load yearlings, past, extra good, four loads springer heifers; one load young springer cows. W. L. Rush, Springfield, Mo. Phone 906 days or 600 Rogersville nights.

Registered GUERNSEY Cows and CALVES
H. V. PROCTOR, Hammersley Fork, Pa.

HOLSTEINS.—Males and females backed by 800 lb. fat records—4% strain. Blood-tested. Accredited. Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Del.

FIFTEEN REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, also yearling bull, accredited and blood tested. EARL D. ROCKWELL, Route 6, Erie, Pa.

Reg. Ayrshire Cattle, all ages. Both sex, best blood lines. T.B. Accredited. Prices very reasonable. Geo. B. McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

Reg. Jersey Bull Calves from Imp. High Producing dams. Serviceable age. Price low. Accredited, blood tested. Hyllmede Farm, Beaver, Pa.

REG. JERSEY Cows and Heifers. Bulls and bull calves.
C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Your Herd Needs a fully BALANCED RATION RIGHT NOW...

YOUR herd needs a grain ration right now, for scanty pasturage alone will no longer keep up the physical condition necessary to maintain a normal milk flow. But don't try to get along with a make-shift feed when you can buy a B-B Dairy Ration for the same or less money.

In any season . . . fed with any roughage . . . whether milk prices are up or down . . . there is a B-B feed that will fit in with any system of dairy management and enable you to produce milk at the lowest price per quart. The base of B-B is Brewers Grains, giving the ration necessary bulk and granulation which enables the cow to fully assimulate its feed. With a variety of needed proteins and no excess of any one protein, B-B promotes maximum production without danger of udder trouble.

B-B Dairy Feeds are sold with a guarantee that they will give you more milk per dollar of feed cost or you can return the empty bags with your figures to your dealer and get your money back. It's the fairest offer ever made. Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

B-B DAIRY FEEDS

Farmer's Business Letter

THE most favorable business news, from the standpoint of the farmer, is the fact that people are actually being put back to work. NRA apparently is helping employment to some extent, since some firms have increased the number of their employes to compensate for reduced hours. Just what this amounts to is more than any one knows, since as might be expected reports in not a few instances have been over-enthusiastic. But there is an effect, and it is on the right side, so far as helping food consumption is concerned.

Step by step progress has been made in the shaping up of industry codes and their acceptances, and this has given encouragement to many who are engaged in business, for at the outset there was a question as to whether the plan would be generally accepted. Now it appears that it is going to receive well nigh universal support, and this has resulted in the better feeling, expressed late this week in speculative trade.

The business indices are largely on the favorable side, and while prices have advanced buying has not been greatly retarded. A good many farmers, on the other hand, are not so enthusiastic, for in the main about the only material price advances that they have come in contact with are those on things they must buy. So, as yet, there is a good deal of scepticism among thinking farmers.

The Crop Report

The crop report late this week further emphasized the feed shortage that confronts the country. Corn, oats and barley showed deterioration from the July condition and prospect. The corn yield was estimated at 2,273,000,000 bushels, or 11,000,000 off from a month ago. With the exception of 1930 this is the poorest showing since 1903. The oat outlook was cut down 32,000,000 bushels, indicating a yield of 607,000,000 bushels, smallest since 1893. The barley estimate was reduced 12,000,000, leaving 158,000,000, smallest since 1907, and 142,000,000 under last year. Hay is figured at 74,000,000 tons, off 8,000,000 from last year and 22,000,000 under the average of the past ten years. It is figured that the shortage in hay is equal to several hundred million bushels of grain, leaving a net loss, allowing for carryovers, or around a billion bushels of coarse grains as compared with last year.

Not much change was indicated in total wheat, the crop now being figured at 500,000,000 bushels. In Canada there is an indicated yield of only 260,000,000 bushels, against 408,000,000 a year ago.

Narrow Limits

Grain markets have shown a little strength late this week, but are fluctuating within narrow limits. The crop condition has been pretty well discounted, and with new restrictions on trading public interest has declined. It is more nearly a professional market than it has been in a long time.

The AAA has approved the suggested plan for boosting hog prices. The plan has merely been approved. No decision has been made as to putting it into operation. Until some decision is made the hog market may be expected to continue to reflect the uncertainty that has marked trade the past few weeks. Receipts have been relatively light, but the price range has had a downward trend. Thus this week the average price here was $4.15, off 15 cents from last week, and low since the week ending May 12th. The only encouragement for the moment is to be seen in an advance that has carried light loins in the wholesale market here up to 12 cents, the highest they have sold in a long time.

Livestock Market

Cattle receipts have dropped off some, and there has been some price improvement though demand for beef has been anything but strong. The average price this week was $6.25, up 25 cents from last week, and within 15 cents of the highest since last November. But tops at $7.40 fell off a dime from last week's top. Until there is more evidence of improvement in the cattle market, with grains continuing as high as they are, no great interest in cattle feeding is to be expected. Those who usually feed are inclined to take it easy, waiting to see the trend of developments.

With moderate receipts, the lamb market has been doing very well, the average lamb price this week moving up 45 cents, to $7.70, highest with the exception of one week since 1931. Tops this week brought $8.90, against $8.25 last week. Very little activity is reported in lamb contracting in the western country, with feeders of good quality and desirable weight in this market mostly at $6 to $6.50. The feeder season will soon be in full swing, with a good deal of doubt still in the minds of feeders as to what to expect.

The unusually heavy slaughter of all classes of meat animals during July, following a very large June slaughter, is the subject of much comment. It was due, everybody agrees, to the fact that grain prices were relatively higher than livestock prices. Not having any too much confidence people simply sent their stuff to market, indicating that future supplies will of necessity be on the moderate side.

Chicago, August 12, 1933. Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE egg maket was firm during the early part of August. Supplies were light during the latter part of last week and prices advanced. Graded firsts were in better demand on the Philadelphia market. During the latter part of July the egg market slumped and the present gains are due to lighter receipts and to a more active consuming demand. On August 1st 9,366,000 cases were reported to be in cold storage, which is nearly 50 per cent more than were reported at the same time in 1932.

Late in the week nearby hennery whites were quoted at 23@25c in Philadelphia, white extras 26@28c, brown extras 20@22c and mixed colors 14@19c.

Poultry and Butter

Supplies of broilers and fryers are increasing as the season advances and prices of fryers averaged somewhat lower. The demand for dressed fowl is slow as hot weather in recent weeks appears to have slowed up the retail trade. Receipts are only moderate and prices are holding about steady.

Late in the week live fowl sold at 10@16c with fancy Plymouth Rocks topping the market. Fancy broilers sold as high as 20c but most sales were around 10@15c.

Butter markets were irregular. Receipts were in excess of requirements and most dealers were storing the surplus. Production appears to be holding up well. Recent advances in feed prices and some declines in the price of butterfat have tended to discourage heavy feeding in many sections. Late in the week the market was lower and 92 score butter sold at 21½c per pound in Philadelphia.

Potatoes Lower

Receipts of potatoes in eastern city markets were moderate to light, but the demand was limited and prices declined about 25c per 100-pound sack. New Jersey shipping points reported a better demand with very light shipments. Cobblers sold at $2.10 per 100-pound sack f.o.b. Truck receipts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey potatoes sold at $1.50@2.15 per 100-pound sack in Philadelphia, at $2.25@2.60 in Pittsburgh and at $2.15@2.35 in New York. Poorer stock sold as low as $1.25 at all of these points.

The apple crop in Pennsylvania is expected to be smaller than last year. Late frosts and heavy rains during the blossoming period reduced yields. The apple market at the present time is holding steady with a moderate demand for good fruit. Prices on most seasonable varieties range from 75c to $1.25 in Philadelphia and New York. W. R. W.

WOOL

According to the United States Department of Agriculture the wool clip of 1933 is 348,194,000 lbs., against 344,354,000 lbs. in 1932. The number of sheep shorn is about one per cent less than last year and the average fleece is 7.9 lbs. this year against 7.75 lbs. in 1932. Commercial estimates do not agree at all with the official figures, putting this year's clip at 300,000,000 lbs. or less.

The Boston wool market was firm last week. Fine combing wool sold at 31@32c and three-eighths at 35@36c. Half-blood brought 32@33c and good quarter-blood 35@35½c.

Produce Market Quotations

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 25@28c; creamery butter, 27@30c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 18@24c.

Fruit.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ pk. BLACKBERRIES, 13@15c qt. CANTALOUPES, 5@12c each. PEARS, 15@18c qt. PEACHES, 10@15c box. PLUMS, 10c box. WATERMELONS, 30@50c each.

Vegetables.—BEANS, string, 10@12c ½ pk. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. ONIONS, green, 5@10c. Cucumbers, 3@5c each. LETTUCE, 15@18c head. SQUASH, 5@8c each. SWEET CORN, 10@20c doz. TOMATOES, 8@12c pt. POTATOES, $1.65@1.90 bu.

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 22½@25½c; extra 92 score, 21½c; 90 score, 20c.

Eggs.—Nearby white extras, 19@21½c; nearby brown extras, 19@21½c; nearby av. ex., 17½@18½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 8@15c; broilers, 10@20c; old roosters, 8@10c; pigeons, pr., 15@20c; ducks, 9@11c; turkeys, 10@13c.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 25@30c; creamery, 28@30c.

Poultry.—SPRINGERS, 21@20c lb.; dressed, 35@85c; old, 12@15c; dressed 40c@$1.

Fruits.—APPLES, 15@30c ½ pk. PEACHES, 10@20c ¼ pk. CANTALOUPES, 5@10c each.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ½ pk. CABBAGE, 3@8c hd. LETTUCE, 5@10c hd. SPINACH, 10@13c ¼ pk. CARROTS, 5c bunch. ONIONS, 5@10c box. TURNIPS, 10c ¼ pk. SAUERKRAUT, 15c qt. CELERY, 3@10c stalk. BEETS, 5c bunch. RADISHES, 5c bnch. EGGPLANTS, 5@10c. CORN, 10@20c doz. TOMATOES, 5@10c box.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 20c; standards, 19½c; 89 score, 18½c; 88 score, 17½c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, 12@12½c; fresh extras, firsts, 14@15c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 16@17c; Southern Ohio, W. Va. & Kentucky, current receipts, 11@11½c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 12@13c; Leghorns, 9@10c; colored springers, 13@16c; Leghorn springers, 10@12c; old roosters, 7@8c; ducks, 8@10c; turkeys, 10@15c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 23c; hog dressed, 19c.

Philadelphia ... ...

Fruits.—APPLES, nearby, various varieties, 25@85c bus. BLACKBERRIES, N.J., $1.75@2.25 32-qt crt. HUCKLEBERRIES, $2@3.25 32-qt. crt.

Vegetables.—BEETS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝@1c bnch. CABBAGE, Pa., ⅝ bskt., 50c. CARROTS, nearby, 1c bnch. LETTUCE, N.Y., Big Boston, 35c@$1.50 crt. ONIONS, N. J., 90c@$1, 50 lbs. PARSLEY, nearby, bus., 25@50c. POTATOES, Cobblers, N. J. & Pa., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, $2@2.15. SPINACH, nearby, bus., 15@50c. TOMATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 10@50c.

BEEKEEPERS ATTENTION

Beekeepers in Allegheny county, Pa., are urged to enter exhibits of apiary products at the Allegheny County Fair, South Park, near Pittsburgh, August 31st-September 2nd. The County Beekeepers' Association will assist any beekeeper in getting his products to the fair. J. S. Fleck, Pres.

MILK CODES PRESENTED

The milk codes for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are now in Washington awaiting hearings before the Secretary of Agriculture. If approved they will regulate the business in Pennsylvania's two largest consuming areas.

PITTSBURGH MILK PRICES

Class I milk delivered in Pittsburgh this month will be paid for on the basis of $1.90 per cwt.; Class 2A, $1.40; Class 2B, $1.25. At country shipping plants the base prices are: Class I, $1.45; Class 2A, $1.10; Class 2B, $1.05.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Aug. 14.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat 86½@87c: No. 2 hard wheat, 87@87½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 48½@49½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 48¾@49c; No. 2 white oats, 34@34½c; No. 3 white oats, 31¾@34c.

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh.—No. 1 timothy, $15@15.50; Standard, $14@14.50; No. 2, $13@13.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $14@14.50; No. 1 clover, $12@13. No. 1 oat and wheat straw, $8@8.50.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's supply was 25 carloads. The market was slow at about steady prices. No choice fed cattle were here, but several lots of West Virginia grass fat steers were present. These sold on the basis of $6@6.25 for the best, medium kinds $5@5.50 and common $4.50@4.75. One load averaging 1,100 lbs. went at $6, while a load of pretty good 1,050-lb. cattle brought $5.50. Individual steers of around 1,400 lbs. sold at $6, but there was not a carload of this kind. Bulk of supply was of common to ordinary quality and sold at $4@5. One load of thin light steers went at $3.25. Heifers and cows were plentiful and sold on the basis of $4.50@5 for good fat heifers and $3@3.50 for fat cows. Bulls were a little stronger, good to choice selling up to $4.

Choice weighty steers	$6 00@ 6 25
Good to choice, do.	5 75@ 6 00
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 5 75
Ordinary to fair	5 00@ 5 50
Plain heavy steers	4 75@ 5 00
Good to choice yearlings	6 00@ 6 50
Choice handy-weight steers	6 25@ 6 50
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	5 50@ 5 75
Fair to good light steers	5 00@ 5 50
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Inferior light steers	2 25@ 4 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	4 75@ 5 00
Good to choice heifers	4 25@ 4 75
Fair to good heifers	3 75@ 4 25
Common to fair heifers	3 00@ 3 75
Choice fat cows	3 25@ 3 50
Good to choice fat cows	2 75@ 3 25
Fair to good cows	2 50@ 2 75
Common to fair cows	2 00@ 2 50
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@50 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 60@ 3 75
Choice Handy butcher bulls	3 75@ 4 00
Fair to good handy bulls	3 50@ 3 75
Common to fair bulls	3 00@ 3 50
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

With 20 carloads on sale the market was active at lower prices. The decline was 10@15c, most on heavy hogs which were numerous and not in keen demand. Most handy weights brought $5@5.05, lights $3.50@4 and pigs $3@3.50.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 50@ 4 75
Medium wts., 180-210 lbs.	4 90@ 5 05
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 90@ 5 05
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	3 50@ 4 00
Pigs, 90-115 lbs.	3 00@ 3 50
Roughs	3 00@ 3 50
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Eighteen carloads were offered, most of them lambs. The market ruled steady with good to choice fat lambs selling at $7.75@8.50, light fat lambs $5.50@6.50 and cull grades $3@5. Sheep were steady, prime wethers bringing $3.25 and medium to choice ewes $1@2.50.

Good to best wethers	$3 00@ 3 25
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 00
Good to best lambs	8 00@ 8 50
Medium, do.	5 50@ 6 50
Culls, common to good	3 00@ 5 00
Yearlings	3 00@ 5 00

Calves

Receipts totaled 650 head. The market was higher. Good to choice vealers brought $6.75@7.50; medium calves, $5.25@6; heavy and thin, $2.50@3.50.

LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING

Advertisements in this department will be inserted at the rate of 50c per agate line $7.00 per inch Minimum space accepted 3 lines.

SWINE

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of litter, sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

REG. CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, gilts, boars, all ages. Bred sows and gilts. Best blood. Low price. A. D. LAWRENCE, Quakertown, Pa.

CATTLE

ANDELOT ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Choice animals of all ages at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome. Send for our sale catalogue. ANDELOT STOCK FARMS. Worton, W. Alan McGregor, Mgr., (Kent Co.), Maryland

Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs Hampshire Sheep
Buck & Doe Run Valley Farm, R. 5, Coatesville, Pa.

100 PIGS, $1.50; 120 Whiteface steers, 100 Whiteface calves, 5 months old, $15; 80 beef grade young cows bred to purebred Hereford bulls, $25.00. W. S. HUNDLEY, Boyden, Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices.
Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

PURE-BRED Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves. Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Price reasonable. E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W.Va.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS, 9 and 12 months old. R. of M. breeding. Accredited herd. LEE R. SCOTT & SONS, Burrettstown, Pa.

WANTED

WANTED.—14 Dorset or Southdown Ewes and Buck, 1 to 3 years old. Reg. Price must be reasonable. Emil Sollinger, R. 2, Coraopolis, Pa.

SHEEP

FOR SALE 125 Head of yearling Delaine ewes. They are extra good wooled sheep. Will average 10 to 12 lbs. wool. Price $8.00 per head. Also carload of 3 to 5-yr.-old ewes. All sound. Have some half-blood feeding lambs.
C. V. BANBURY & SON, Danville, Ohio

BLACKFACED SCOTCH HIGHLAND SHEEP. The hardiest of all breeds. Fine quality mutton. A beautiful ornament to any lawn, golf links, park or country estate. Imported and home bred rams and ewes for sale; also Purebred Southdown and Dorset Rams. Charles J. Stuckey, Mechanicsburg, Ohio

CHEVIOT DORSET. SOUTHDOWN
Rams and Ewes at reasonable prices.
MYRON H. LOFFER, DeGraff, Ohio

30 SHROPSHIRE yearling rams and 40 Ewes, 1 to 4 years old, first class stock.
Fred Van Fleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

Shropshires, offering yearling rams that are by the same sire as our first-prize pen of Ohio bred lambs of 1932 at Ohio State Fair.
C. V. Banbury & Son, Danville, Ohio

Shropshires 7 Cotswolds, 50 purebred breeding rams, quality high, prices low. Flocks established 50 years. ... Dan Bryan, Portland, Ind.

Regist'd. Hampshire Sheep Rams and Ewes. Prices right.
J. E. Shrader, New Stanton, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN RAMS, one and two years old. Guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM, BEAVER, PA.

HORSES

REGISTERED BELGIAN stallions and mares. State Fair Winners. If interested, see our stock. Hyllmede Farm, F. H. Cook, Mgr., Beaver, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

GUTHRIE'S BIG WEIGHT CHICKS.—Barred, Buff and White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, full-stock, $8.00-100. Heavy Mixed, $5.00-100. Extras included. 10 to each 100. Double A Grade, Cash or C.O.D. Prompt shipment. Order from this ad. Guthrie's Hatchery, Inc., Route 1, New Albany, Ind.

HI-GRADE BLOODTESTED CHICKS, $5.15 per 100 for Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Anconas, Leghorns; $4.65 for Heavy Mixed; $4.25 for Assorted; $3.50 for Seconds. Weekly Hatches. Circular free. Glendale Hatchery, Box 31, Ramsey, Indiana.

THOROUGHBRED BLOODTESTED Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas, Leghorns, $5.95 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $5.25; Assorted, $1.50; Seconds, $3.85. Hatching weekly. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Indiana.

STERLING REDS, ROCKS, Wyandottes, $5.00 Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed $4.50-100. Assorted $4. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Order from ad or write for catalog. Sterling Hatchery, Ramsey, Ind.

QUALITY TESTED CHICKS.—Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, $5.50. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $5.25. Imperial Hatchery, Lockland, Ohio.

CHICKS ALL YEAR ROUND. Parent stock culled and bloodtested. Leghorns, $6.50; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, $7.00. Mellinger's, 355 East Beau, Washington, New Castle, Penna.

C. O. D. ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, $5.25. Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $4.00. Immediate shipment. Yesterday arms, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

CHICKS C.O.D.—Rocks, Reds, $5.50. Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, $4.50. Special information Free. Sandy Knoll Hatchery, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, $5.45 per hundred. Prompt shipments. Economy Hatchery, Wheelersburg, Ohio.

CHICKS.—Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, 100-$3.90. Heavy Mixed, $3.75; Assorted, $3.00. Prompt. Live delivery. Thompson Hatcheries, Elmore, Minn.

HI-QUALITY Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns. Hatching weekly. Riverside Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

CHICKS 4c AND UP. High production bloodtested breeders. State Fair winners. Gardendale Farm, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

ROCKS, REDS, 4½c; BRAHMAS, 5c Giants, 7c. Frey, York, Pa.

DUCKS AND GEESE

DUCKLINGS.—MAMMOTH PEKIN, 20, $1.20; 100, $12.00 delivered. This is my 29th year. Earl Seamans, Factoryville, Pa.

POULTRY

YEARLING LEGHORNS.—2,000 White Leghorn Pullets must be sold to make room for young stock off range. These hens are vaccinated, healthy, and now laying 60 per cent. Will make good two-year-old breeders. Prices reasonable. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Penna.

PULLETS, APRIL HATCHED. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, 100-$49.00. Thompson Hatcheries, Elmore, Minn.

PULLETS—White Leghorns 6 weeks to 3 months old. Baby Chicks. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds. Write for prices. Eden S. Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ten and sixteen weeks old. Large, thrifty birds, ready for immediate delivery. Fisher Bros., Atlantic, Penna.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS—Pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS PREVENTED, cured. Pint $1.50. Williams Turkey Tonic, Dept. 3, Monticello, Illinois.

FARM MACHINERY

RICHMAN'S CORN HARVESTER. Postman's Price, Only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature showing harvester pictures. Ziegler Inventor, Salina, Kansas.

BARN EQUIPMENT

SWING STANCHIONS for cattle. Durable, easily installed. Attractive price. Write the manufacturers. Hoy Bros., East Barnet, Vermont.

EGGS WANTED

A GOOD MARKET FOR YOUR EGGS.—If you can ship by parcel post buy Old Graded Eggs send information regarding breed and size flock and daily egg production to Agricultural Management Company, 1527 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

SEEDS

SEED WINTER WHEAT.—Smooth wheat, made 30 bushel average 1932, 32½ bushel 1933. Jefferson County, Pa. $1.25 per bushel, bags extra. Paul Greenawalt, Contented Valley Farms, Brookville, Pa.

SEED WHEAT. Forward & Leaf's Prolific. Both smooth chaff, heavy yielding strains, $1.55 bu. Bags free. F.O.B. our Station. Price subject to change. Box Elk Farm Paradise, R. D. Lane, Co., Pa. Isaac Hershey, Jr.

ORCHARD GRASS.—Buy from grower, $1.50 bushel. J. G. Lesher, R. 4 Greencastle, Pa.

WOOL WANTED

SHIP WOOL, PELTS, HIDES to S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa., for good prices. Write us.

BAGS WANTED

WE BUY YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Sussman Bros., 137 Washington Place, Pittsburgh.

DOGS

REGISTERED BEAGLES: Training season at hand. Puppies and dogs started. For Better Beagles write—Beech Brook Beagles, Glen Mills, Penna.

RAT TERRIER PUPPIES, Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusoe's Kennels, Stafford, Kansas.

Readers' Views

Experience with Quack Grass

WE have four acres near the barn that was so infested with quack grass that we could not raise anything. Four years ago we had it in silage corn. In half the field corn was only two to three feet high.

After corn was off we took the deep digger and tractor, harrowed this ground three times, sowed two and one-half bushels rye per acre. Next spring pastured the rye to last of May, plowed and planted to silage corn. Have done this each year. At present the field is in corn, and quack grass is all gone.

We cross drill this ground, put one-half the rye on each time, using 100 pounds 20 per cent fertilizer. Also use 100 pounds same fertilizer in the row when planting corn. We pasture 14 cows on this ground for five weeks every spring. Last year we filled a 10x32 foot silo from this ground. We also top-dress the rye in the fall. This makes a heavy growth of rye—always have a lot to plow down.

We plant corn rows 38 inches apart a grain of corn every eight inches in the row. This makes a great tonnage and helps keep the quack grass down. T. H. Fitzsimons.

Where Happiness Dwells

IT gives me much pleasure to read letters like you published, "A Shack Dweller Replies." I have traveled in 37 states of our great nation and have lived in different shanties in my travels. Have slept in my car, on the ground with God's beautiful starlit sky for my roof; have slept in barns and have enjoyed life to the full in the experience.

Some of the most unhappy people in the world live in mansions and fine houses, and the same is true of shacks. Outside forces do not promote happiness or unhappiness—it is a state of mind. Those who want to may seek worldly things but they will find it is like finding the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. The spirit is the same yesterday, today and forever. Clarence McConnell.

A Dangerous Practice

THE other day I was calling on a certain Pennsylvania farmer and observed a thirteen-year-old girl and her little sister bringing in the cows from the pasture. Included in that herd was a large bull. I called the farmer's attention to the possible danger to these little children and your repeated bull warnings, and I was amazingly surprised to have the comment that, "This bull is as gentle as a dog." Dr. E. L. Nixon.

Rabbit Remedy

I SAW in the Pennsylvania Farmer that some one wanted to know what to do when rabbits eat beans and peas. Put a stick in the ground, letting it protrude about a foot, and hang a glass fruit jar on it. Place these jars 15 or 20 feet apart, or zigzag them through the patch, and the rabbits will not bother. They seem to be afraid of the shiny jars.
Mrs. Mary Knapp.

How to Judge

HAVE read Grace Scott's reply relative to "Shack Dwellers." Not all shack dwellers are thieves, nor all palace dwellers gentlemen. We can't judge people by where they live, but must judge by what they do. J. B. S.

Wants a Big Churn

I WISH you would ask if any one can tell me where I can get a 16-gallon dasher churn, oak preferred. The biggest I can find is ten gallons. That is just a goat churn. T. A. Rice.

These Little Classified Advertisements

are wonderful salesmen. They travel into the homes of 150,000 farm homes every week. They cost little and bring big results.

A four time order saves money and gives eight weeks advertising. Orders received during the next week will place your advertisement in the issue of September 2. The Clasified forms close August 25.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for farm lighting systems. Non-acid, 15 year life. Five year guaranteed unconditional guarantees. Non-Sulphating. Odorless. Replaces any farm lighting acid type battery at lower prices. Free literature. See Jay Battery Company, 84 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

ELECTRICAL LIGHTING PLANTS, 32-Volt 1,000 Watt. New Low Prices. Muskegon Machine Company, Inc., Newburgh, New York.

SEND 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows or heifers. Dr. Basil Roberts, Cattle Specialist, 129 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

OLD GOLD WANTED

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, Discarded Jewelry. Information Free. Casper Company, 4 Franklin Garden, Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN

SALESMEN WANTED—MANY STARK Salesmen make more than $200.00 per month during spare time. You can do as well. Pleasant outdoor work. No experience necessary. Big Pay Weekly. We furnish Big Sales Making Outfit Free. Write at once for full information to Stark Nurseries, S. W. C1183, Louisiana, Mo.

HELP

AMBITIOUS LADIES.—Amazing dress line now ready. Opportunity for $10-$20 weekly. Gorgeous fall styles. No canvassing. Experience unnecessary. No investment. Actual samples Free. Harford Frocks, Dept. J-31, 432 Fourth Ave., New York City.

WANTED.—Good farm hand. J. A. Herman, Fombell, Beaver Co., Pa.

PHOTO FINISHING

FILMS DEVELOPED 5c per roll; prints 3c each. Ask for Special Bargain List. Roanoke Photo Finishing Company, 109 Bell Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia.

Advertising

has taken the place of grandfather's knowledge. You may be sure a thing advertised is as represented. If it is not, the person making it and the one selling it will quickly lose your confidence and your patronage. People do not dare misrepresent in their advertising—to do so is to invite closed factories and stores.

The advertisements in PENNSYLVANIA FARMER are reliable. When answering them, tell the advertiser where you saw his ad.

FARM LAND

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE.—Farms and Country Home Sites, near city, good roads, fertile soil, suitable for dairying or general farming. City water and electricity. Buy now before prices advance. See D. R. Fisher, Huff Building, Greensburg, Penna.

125-ACRE FARM, close to school, mill and Railroad Station. Four horses 8 cows, 200 chickens, implements, crops. Splendid bargain. Address Box 214, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT OR SALE. 88 Acres, Westmoreland County, Brick House, stables, two silos. N. H. Finley, 7229 Hermitage St., Pittsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

$1,000 SECURES 10-ACRE FARM.—Horses, crops, 7 cows and heifers, poultry, implements, tools, higher milk prices making money for dairy farmers here, chance for private lake; dairy farm, valuable wood, good century-old variety fruit, valuable wood, good century-old 6-room house, cement-basement barn, etc. Only asking price $3,850 cut to $3,000 for all, third cash; pic. 34 big Free catalog. Strout Agency, 1127-32, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

100 ACRES, good buildings, silo, crops, tools, $3,500.00—$1,500 down. Catalogue. Hendrickson Agency, Cobbskill, Eastern New York.

TOBACCO

CHEWING, SMOKING or Cigarette Tobacco, 5 lbs., $1.25; 10, $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box 5c cigars free. We guarantee your satisfaction or your money back. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

"GOLDEN HEART" Tennessee's Finest Mellow Natural Leaf. 10 pounds chewing, $1.00—3 twists free, 10 pounds Smoking, $1.00—3 sacks Smoking and Pipe free. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

PREPAID.—Aged, Mellow, Pipe, chewing, 10 pounds, $1.45. Smoking, $1.15. Mild Burley 7, $1.25. Flavoring. Old Kentucky Plantation, Hickman, Kentucky.

"PRIDE OF DIXIE" CIGARETTE BURLEY, extra mild, 5 pounds and box Cigars $1.00. Cigarette roller and papers Free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

SPECIAL.—$1.50 buys 20 lbs. guaranteed smoking or 10 lbs. chewing. Pipe and razor free. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

CIGARETTE CASE, ROLLER and 5 pounds mild Burley $1.00. Economy smoking 15 pounds; Aged mellow chewing 10; Either $1.00. Flavoring. Bert Choate, Hickman, Kentucky.

"GUARANTEED, BEST GRADE, Chewing or Smoking, 10 pounds, $1.00. Manufacturing recipe and flavoring free. Doran Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

CHOICE TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking, 2 years old, 10 pounds $1.00. Recipe and flavoring furnished. Pay on delivery. United Farmers, Paris, Tenn.

GOOD OLD CHEWING and Smoking Tobacco, 10 pounds $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe free. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Kentucky.

Get into the habit of

Using Our Classified Department

When you have anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, poultry, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery.

The rate is 12c per word and the minimum charge $1.20.

When four or more consecutive insertions are made of the same copy the rate is 10c per word per insertion. Cash must accompany order.

Our next issue is September 2nd, and forms close August 25th.

Mail Order, Copy and Remittance *Now*

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kindly start my advertisement containing .....words in your next available issue and run it.....times. I enclose remittance for $. ....

WRITE YOUR COPY HERE

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Instructions: Name and address count the same as any other words. Each number and initial counts as a word

Farmer's Business Letter

THE most favorable business news, from the standpoint of the farmer, is the fact that people are actually being put back to work. NRA apparently is helping employment to some extent, since some firms have increased the number of their employes to compensate for reduced hours. Just what this amounts to is more than any one knows, since as might be expected reports in not a few instances have been over-enthusiastic. But there is an effect, and it is on the right side, so far as helping food consumption is concerned.

Step by step progress has been made in the shaping up of industry codes and their acceptances, and this has given encouragement to many who are engaged in business, for at the outset there was a question as to whether the plan would be generally accepted. Now it appears that it is going to receive well nigh universal support, and this has resulted in the better feeling, expressed late this week in speculative trade.

The business indices are largely on the favorable side, and while prices have advanced buying has not been greatly retarded. A good many farmers, on the other hand, are not so enthusiastic, for in the main about the only material price advances that they have come in contact with are those on things they must buy. So, as yet, there is a good deal of skepticism among thinking farmers.

The Crop Report

The crop report late this week further emphasized the feed shortage that confronts the country. Corn, oats and barley showed deterioration from the July condition and prospect. The corn yield was estimated at 2,273,000,000 bushels, or 11,000,000 off from a month ago. With the exception of 1930 this is the poorest showing since 1903. The oat outlook was cut down 32,000,000 bushels, indicating a yield of 667,000,000 bushels, smallest since 1893. The barley estimate was reduced 12,000,000, leaving 158,000,000, smallest since 1907, and 142,000,000 under last year. Hay is figured at 74,000,000 tons, off 8,000,000 from last year and 22,000,000 under the average of the past ten years. It is figured that the shortage in hay is equal to several hundred million bushels of grain, leaving a net loss, allowing for carryovers, or around a billion bushels of coarse grains as compared with last year.

Not much change was indicated in total wheat, the crop now being figured at 500,000,000 bushels. In Canada there is an indicated yield of only 260,000,000 bushels, against 408,000,000 a year ago.

Narrow Limits

Grain markets have shown a little strength late this week, but are fluctuating within narrow limits. The crop condition has been pretty well discounted, and with new restrictions on trading public interest has declined. It is more nearly a professional market than it has been in a long time.

The AAA has approved the suggested plan for boosting hog prices. The plan has merely been approved. No decision has been made as to putting it into operation. Until some decision is made the hog market may be expected to continue to reflect the uncertainty that has marked trade the past few weeks. Receipts have been relatively light, but the price range has had a downward trend. Thus this week the average price here was $4.15, off 15 cents from last week, and low since the week ending May 12th. The only encouragement for the moment is to be seen in an advance that has carried light loins in the wholesale market here up to 12 cents, the highest they have sold in a long time.

Livestock Market

Cattle receipts have dropped off some, and there has been some price improvement though demand for beef has been anything but strong. The average price this week was $6.25, up 25 cents from last week, and within 15 cents of the highest since last November. But tops at $7.40 fell off a dime from last week's top. Until there is more evidence of improvement in the cattle market, with grains continuing as high as they are, no great interest in cattle feeding is to be expected. Those who usually feed are inclined to take it easy, waiting to see the trend of developments.

With moderate receipts, the lamb market has been doing very well, the average lamb price this week moving up 45 cents, to $7.70, highest with the exception of one week since 1931. Tops this week brought $8.90, against $8.25 last week. Very little activity is reported in lamb contracting in the western country, with feeders of good quality and desirable weight in this market mostly at $6 to $6.50. The feeder season will soon be in full swing, with a good deal of doubt still in the minds of feeders as to what to expect.

The unusually heavy slaughter of all classes of meat animals during July, following a very large June slaughter, is the subject of much comment. It was due, everybody agrees, to the fact that grain prices were relatively higher than livestock prices. Not having any too much confidence people simply sent their stuff to market, indicating that future supplies will of necessity be on the moderate side.

Chicago, August 12, 1933. Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE egg maket was firm during the early part of August. Supplies were light during the latter part of last week and prices advanced. Graded firsts were in better demand on the Philadelphia market. During the latter part of July the egg market slumped and the present gains are due to lighter receipts and to a more active consuming demand. On August 1st 9,366,000 cases were reported to be in cold storage, which is nearly 50 per cent more than were reported at the same time in 1932.

Late in the week nearby hennery whites were quoted at 23@25c in Philadelphia, white extras 20@22c, brown extras 20@22c and mixed colors 14@19c.

Poultry and Butter

Supplies of broilers and fryers are increasing as the season advances and prices of fryers averaged somewhat lower. The demand for dressed fowl is slow as hot weather in recent weeks appears to have slowed up the retail trade. Receipts are only moderate and prices are holding about steady.

Late in the week live fowl sold at 10@16c with fancy Plymouth Rocks topping the market. Fancy broilers sold as high as 20c but most sales were around 10@15c.

Butter markets were irregular. Receipts were in excess of requirements and most dealers were storing the surplus. Production appears to be holding up well. Recent advances in feed prices and some declines in the price of butterfat have tended to discourage heavy feeding in many sections. Late in the week the market was lower and 92 score butter sold at 21½c per pound in Philadelphia.

Potatoes Lower

Receipts of potatoes in eastern city markets were moderate to light, but the demand was limited and prices declined about 25c per 100-pound sack. New Jersey shipping points reported a better demand with very light shipments. Cobblers sold at $2.10 per 100-pound sack f.o.b. Truck receipts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey potatoes sold at $1.50@2.15 per 100-pound sack in Philadelphia, at $2.25@2.60 in Pittsburgh and at $2.15@2.35 in New York. Poorer stock sold as low as $1.25 at all of these points.

The apple crop in Pennsylvania is expected to be smaller than last year. Late frosts and heavy rains during the blossoming period reduced yields. The apple market at the present time is holding steady with a moderate demand for good fruit. Prices on most seasonable varieties range from 75c to $1.25 in Philadelphia and New York. W. R. W.

WOOL

According to the United States Department of Agriculture the wool clip of 1933 is 348,194,000 lbs., against 344,354,000 lbs. in 1932. The number of sheep shorn is about one per cent less than last year and the average fleece is 7.9 lbs. this year against 7.75 lbs. in 1932. Commercial estimates do not agree at all with the official figures, putting this year's clip at 300,000,000 lbs. or less.

The Boston wool market was firm last week. Fine combing wool sold at 31@32c and three-eighths at 35@36c. Half-blood brought 32@33c and good quarter-blood 35@35½c.

Produce Market Quotations

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 25@28c; creamery butter, 27@30c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 18@24c.

Fruit.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ pk. BLACKBERRIES, 13@15c qt. CANTALOUPES, 5@12c each. PEARS, 15@18c qt. PEACHES, 10@15c box. PLUMS, 10c box. WATERMELONS, 30@50c each.

Vegetables.—BEANS, string, 10@12c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. ONIONS, green, 5@10c. Cucumbers, 3@5c each. LETTUCE, 15@18c head. SQUASH, 5@8c each. SWEET CORN, 10@20c doz. TOMATOES, 8@12c pt. POTATOES, $1.65@1.90 bu.

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 22½@25½c; extra 92 score, 21½c; 90 score, 20c.

Eggs.—Nearby white extras, 19@21½c; nearby brown extras, 19@21½c; nearby av. ex., 17½@18¼c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 8@15c; broilers, 10@20c; old roosters, 8@10c; pigeons, pr., 15@20c; ducks, 9@11c; turkeys, 10@13c.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 25@30c; creamery, 28@30c.

Poultry.—SPRINGERS, 21@20c lb.; dressed, 35@85c; old, 12@15c; dressed 40c@$1.

Fruits.—APPLES, 15@30c ½ pk. PEACHES, 10@20c ¼ pk. CANTALOUPES, 5@10c each.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 3@8c hd. LETTUCE, 5@10c hd. SPINACH, 10@13c ¼ pk. CARROTS, 5c bunch. ONIONS, 5@10c box. TURNIPS, 10c ¼ pk. SAUERKRAUT, 15c qt. CELERY, 3@10c stalk. BEETS, 5c bunch. RADISHES, 5c bnch. EGGPLANTS, 5@10c. CORN, 10@20c doz. TOMATOES, 5@10c box.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 20c; standards, 19¼c; 89 score, 18¼c; 88 score, 17¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, 12@12½c; fresh extras, firsts, 14@15c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 16@17c; Southern Ohio, W. Va. & Kentucky, current receipts, 11@11½c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 12@13c; Leghorns, 9@10c; colored springers, 13@16c; Leghorn springers, 10@12c; old roosters, 7@8c; ducks, 8@10c; turkeys, 10@15c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 23c; hog dressed, 19c.

Philadelphia ... ...

Fruits.—APPLES, nearby, various varieties, 25@85c bus. BLACKBERRIES, N.J., $1.75@2.25 32-qt crt. HUCKLEBERRIES, $2@3.25 32-qt. crt.

Vegetables.—BEETS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝@1c bnch. CABBAGE, Pa., ⅝ bskt., 50c. CARROTS, nearby, 1c bnch. LETTUCE, N.Y., Big Boston, 35c@$1.50 crt. ONIONS, N. J., 90c@$1, 50 lbs. PARSLEY, nearby, bus., 25@50c. POTATOES, Cobblers, N. J. & Pa., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, $2@2.15. SPINACH, nearby, bus., 15@50c. TOMATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 10@50c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's supply was 25 carloads. The market was slow at about steady prices. No choice fed cattle were here, but several lots of West Virginia grass fat steers were present. These sold on the basis of $6@6.25 for the best, medium kinds $5@5.50 and common $4.50@4.75. One load averaging 1,100 lbs. went at $6, while a load of pretty good 1,050-lb. cattle brought $5.50. Individual steers of around 1,400 lbs. sold at $6, but there was not a carload of this kind. Bulk of supply was of common to ordinary quality and sold at $4@5. One load of thin light steers went at $3.25. Heifers and cows were plentiful and sold on the basis of $4.50@5 for good fat heifers and $3@3.50 for fat cows. Bulls were a little stronger, good to choice selling up to $4.

Choice weighty steers	$6 00@ 6 25
Good to choice, do.	5 75@ 6 00
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 5 75
Ordinary to fair	5 00@ 5 50
Plain heavy steers	4 75@ 5 00
Good to choice yearlings	6 00@ 6 50
Choice handy-weight steers	6 25@ 6 50
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	5 50@ 5 75
Fair to good light steers	5 00@ 5 50
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Inferior light steers	3 25@ 4 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	4 75@ 5 00
Good to choice heifers	4 25@ 4 75
Fair to good heifers	3 75@ 4 25
Common to fair heifers	3 00@ 3 75
Choice fat cows	3 25@ 3 50
Good to choice fat cows	2 75@ 3 25
Fair to good cows	2 50@ 2 75
Common to fair cows	2 00@ 2 50
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@50 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 60@ 3 75
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 75@ 4 00
Fair to good handy bulls	3 50@ 3 75
Common to fair bulls	3 00@ 3 50
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

With 20 carloads on sale the market was active at lower prices. The decline was 10@15c, most on heavy hogs which were numerous and not in keen demand. Most handy weights brought $5@5.05, lights $3.50@4 and pigs $3@3.50.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 50@ 4 75
Medium wts., 180-210 lbs.	4 90@ 5 05
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 90@ 5 05
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	3 50@ 4 00
Pigs, 90-115 lbs.	3 00@ 3 50
Roughs	3 00@ 3 50
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Eighteen carloads were offered, most of them lambs. The market ruled steady with good to choice fat lambs selling at $7.75@8.50, light fat lambs $5.50@6.50 and cull grades $3@5. Sheep were steady, prime wethers bringing $3.25 and medium to choice ewes $1@2.50.

Good to best wethers	$3 00@ 3 25
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 00
Good to best lambs	8 00@ 8 50
Medium, do.	5 50@ 6 50
Culls, common to good	3 00@ 5 00
Yearlings	3 00@ 5 00

Calves

Receipts totaled 650 head. The market was higher. Good to choice vealers brought $6.75@7.50; medium calves, $5.25@6; heavy and thin, $2.50@3.50.

BEEKEEPERS ATTENTION

Beekeepers in Allegheny county, Pa., are urged to enter exhibits of apiary products at the Allegheny County Fair, South Park, near Pittsburgh, August 31st-September 2nd. The County Beekeepers' Association will assist any beekeeper in getting his products to the fair. J. S. Fleck, Pres.

MILK CODES PRESENTED

The milk codes for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are now in Washington awaiting hearings before the Secretary of Agriculture. If approved they will regulate the business in Pennsylvania's two largest consuming areas.

PITTSBURGH MILK PRICES

Class I milk delivered in Pittsburgh this month will be paid for on the basis of $1.90 per cwt.; Class 2A, $1.40; Class 2B, $1.25. At country shipping plants the base prices are; Class I, $1.45; Class 2A, $1.10; Class 2B, $1.05.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Aug. 14.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat 86½@87c; No. 2 hard wheat, 87@87½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 48½@49½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 48¾@49c; No. 2 white oats, 31@31½c; No. 3 white oats, 31¾@34c.

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh.—No. 1 timothy, $15@15.50; Standard, $14@14.50; No. 2, $13@13.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $14@14.50; No. 1 clover, $12@13. No. 1 oat and wheat straw, $8@8.50.

LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING

Advertisements in this department will be inserted at the rate of 50c per agate line $7.00 per inch Minimum space accepted 3 lines.

SWINE

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

REG. CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, gilts, boars, all ages. Bred sows and gilts. Best blood. Low price. A. D. LAWRENCE, Quakertown, Pa.

CATTLE

ANDELOT ABERDEEN-ANGUS Choice animals of all ages at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome. Send for our sale catalogue. ANDELOT STOCK FARMS, Worton, W. Alan McGregor, Mgr., (Kent Co.), Maryland

Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs Hampshire Sheep Buck & Doe Run Valley Farm, R. 5, Coatesville, Pa.

100 PIGS, $1.50; 120 Whiteface steers, 100 Whiteface calves, 5 months old, $15; 80 beef grade young cows bred to purebred Hereford bulls, $25.00. W. S. HUNDLEY, Boydton, Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

PURE-BRED Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Price reasonable. E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W.Va.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS. 9 and 12 months old. R. of M. breeding. Accredited herd. LEE R. SCOTT & SONS, Burgettstown, Pa.

WANTED

WANTED.—14 Dorset or Southdown Ewes and 1 Buck, 1 to 3 years old. Reg. Price must be reasonable. Emil Sollinger, R. 2, Coraopolis, Pa.

SHEEP

FOR SALE 125 Head of yearling Delaine ewes. They are extra good wooled sheep. Will average 10 to 12 lbs. wool. Price $6.00 per head. Also carload of 3 to 5-yr.-old ewes. All sound. Have some half blood feeding lambs. C. V. BANBURY & SON, Danville, Ohio

BLACKFACED SCOTCH HIGHLAND SHEEP. The hardiest of all breeds. Fine quality mutton. A beautiful ornament to any lawn, golf links, park or country estate. Imported and home bred rams and ewes for sale; also Purebred Southdown and Dorset Rams. Charles J. Stuckey, Mechanicsburg, Ohio

CHEVIOT DORSET. SOUTHDOWN Rams and Ewes at reasonable prices. MYRON H. LOFFER, DeGraff, Ohio

30 SHROPSHIRE yearling rams and 40 Ewes, 1 to 4 years old, first class stock. Fred Van Fleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

Shropshires. Offering yearling rams that are by the same sire as our first prize pen of Ohio bred lambs of 1932 at Ohio State Fair. C. V. Banbury & Son, Danville, Ohio

Shropshires 7 Cotswolds. 50 purebred breeding rams, quality high prices low. Flocks established 50 years. ....Dan Bryan, Portland, Ind.

Regist'd. Hampshire Sheep Rams and Ewes. Prices right. J. E. Shrader, New Stanton, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN RAMS, one and two years old. Guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM, BEAVER, PA.

HORSES

REGISTERED BELGIAN stallions and mares. State Fair Winners. If interested, see our stock. Hyllmede Farm, F. H. Cook, Mgr., Beaver, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

GUTHRIE'S BIG WEIGHT CHICKS. Barred, Buff and White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, full-stock, $6.00-100; Heavy Mixed, $5.00-100. Extras included, 10 to each 100. Double A Grade. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt shipment. Order from this ad Guthrie's Hatchery, Inc., Route 1, New Albany, Ind.

HI-GRADE BLOODTESTED CHICKS, $5.45 per 100 for Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Anconas, Leghorns; $4.95 for Heavy Mixed; $4.25 for Assorted; $3.50 for Seconds. Weekly Hatches. Glendale Hatchery, Box 34, Ramsey, Indiana.

THOROUGHBRED BLOODTESTED Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas, Leghorns, $5.95 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $5.25; Assorted, $4.50; Seconds, $3.95. Hatching weekly. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Indiana.

STERLING REDS, ROCKS, Wyandottes, $5-100 Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed $4.50-100. Assorted $4. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Order from ad or write for catalog. Sterling Hatchery, Ramsey, Ind.

QUALITY TESTED CHICKS.—Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, $5.50. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $5.25. Imperial Hatchery, Lockland, Ohio.

CHICKS ALL YEAR ROUND. Parent stock culled and bloodtested. Leghorns, $6.50; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, $7.00 Mellinger's, 355 East Washington, New Castle, Penna.

C. O. D. ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, $5.25. Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $5.00, Immediate shipment. Yesterlaid urms, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

CHICKS C.O.D.—Rocks, Reds, $5.50. Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, $4.50, Special information Free. Sandy Knoll Hatchery, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, $5.45 per hundred, Prompt shipments. Economy Hatchery, Wheelersburg, Ohio.

CHICKS.—Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, 100-$3.90. Heavy Mixed, $3.75; Assorted, $3.00, Prompt, Live delivery. Thompson Hatcheries, Elmore, Minn.

HI-QUALITY Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns. Hatching weekly. Rivervale Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

CHICKS 4c AND UP. High production bloodtested breeders. State Fair winners. Gardendale Farm, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

ROCKS, REDS, 4½c; BRAHMAS, 5c Giants, 7c. Frey, York, Pa

DUCKS AND GEESE

DUCKLINGS.—MAMMOTH PEKIN, 30, $4.20; 100, $12.00 delivered. This is my 29th year. Earl Seamans, Factoryville, Pa.

POULTRY

YEARLING LEGHORNS.—2,000 White Leghorn Pullets must be sold to make room for young stock off range. These hens are vaccinated, healthy, and now laying 60 per cent. Will make good two-year-old breeders. Prices reasonable. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Penna

PULLETS, APRIL HATCHED. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, 100-$49.00. Thompson Hatcheries, Elmore, Minn.

PULLETS—White Leghorns 6 weeks to 3 months old. Baby Chicks, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds. Write for prices. Elden S. Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ten and sixteen weeks old. Large, thrifty birds, ready for immediate delivery, Fisher Bros., Atlantic, Penna.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS.—Pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS PREVENTED, cured. Pint $1.50. Williams Turkey Tonic, Dept. 1, Monticello, Illinois.

FARM MACHINERY

RICHMAN'S CORN HARVESTER, Poorman's Price, Only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature showing harvester pictures. Ziegler Inventor, Salina, Kansas.

BARN EQUIPMENT

SWING STANCHIONS for cattle. Durable, easily installed. Attractive price. Write the manufacturers, Roy Bros., East Barnet, Vermont.

EGGS WANTED

A GOOD MARKET FOR YOUR EGGS.—If you can ship by parcel post Day Old Graded Eggs send information regarding breed and size flock and daily egg production to Agricultural Management Company, 1527 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

SEEDS

SEED WINTER WHEAT.—Smooth wheat, made 30 bushel average 1932, 32½ bushel 1933. Jefferson County, Pa. $1.25 per bushel, bags extra. Paul Greenawalt, Contented Valley Farms, Brookville, Pa.

SEED WHEAT, Forward & Leaf's Prolific. Both smooth chaff, heavy yielding strains, $1.55 bu. Bags free, F.O.B. our Station. Price subject to change. Bon Ble Farm, Paradise, R. 1, Lanc. Co., Pa. Isaac Hershey, Jr.

ORCHARD GRASS.—Buy from grower, $1.50 bushel J. G. Lesher, R. 4, Greencastle, Pa.

WOOL WANTED

SHIP WOOL, PELTS, HIDES to S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa., for good prices. Write us.

BAGS WANTED

WE BUY YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Sussman Bros., 137 Washington Place, Pittsburgh.

DOGS

REGISTERED BEAGLES: Training season at hand. Puppies and dogs started. For better Beagles write Beech Brook Beagles, Glen Mills, Penna.

RAT TERRIER PUPPIES. Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kansas

Readers' Views

Experience with Quack Grass

WE have four acres near the barn that was so infested with quack grass that we could not raise anything. Four years ago we had it in silage corn. In half the field corn was only two to three feet high.

After corn was off we took the deep digger and tractor, harrowed this ground three times, sowed two and one-half bushels rye per acre. Next spring pastured the rye to last of May, plowed and planted to silage corn. Have done this each year. At present the field is in corn, and quack grass is all gone.

We cross drill this ground, put one-half the rye on each time, using 100 pounds 20 per cent fertilizer. Also use 100 pounds same fertilizer in the row when planting corn. We pasture 14 cows on this ground for five weeks every spring. Last year we filled a 10x32 foot silo from this ground. We also top-dress the rye in the fall. This makes a heavy growth of rye—always have a lot to plow down.

We plant corn rows 38 inches apart a grain of corn every eight inches in the row. This makes a great tonnage and helps keep the quack grass down. T. H. Fitzsimons.

Where Happiness Dwells

IT gives me much pleasure to read letters like you published, "A Shack Dweller Replies." I have traveled in 37 states of our great nation and have lived in different shanties in my travels. Have slept in my car, on the ground with God's beautiful starlit sky for my roof; have slept in barns and have enjoyed life to the full in the experience.

Some of the most unhappy people in the world live in mansions and fine houses, and the same is true of shacks. Outside forces do not promote happiness or unhappiness—it is a state of mind. Those who want to may seek worldly things but they will find it is like finding the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. The spirit is the same yesterday, today and forever. Clarence McConnell.

A Dangerous Practice

THE other day I was calling on a certain Pennsylvania farmer and observed a thirteen-year-old girl and her little sister bringing in the cows from the pasture. Included in that herd was a large bull. I called the farmer's attention to the possible danger to these little children and your repeated bull warnings, and I was amazingly surprised to have the comment that, "This bull is as gentle as a dog." Dr. E. L. Nixon.

Rabbit Remedy

I SAW in the Pennsylvania Farmer that some one wanted to know what to do when rabbits eat beans and peas. Put a stick in the ground, letting it protrude about a foot, and hang a glass fruit jar on it. Place these jars 15 or 20 feet apart, or zig-zag them through the patch, and the rabbits will not bother. They seem to be afraid of the shiny jars.

Mrs. Mary Knapp.

How to Judge

HAVE read Grace Scott's reply relative to "Shack Dwellers." Not all shack dwellers are thieves, nor all palace dwellers gentlemen. We can't judge people by where they live, but must judge by what they do. J. B. S.

Wants a Big Churn

I WISH you would ask if any one can tell me where I can get a 16-gallon dasher churn, oak preferred. The biggest I can find is ten gallons. That is just a goat churn. T. A. Rice.

These Little Classified Advertisements

are wonderful salesmen. They travel into the homes of 150,000 farm homes every week. They cost little and bring big results.

A four time order saves money and gives eight weeks advertising. Orders received during the next week will place your advertisement in the issue of September 2. The Classified forms close August 25.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for farm lighting systems. Non-acid, 15 year life. Five year notarized unconditional guarantees. Non Sulphating. Odorless. Replaces any farm lighting acid type battery at lower prices. Free literature. See Jay Battery Company, 81 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

ELECTRION LIGHTING PLANTS. 32 Volt 1,000 Watt. New Low prices. Muskegon Machine Company, Inc., Newburgh, New York.

SEND 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows or mares. Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, 126 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

OLD GOLD WANTED

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, Discarded Jewelry Information Free. Casper Company, 4 Franklin Garden, Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN

SALESMEN WANTED—MANY STARK Salesmen make more than $200.00 per month during spare time. You can do as well. Pleasant outdoor work. No experience necessary. Big Pay Weekly. We furnish Big Sales Making Outfit Free. Write at once for full information to Stark Nurseries, S. W. C1183, Louisiana, Mo.

HELP

AMBITIOUS LADIES.—Amazing dress line now ready. Opportunity for $16-$30 weekly. Gorgeous fall styles. No canvassing. Experience unnecessary. No investment. Actual samples Free. Harford Frocks, Dept. J-31, 432 Fourth Ave., New York City.

WANTED.—Good farm hand. J. A. Herman, Fombell, Beaver Co., Pa.

PHOTO FINISHING

FILMS DEVELOPED 5c per roll; prints 3c each. Ask for Special Bargain List. Roanoke Photo Finishing Company, 160 Bell Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia.

Advertising

has taken the place of grandfather's knowledge. You may be sure a thing advertised is as represented. If it is not, the person making it and the one selling it will quickly lose your confidence and your patronage. People do not dare misrepresent in their advertising—to do so is to invite closed factories and stores.

The advertisements in PENNSYLVANIA FARMER are reliable. When answering them, tell the advertiser where you saw his ad.

FARM LAND

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE.—Farms and Country Home Sites, near city, good roads, fertile soil, suitable for dairying or general farming. City water and Electricity. Buy now before prices advance. See D. R. Fisher, Huff Building, Greensburg, Penna.

125-ACRE FARM, close to school, mill and Railroad Station. Four horses, 8 cows, 300 chickens, implements, crop. Splendid bargain. Address Box 241, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT OR SALE, 88 Acres, Westmoreland County, Brick House, stables, two silos. N. H. Finley, 7229 Hermitage St., Pittsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

$1,000 SECURES 110-ACRE FARM.—Horses, crops, 7 cows and heifers, poultry, implements, tools, higher milk prices making money for dairy farmers here, chance for private lake; variety fruit, valuable wood, good century-old 8-room house, cement-basement barn, etc. Catalog price $3,850 cut to $3,000 for all, third cash; pg. 31 big Free catalog. Strout Agency, 1427-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

100 ACRES, good buildings, silo, crops, tools, $3,500.00—$1,500 down. Catalogue. Hendrickson Agency, Cobleskill, (Eastern) New York.

TOBACCO

CHEWING, SMOKING or Cigarette Tobacco, 5 lbs., $1.25; 10, $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box 5c cigars free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

"GOLDEN HEART" Tennessee's Finest Mellow Natural Leaf. 10 pounds chewing, $1.00—3 twists free. 10 pounds Smoking, $1.00—3 sacks Smoking and Pipe free. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

PREPAID.—Aged, Mellow, ripe, chewing, 10 pounds, $1.45. Smoking, $1.15. Mild Burley 7, $1.25 Flavoring. Old Kentucky Plantation, Hickman, Kentucky.

"PRIDE OF DIXIE" CIGARETTE BURLEY, extra mild, 5 pounds and box Cigars $1.00. Cigarette roller and papers Free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

SPECIAL.—$1.50 buys 20 lbs. guaranteed smoking or 10 lbs. chewing. Pipe and razor free. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

CIGARETTE CASE, ROLLER and 5 pounds mild Burley $1.00. Economy smoking 15 pounds; Aged mellow chewing 10; Either $1.00. Flavoring. Bert Choate, Hickman, Kentucky.

"GUARANTEED, BEST GRADE, Chewing or Smoking, 10 pounds, $1.00. Manufacturing recipe and flavoring free. Doran Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

CHOICE TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking, 2 years old, 10 pounds $1.00. Recipe and flavoring furnished. Pay on delivery. United Farmers, Paris, Tenn.

GOOD, OLD CHEWING and Smoking Tobacco, 10 pounds $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe free. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Kentucky.

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When you have anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, poultry, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery.

The rate is 12c per word and the minimum charge $1.20.

When four or more consecutive insertions are made of the same copy the rate is 10c per word per insertion. Cash must accompany order.

Our next issue is September 2nd, and forms close August 25th.

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INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE

IRREGULAR PAGINATION

Fertilizer for Wheat

IN discussing the outlook for wheat in Wayne county, Ohio, with a group of farmers early in June it was the unanimous verdict that wheat which was fertilized last fall promised an excellent crop, but that which was not fertilized was very poor. They also agreed that this was usually the case. Why was fertilizer not used? Forty-cent wheat was the answer!

It would seem likely that the wheat grower will be in a mood to use more fertilizer this fall and next spring than he has been using recently. What shall he use and what may he expect in return?

Attention is called to three years' results with five different analyses used in a four-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover at the Ohio Experiment Station.

These fertilizers were used at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre per four-year rotation, one-half applied to the corn crop and one-half applied to wheat. In the accompanying table are given the analyses of the fertilizer used; the value of the increase in yield over the unfertilized plots, less the cost of the fertilizer; the percentage of profit on the cost of the fertilizer, together with the three-year average yield of wheat and corn in bushels per acre.

What Kind of Fertilizer?

Fertilizer Analysis	Value of increase less cost of fertilizer per acre per rotation	Percentage profit in investment in fertilizer	Av. yield of wheat, 3 yrs.	Av. yield of corn, 3 yrs.
0-12-4	$ 9.88	80	36.5	59.5
2-12-2	9.58	74	39.9	57.6
2-12-4	11.67	83	41.0	59.5
4-12-4	11.60	74	42.6	61.6
4-12-8	12.54	72	42.7	68.4
Unfertilized yield per acre			22.5	41.0

The increased yields due to the fertilizer applications have been valued at: Corn, 40 cents per bushel; wheat 75 cents, oats 25 cents and clover hay $6.00 per ton. No credit is allowed in the above figures for the increased yields of straw and corn stover. This should take care of the extra costs in harvesting the larger yields and other extra work involved.

It will be noted that the greatest cash return per acre was had with the 4-12-8 fertilizer. This was largely due to the much greater yield of corn. The percentage of profit on cost of fertilizer was, however, lowest, though this will not mean as much as net return per acre.

The largest yield of wheat was had with 4-12-4, though the differences between the 2-12-4, 4-12-4 and the 4-12-8 are not significant.

High Analysis Goods

Attention should be called to the fact that fertilizers with much higher analyses are now on the market and can be used with similar results when an equal amount of plant food is applied. In other words, 250 pounds of 4-24-4 may be expected to equal 500 pounds of 2-12-2.

The above figures would seem to justify the use of some nitrogen and at least four per cent of potash for the field crops in question on land which is not receiving manure.

All of this land has been limed regularly including the unfertilized or check plots and has been growing good clover. The unfertilized yields of corn and wheat show that this land is fairly productive. As a rule poor land will show larger returns from the use of commercial fertilizers than rich land.

It is well to note that the greatly reduced use of fertilizers the last two or three years due to the depression, together with the generally depleted condition of many farms due to weather conditions which have favored the maximum use of available plant food in the soil, make the use of fertilizers on wheat this fall and on corn and other spring-planted crops a hopeful investment.

Ohio Exp. Sta. C. G. Williams.

To the uninitiated, both look like diamonds . . . the expert knows one is just paste

On the tray, the two necklaces appear identical. Both seem to have the fire and brilliance of true diamonds; many adjectives could be used in describing them. But the reputable jeweler will tell you that one is genuine . . . the other, just a cheap imitation.

IT *Pays* to be SURE

IN GASOLINES, as in diamonds, you will sometimes find imitations. Often, you can spot them by the insincere and extravagant claims made by their backers. To get honest values, you should patronize those companies which you *know* are reliable.

ATLANTIC has made petroleum products of the highest quality since 1865. Its reputation for fair dealing extends to all parts of the world.

In Pennsylvania, the motorists buy more than twice as much ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH as any other gasoline!

When ATLANTIC says anything, you can count on it as *fact*. We say in all sincerity that we believe the NEW WHITE FLASH will perform to your complete satisfaction and save you an appreciable sum every time you fill the tank. All we ask is that you try it; and let your engine tell you what kind of fuel it is!

New POWERFULLY BETTER

ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH

Reliable

We wish to recommend to you the advertisements that appear here as an additional source of farm information and help. The products and appliances that they offer for sale are as represented. The things they say about farm profit and farm improvements are sound and truthful.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly

Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

September 2, 1933

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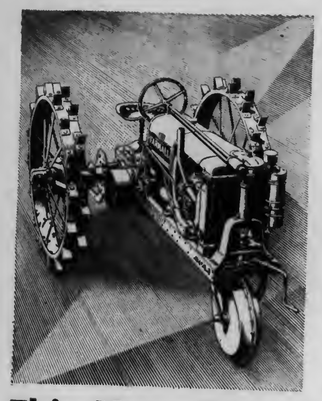

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f.o.b. Chicago

The new Farmall 12 displaces four or more horses in field work. Pulls a 16-inch or two 10-inch plow bottoms. Plants and cultivates 25 to 33 acres a day. Now ready for fall plowing, belt work, etc.

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The Nimble New Farmall 12
The Original 2-Plow Farmall
The Big 3-Plow Farmall 30

See the McCormick-Deering dealer about these three, and also about the regular McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30 tractors.

This Year Proves the Great Utility of FARMALL Power

THIS has been a trying year for the many operations necessary in planting, growing, and harvesting. Never has Farmall power demonstrated its energy and capacity to better advantage. It has come through with flying colors because *that is the nature of good mechanical power.* Twenty-four-hour performance is as simple and easy as 8 or 10-hour days for the tractor. Farmall power has proved its remarkable efficiency and economy at every hand.

A great army of tractor farmers have thanked their lucky stars this season that they are equipped with mechanical power. The longer their experience, the more they have benefited from the all-around convenience and economy of Farmall tractor power. Never again will a single one of them go willingly back to muscle power on the roads or in the fields.

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OF AMERICA
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Advise Section Desired.

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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

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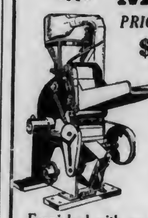

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APPLE · PEACH · CHERRY · PEAR
12½¢ UP
Plant Now—no increase in Cole a prices as yet. Trees in three sizes. Guaranteed free from disease—true to name. Government inspected. Buy from a 62 year old firm—700 acres in our plant. Write us about your planting problem. FREE catalog and price lists. *Low Prices On Quantity Orders*
THE COLE NURSERY CO., Dept. 12, Painesville, O.

A 200-Ton Straw Stack

We find stacks built in sections and capped over the laps can be built with little help and are convenient to open and haul in a section at a time in the winter or bale and keep for several years. The one shown above is over 200 feet long, 38 feet wide, 30 feet deep and contains over 200 tons. Our wheat this year averaged 55 bushels per acre. C. O. Judd.
Sussex county, N. J.

Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

WE are loyal to the stupendous undertaking outlined in the National Recovery Act. The crisis has been so great that I believe the government is justified in this most extraordinary move, and its failure will put us back into a far worse state than we were in last winter.

I am troubled by an obligation to any neighbor who has been on the edge of bankruptcy, has little bank credit and is carrying on through the cooperation of a few employes who have been glad to accept small wages and long hours rather than force the closing of the shop or store. He knows that he cannot add to running expense and wait for a chance of profit on his goods a few months hence. If he hangs a blue eagle in his window he is pretty sure to fail to raise the cash to meet the additional expense.

Most big corporations and some small ones can finance the movement to increase purchasing power of employes so that all business can get better. The rousing of public sentiment to force every one of these to play the game fairly is right since we have pinned our fate to this effort. But my local merchant may feel that if he reveals how near he now is to the edge he may fare worse with his creditors, and even if the government has some general provision for his case he knows that, as an individual in a time of excited effort to put this measure across, he is caught in the jam. There should be room for a lot of intelligent sympathy at this time.

* * *

I have dropped all questioning of the main features of the present Administration policy. The reason seems simple to me. The Congress, freshly elected by the people, turned into the Administration's hands all manner of power to deal with the depression. It committed itself to restoration of a relatively high level of prices. The more radical of these powers remain unused at this writing, except one, but there is the determination to use whatever power is necessary to achieve this end. It is idle in any of us to sit around questioning these radical measures. The decision is back in the past. The ventures will be made, and the situation last winter had become so bad that we can understand why a great majority of our people wanted them made. We are going through what will be recorded in history as an economic, financial and social revolution—the last one a sane one in method, just as you would expect in America—and in view of the certainty that we shall make these ventures my place, alongside of millions of other ordinary folks, is among those who, having to go, go along willingly and quite hopefully. If it restores jobs to most of the unemployed, does not redistribute our savings too violently and leaves us the greater part of the personal initiative that an American likes, it will be a great outcome from dark days. If bureaucracy should settle down upon us, any prosperity will have been dearly bought.

* * *

Some reader may question my statement that we are caught in the midst of a revolution. For many years I have been a reader of an eastern conservative financial journal, and the other day my favorite writer on its staff said: "The 'New Deal' is a complete departure from all past experience. Patrick Henry's lamp [of experience] does not help us in the experiment upon which we have embarked. We have no charts of the course on which we are sailing. It is a bold plunge into the unknown something like a Columbus voyage in search of a northwest passage—this one to the 'islands of the blest'. On this adventure we are all willy-nilly passengers, and it is little use for any one to seek absolute safety for himself, for there is no such thing, so long as we are on this earth."

Other Noted Trees

THERE is an oak tree standing along the highway, just north of a little bridge that crosses Little Beaver, in the town of Fredericktown, Ohio, that measures 20 feet 5 inches in circumference, four feet from the ground, and has a limb spread of 85 feet.

A willow tree 15 feet 3 inches in circumference is growing near the residence of Joseph Jones at Clarksville, Mercer county, Pa., and is in a good state of preservation.

But to tree lovers and those who are interested in forestry it is well worth a visit to the farm of Henry Ball, one mile northwest of Fredonia, Mercer county. Mr. Ball has a grove containing trees from every state in the Union, planted personally by Mr. Ball. There are walnut, bass wood, linn, maple, sycamore, chestnut, hickory, shellbark, willow, redpine, rock pine, spruce pine, white pine, Norway spruce, tamarack, red elm, slippery elm, gum, beech, poplar, cucumber, pin oak, white oak, black oak, red oak, sassafras, birch, locust, dogwood, wild cherry, red cherry, black cherry, white cherry, apple, pear, peach, sugar tree, and the Powhatan Oak.

This little oak tree, which is about eight inches in diameter, was grown from an acorn picked up under the Powhatan Oak, at Jamestown, Virginia, which was 335 years old in the year 1907, and at that time was 53 inches in diameter. It was a small tree when Pocahontas saved the life of Captain John Smith, in the year 1608. L. M. Tittsler.

One of the Lowboy Types.

Air Cell Batteries

RADIO makers announce that receiving sets to operate with the "air cell" battery will be available this fall. A year or two ago, when the "air cell" battery was first developed or invented, there were few if any sets made to use it, but now 28 manufacturers have made what they declare to be "new, better and less expensive models" run by the new type battery.

The "air cell" battery was designed to replace the storage battery and thus give radio owners who have no electric current the advantages of the "all electric" set. It is a source of "A" current for the new sets which use the two-volt tubes. Advantages of this source of current are:

1. The voltage is constant. No reostats, etc., are needed, thus doing away with frequent tube blowouts.

2. The battery will run 1,000 hours, equal to three hours of listening daily for a year.

3. There is no recharging. When the battery dies it is discarded and replaced by a new one. It is trouble free and is put in operation by filling with water.

Less than a Foot and a Half High.

The air cell sets are operated by a switch like the electric sets. They have superheterodyne circuits and most have dynamic speakers. They are said to be more economical to operate than the old type battery sets, while in price and appearance they meet present-day conditions.

Seed Oats

OATS from this year's crop are generally of poor quality. Department of Agriculture specialists advise farmers to save old oats, if they have any, for seed next year. Good quality seed from the 1932 crop will be in demand next spring, they say.

Mister Man . . . Here's how to cure the "WASH-DAY BLUES"

If you're one of the husbands who "stays out of the road on Monday" because your wife has "Wash-day Blues," you certainly need a lot of advice.

In the first place, washing clothes with the old scrub-a-tub method is hard work. If you doubt it, try it yourself. Any woman who doesn't have an electric washer to cut the wash-day work in half has a right to feel badly, any way you take it. An electric washer saves just one-third the time and all of the hardest work. The washing of an average family will only cost a few cents a month.

And "Ironing Day" is another joy-killer that can be licked just as easily. Why even an electric hand iron that uses only 5 or 6 kilowatt hours per month will save your wife a third the time. And a real ironing machine [illustrated below] which you operate sitting down, is the very biggest work-saver any woman can find. So much time is saved on the big flat pieces that the ironing can be done in a fraction of the time required by an electric hand iron. An ironing machine will only use about 10 or 12 kilowatt hours per month, for the average family.

Yes, there is no real reason why the weekly washing and ironing should be such fearful drudgery, when they can be done quicker, easier and more pleasantly with the help of electricity. Talk to your local dealer, or to us.

Your Electric Company

Published by the Pennsylvania Electric Association

Automobile Insurance *Compulsory*

IN SOME STATES YOU MAY NOT OPERATE A CAR UNLESS YOU ARE FULLY INSURED . . . . . .

Pennsylvania's Financial Responsibility Law becomes effective Jan. 1, 1934. Both your Operator's and Owner's Licenses will be revoked if, after Jan. 1, 1934 you have an accident resulting in damage to persons or property exceeding $200, and are unable to pay the judgment. Many accidents result in damage greater than this.

You must prove financial responsibility to meet all judgments against you.

A policy in this company offers proof of responsibility—we assume your risks, protect you in court and pay damages that may be awarded against you.

Write for particulars, rates and name of our representative nearest you.

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Dept. D-1,
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CARBIDE

Yours for the Asking

A wealth of information useful to farmers is found in booklets, leaflets and folders compiled and published by manufacturers. They are free. Below is a partial list. Check the ones you want, mail us the list and we'll see that you get them.

( ) **Electric Milk Coolers.**
( ) **The Story of Carbide.**
( ) **Easy Way to Treat Seed Wheat.**
( ) **Better Methods of Home Laundering.**

Many other valuable catalogs and pamphlets will be found listed in the advertising columns of this and every issue. Look through the advertisements, pick out the ones that will help you and send for them. Or write us and we'll get them for you.

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ADVERTISERS in Pennsylvania Farmer want your business. They want to give you satisfactory service and aim to please you. When writing advertisers, tell them where you saw their advertisement. You will do them a favor, as well as help yourself and Pennsylvania Farmer.

—From the Corn Belt Farm Dailies

Fight Hog Mange Now

ACCORDING to the U. S Department of Agriculture, hog mange is increasing throughout the Corn Belt States.

Mange in hogs causes stunted growth, wasted feed, and a high rate of mortality.

Since mangy hogs cannot be turned into quality products, they must sell for less than hogs free of mange.

September and October are the months in which to combat hog lice and mange. The U.S. Department of Agriculture tells you how to do it in Farmers Bulletin No. 1085, entitled "Hog Lice and Hog Mange."

Swift & Company

World's Fair visitors are cordially invited to go through the Swift plant in Chicago. It is only thirty minutes on the South Side Elevated from downtown.

901-B

Reduced Prices on
NEMA WORM CAPSULES
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FOR HOGS AND FOR SHEEP

KILL LARGE ROUNDWORMS, HOOKWORMS, STOMACH WORMS IN *HOGS* and other *LIVESTOCK* —STOMACH WORMS IN *SHEEP*

Safe, easy to give, assuring exact dosage —Nema Capsules do a thorough job without causing ill drug effects.

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Leap's Prolific is a heavy producer. Smooth chaff. Long straw. Large hard grains. . . . Finest for milling. Exceptionally clean. Free from weeds.

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600 ROOMS BATHS
A ROOM and A BATH For TWO and A HALF
$2.50 SINGLE WITH BATH $4.00 DOUBLE WITH BATH
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LAMENESS SLOW UP HORSES? Reach for ABSORBINE

Quick-acting Absorbine gets results when heavy work threatens lameness, lay-ups, costly delays. Brings speedy relief for stiff, sore, swollen muscles and tendons. Prompt healing aid for cuts, bruises. No blisters, no lost hair. Horses can work. A little goes far. At all druggists'—$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

THE agricultural products which have had greatly increased use during the past twenty years are milk, oranges and tomatoes. The cause of their popularity and universal usage is education. People have learned that these foods promote growth in children and health in adults. The facts uncovered by scientists have been dinned into the consciousness of the public by teachers and advertisers until practically everybody includes these articles in the diet.

When I was a boy nothing was known of vitamins. Of course young children were given milk as their first food, not because of a knowledge of its contents but because it was the only thing they could eat. But as soon as they could eat solid food, whether it be buckwheat cakes and sausage, or beans and corn pone, they got it. That is one reason why so large a proportion of children died under three years of age, and many others were anemic and sickly.

* * *

One of the latest foods to come into popular use is tomatoes. The increased consumption of tomatoes the year 'round has been tremendous during the last ten years, and no beverage ever jumped into popularity in so short a time as tomato juice, commonly called tomato cocktail. In every part of the United States it is found on the menus of hotels and restaurants, and it is ordered more frequently than any other pre-meal appetizer.

Like orange juice, tomato juice may be given babies at an early age. But it is recommended that salt be omitted in the process of making when it is to be given to small infants. For two years we have put up a supply of tomato juice as regularly as grape juice, and it is as popular in our home today as it was at first.

* * *

I have before me the recipe for making tomato cocktail put out by the Iowa Experiment Station, and it is practically the same as is used by our folks. It reads:

"To can tomato cocktail, extract the juice with as little heat as possible and strain, using all the pulp, for that is the part containing most of the vitamins. Bring the juice just to the boiling point. Put into sterilized jars, adding one teaspoon of salt to each quart. Omit the salt if it is to be used for infants. Seal tight and process for 25 minutes in a hot water bath."

The size of the container used will depend on the size of the family. Quart jars, pint jars, or regular grape juice bottles with caps may be used. We use the latter. When a jar or bottle is opened, it should be used promptly, or kept at a low temperature after opening.

* * *

The picture of the Lancaster county barn raising in the recent issue of Pennsylvania Farmer recalls one of the old-time rural events which has almost passed out of existence. Raising the framework of a new barn was an event in the older days - one that interested every one in the community.

Dinner (and sometimes supper) was served with much pomp and style and the womenfolks of the neighborhood joined in cooking and serving the meal. It was a day of fun and frolic. It was hard work (for some) but it offered an opportunity for the young men to show their strength and agility and, usually there were plenty of young women standing by to admire. In some instances a party followed in the evening.

But these events are rare now. Few barns with big solid lumber used for frame work are now constructed. Big barns are now built by a few carpenters alone. What might be called synthetic beams and joists are made by spiking planks together, lapping joints, and the result seems as strong and sufficient as the old time solid timber pieces. Because of the adoption of the modern system of building another of the old-time neighborhood frolics is being forgotten.

* * *

A great change is taking place in our conception of work and industry. A generation ago we taught and believed that intensive industry was the crowning virtue. The busy bee and the industrious ant were held up as examples to inspire long hours and diligent effort. Now we find that following that advice and those examples got us into a peck of trouble, and the man who brags about working sixteen hours a day, or from daylight 'til dark, will soon be looked upon as a malefactor. We will have to quit reading the old story of the tortoise and the hare to the children, and picture the snail as the model for twentieth century speed in production and achievement.

However, there is something in this demand to slow down in production. With all the accessories we have added to our equipment for doing work we have the ability to produce much more than we need if we devote all our time to it. This applies to farmers as well as to makers of clothing and golf balls. We simply must let up on production.

But what are we going to do with our spare time? Of course a lot of people have had plenty of time during the past two years to devise ways to spend spare time, but their spare time occurred under conditions which did not promote desire for study or play. But when we all get back to making enough to live decently, and find it takes only half our time, it is then we must have something to do that is helpful and entertaining, or some of us will get into mischief which may lead to spending that spare time in jail.

Garden Gossip

By GILBERT S. WATTS

CUCUMBERS that were planted in rows prepared and fertilized with a potato planter have done fine. This is a handy and commonly used way to make the minimum of fertilizer produce maximum returns with cucumbers, melons, squashes, tomatoes and some other crops. I know a grower who plants his earliest cabbage on the south side of ridges that are drawn up and fertilized with the potato planter.

* * *

RECENTLY we top-dressed the strawberries with nitrate of soda. A handful was scattered lightly and evenly over about ten feet of row when the leaves were perfectly dry. To minimize danger of burning foliage the granular form of nitrate of soda was used and the leaves were brushed immediately. This was accomplished rapidly and effectively when two men dragged a sixty-foot length of old hay rope over the rows.

* * *

THERE has been almost no blossom end rot (dry rot) in our staked tomatoes this year. Experience has demonstrated repeatedly that this source of loss may be practically eliminated by irrigating during dry periods. Where irrigation facilities are not available losses from this cause may be kept low by planting on moisture retaining soils; as a rule that means those well supplied with organic matter.

MORE READERS ON FARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA THAN ANY OTHER FARM PAPER

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Vol. 109 Pittsburgh, Pa., September 2, 1933 No. 5

This mill near Media, Pa., was built early in the 18th century.

Ancient Mills

By C. H. Thomas

SOME of the oldest mills in the United States are located in Pennsylvania, many being dated back prior to Revolutionary times. They served their localities well in emergency periods and many still are operated although not as in olden days. Their picturesque surroundings and historic settings furnish many an interesting legend.

Milling practice has not changed a whole lot in many, but some of the oldest mills are turning out modern grades of materials. For instance, the old Great Valley Mill makes a line of crackers and whole wheat products which have had a wide sale. This mill, dating back to 1710, just north of Paoli, Pennsylvania, has got itself quite a reputation for these essentials of present-day food. The mill is situated in a valley and has much of the old-time setting of years ago. It was one of the mills which ground food for the Continental soldiers at Valley Forge in that dreadful winter of 1777-78.

A mill which was recently destroyed at Concordville had a curious story which I tell here. This mill was recently owned by Ulysses G. Cornog. It was built in those early days when Indians roamed this part of the country, and they sent a petition to the King of England asking for an injunction to stop the mill because the Indians complained it was polluting the stream of water thereby.

Saw, Grist and Powder Mills

An odd mill, an up and down sawmill, until recently could be seen at a point near Knauertown, Chester county, operated with water power. These old mills, which include saw and grist mills, are scattered throughout this part of the country, many old and vine covered and long since abandoned. A flour mill at Downingtown, owned and operated by Wm. I. Pollock and Son, a short distance from the Lincoln Highway, is still doing duty after many years. It was built about 1765 and retains many of its ancient characteristics. The heavy stone wall indicates that the mill has unusual strength, while the walnut timbers placed there before the days of the Revolution are still in good condition, which speak for the material used and for the workmanship employed in the construction of the building. The water wheel, which started to grind grain before the Battle of Lexington, is still in use, although the proprietors have installed other power, for there are times when they need extra power. It is visited by many travelers and is one of the really old landmarks in this part of Pennsylvania.

The home of the first powder mill in America is near Wilmington, Delaware, just over the Pennsylvania line. This gives us a glimpse into another phase of our country's history when powder was first ground along the old Brandywine Creek, by the Du Ponts, and which industry has since taken front rank with the great industries in this country. The great milling industries in this country are the outgrowth of the smaller ones with greater output and volume.

Strode's Mill on the Lenape Road near West Chester, Pa., dates back to 1721, and was standing when the British attacked the Americans at Brandywine. Pennsylvania early became the leading state in flour milling, and more than 200 years ago mills were grinding wheat and shipping flour to other colonies. Clifton Mills, until recently operated just south of Kennett Square, turned out a very fine wheat flour sold widely, but hard times caused it to close.

Several other old mills which also could be visited in eastern Pennsylvania are the old Thomas Mill at Whitford, on Lincoln Highway, the Concord Mills at Concordville, Pennsylvania, and the old Herr Mill south of Nottingham, Pennsylvania, near the Maryland line. These and others will attract your attention.

A visit to some of these old mills will reveal the methods now pursued in milling. Lancaster county has some mills off the main beaten path that are all stone construction. They serve their communities well and are a sort of community center in many respects. In the old offices many arguments and much conversation take place and political variances are ironed out daily. Keep a weather eye out and look for the dates on these old mills. They are run by generation after generation of families who are plainly proud of their heritage and ownership in such a business.

I heard of a miller in this county recently, who rigged a mill up on a large truck and went to the farmers' places, where he ground whatever they had to grind. He therefore performs a real service in the community and enables the farmer, who is unable to reach the mill, to save money by having his grain ground at home.

The present times have made things different in many ways, especially in mills and milling. And the future may bring other changes. The recent law taxing processed wheat will likely revive interest in local mills, for the wheat produced and ground for the farmer's own family is not taxed.

An old-timer near West Grove, Pa.

Some Early County History

VENANGO county is rich in historic lore. It is trisected by the Allegheny river and French creek, and on these streams from their headwaters to Pittsburgh has been made more history than on any other streams of equal length in the United States. Every school boy and girl is acquainted with the memorable trip of Washington. The publication of his report precipitated a war by which France lost an empire in America.

It was customary to give the Indians a feast when two friendly parties met, so Washington bought a pig while waiting the commandant's reply at Fort Lebouf. With roast pig and plenty of brandy the Indians' tongues were loosed. They set up a post stuck their knives and hatchets in it, saying that was the way they would do to the English.

In 1749 Celeron portaged from Lake Erie to Lake Chautauqua and thence down the Allegheny (then called the Ohio) river, burying six leaden plates and taking possession of all its territory for France.

From the Indian settlement at the confluence of French creek to Custalagos town twelve miles up the creek was an Indian trail well beaten and used after the white man settled the country. The state road from Franklin to Meadville follows this trail for a short distance. While grading it the steam shovel threw out a sandstone slab on which was cut a cross and in neat letters "John Smith, 1611-1666." This was 100 years before the first written word of the region. The land owner donated a half acre of ground and some good citizens embedded the slab in a ten-ton boulder and set it where it was found, enclosing it in a picket fence and donated it to the state, it being the smallest park in Pennsylvania. O. C. Sigworth.

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LEWIS B. MILLER

OUR old readers will regret to learn of the sudden death of Lewis B. Miller, the author of the frontier stories which delighted them. Mr. Miller had in preparation for us a tale of frontier life, and for several years he has been at work on a long story of the Santa Fe Trail. His first serial for us, Saddles and Lariats, is now recognized as a valuable contribution to American literature and history, for it deals with an important development in our country—the cattle trails of the Southwest.

HIGH TAXES

AT a meeting of farmers to form an organization for the purpose of dealing with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in its wheat reduction program some trouble was encountered in keeping the farmers to the text. They wanted to talk about taxes. To them lower taxes would be definite relief, while the promise of a wheat bonus found them quite unresponsive. They wanted to know how they could pay taxes with idle land, how they could pay present taxes with any reasonable price of farm products and what steps were being taken to remove the growing load of taxation from farm land. There were no answers to these questions.

POTATO EXPERIENCE

THE experience of our potato growers may contain a few lessons for other folks. After several years of disappointment and loss growers are now realizing good prices and profits. This of course applies only to those who have stuck to the crop. The in-and-out producer may not be among the money-makers this year or any year—he frequently gets in or out at the wrong time. The plunger may not be among them either, for he may have exhausted his resources before he hit the combination of a good yield and a good price. Those growers who have stuck, and who have not gone in too deep in any one year, are the successful ones in the long run. Is this not true of those who follow any line of production?

CATTLE PROSPECTS

THE Department of Agriculture's survey of the cattle situation indicates "larger marketing than a year earlier during the next 12 months," but the excess will be of the lower grades and not in the better finished kinds. For the balance of this year the supply of fed cattle is expected to be "not greatly different from that of the corresponding period of 1932." More grass cattle are expected, on account of unfavorable range and pasture conditions, and a lesser demand for feeder cattle, leaving a greater number for slaughter. These seem to be reasonable expectations under the circumstances, but the supply of fed cattle may be somewhat reduced before 1934, for it is now several moons since corn prices got out of line. The report indicates plenty of feeder material this fall, with a lessened demand for it, and fewer finished cattle the first half of next year. All of which is in favor of the Pennsylvania feeder, with his good corn crop.

WHEAT REACTIONS

SOME farmers in this region will cooperate in the government's wheat reduction plan because they believe it is patriotic to do so. Some others feel that they should not reduce acreage because they might thereby contribute to distress in case of a crop failure next year. And still others believe the policy of government intervention in such things to be wrong and they refuse to participate in that policy. Nobody should criticise any of these men for doing whatever he thinks is right under the circumstances. For participation in the wheat program is voluntary. All are at perfect liberty to participate in reduction, to carry on as usual or even to increase acreage if they so desire. And there will be producers in each of these classes. Not many in this region will greatly increase their wheat acreage, but several thousand Pennsylvania farmers will be compelled to raise more wheat next year and in 1935 than they produced this year if they sign the wheat contract. For by that contract they are required to seed a certain percentage of the acreage of past years, whereas on all of this year's wheat acreage they substituted winter barley. Another interesting phase of production is observed in low-cost areas, where land is being rented to be sown in wheat as a speculation by those who are not farmers. They are taking a chance on a crop and a better price for it next year. They are not really wheat growers but wheat speculators who see in the present situation a chance to make some money.

SECOND AND FATAL ATTACK

GEORGE H. WEBER was alone on the farm of Jackson Bonsall, near Troutville, Pa., when he went to feed the bull. It attacked him, throwing him against the wall, but he was able to get to his feet and escape through a window. He called for help and the physician ordered him to the hospital, where he died a few days later from the effects of his injuries. A few months earlier the same bull had attacked him but he had escaped without serious injury. Those who don't trust any bull any time will not make the mistake of giving it a second chance. Apparently many are becoming conscious of the fact that the domestic bull is the most dangerous animal on earth. For in one week we have had two requests for material to accompany a demonstration of the proper handling of bulls.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT CODE

FOR several months representatives of thirty-one nations have been engaged in a wheat conference at London. Late last week representatives of twenty-one principal wheat producing and wheat importing nations signed an agreement which may be the beginning of the end of some things that have resulted in unsatisfactory international trade. The purpose of all the stipulations in the agreement is good and the outcome will likewise be good according to the extent to which they may be carried into effect. We should not expect that all of them may be fully effective, dependent as they are on changes in policy in many nations and on the human element not always in accord with international agreements.

The agreement provides for a price of 63.08c gold per bushel in international trade for a period of four months, and for tariff readjustments when that price has remained in effect for that period. The exporting countries are to limit their shipments to 560,000,000 bushels for the current crop year, and the four great exporting nations are to reduce their production next year 15 per cent. The importing countries are not to encourage their domestic production, they are to modify quotas which restrict importation and presumably modify regulations limiting consumption of imported wheat or flour. Just how all these things are to be done remains to be seen. To maintain the price at the stated figure, to secure the revision of tariffs, to effect the reduction of acreage are all difficult things to do if not impossible, but the disposition to do them instead of doing the things which have demoralized international trade is the important thing. If this disposition prevails, and can continue, the wheat conference will have succeeded even if performance in various places falls far short of expectations.

OFFICIAL HOG PLAN

THE Agricultural Adjustment Administration's hog plan was announced on Tuesday of last week and on Wednesday operations were started on six principal western markets. This week they began at all markets. The plan is to buy at a premium pigs of 25 to 100 lbs. and piggy sows of over 275 lbs. weight, process them in plants under contract with the Secretary of Agriculture, sell the edible meat to the Emergency Relief Administration and make tankage and other things out of the rest. The declared purpose of this emergency program is to reduce the production of pork and so bring the price of hogs up to its pre-war relationship with prices of things farmers must buy. A maximum of 4,000,000 pigs of 25 to 100 lbs. and 1,000,000 piggy sows of 275 lbs. or over will be bought for account of the Secretary of Agriculture as head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The method of paying for the pigs is interesting. It must have originated in the mind of some eminent arm-chair agriculturist. It provides that payment shall be $9.50 per cwt. on pigs of 25 to 30 lbs., decreasing 25c per cwt. for each five pounds additional weight up to 96@100 lbs., at which point the price will be $6 per cwt. Pigs under 25 lbs. and over 100 lbs. are not salable at these prices. Differentials from the basic prices for pigs are announced for different regions. For instance in Ohio and Michigan basic prices prevail. East of Ohio and north of Virginia add 25c per cwt. to the basic prices. These differentials do not apply to sows.

Many questions are not answered in the official announcement. We are told that "the program will be financed by a processing tax on hogs for domestic consumption," but are not told the rate of taxation. The committee's idea was to impose this tax only on hogs of 235 lbs. or over. If this idea has not been abandoned it must be, for with corn relatively dearer than hogs there would be too few weighty hogs to raise the necessary funds. Probably the ultimate effect of this effort to reduce pork production will be somewhat different from the hopes and expectations of its sponsors. If it advances prices, which is its avowed purpose, it will at the same time provide the most potent incentive to increase production. In our humble judgment such artificial or emergency efforts to regulate production, increase prices or adjust relations between agriculture and other things are likely to prove futile in the end and to do more harm than good to the interests they are intended to benefit.

New Jersey Farm Comment

THE prospects for passage this year of any legislation embodying tax reform measures as advocated for many months by the State Grange, Farm Bureau, State Horticultural Society, and other farm organizations seemed remote late last week.

The Legislative Joint Committee on taxation announced, after hearing arguments for and against its proposals, that it would not introduce bills calling for the imposition of new taxes. Thus recommendations for the levying of taxes on incomes, sales and luxuries, as made by the farm organizations for the purpose of relieving the tax burden long carried by real estate, stand little chance of being adopted as this is written. The Grange-Farm Bureau plan of tax reform has received close study from the Legislative Committee on Taxation, and certain of the proposals in this plan were incorporated by the legislators in their recommendations. Opposition to certain of the new taxes, particularly the sales and income taxes, seems too strong, however, to have them written into law.

* * *

Wheat Adjustment Plan

MEETINGS are being held in Jersey's important wheat growing counties under auspices of the State Extension Service for the purpose of acquainting growers with the federal government's plan to reduce wheat acreage. It was impossible to say late last week how many Jerseymen would cooperate in this program but on the basis of early returns county agricultural agents indicated that the growers' attitude is one of willingness "to play ball" with the federal officials if, as has been definitely shown, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration wants New Jersey to reduce its wheat acreage in common with the states which rank this crop as one of their most important.

* * *

Storm Damage Severe

DAMAGE from the severe storm of last week has cut $1,000,000 from the value of New Jersey's crop of field corn, which up to that time had made excellent growth, Dr. H. B. Sprague, agronomist at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, estimates. The value of this crop annually ranges from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.

Heaviest damage was reported from South Jersey, where high winds had blown corn plants to the ground. Losses will result from rotting, failure to mature properly, and from the extra expenses involved in harvesting the crop, Dr. Sprague said.

Prof. M. A. Blake, the Station's chief in horticulture, said, "In the 27 years I have been here at the Station I have never seen anything like the storm damage done in fruit orchards last week."

Heavy Loss

"In our experimental orchards," he said, "young peach trees have been blown over until they are tilted at angles from 20 to 45 degrees. Half of our winter apples have been blown from the trees. Ripening peaches were blown from the trees or were bruised by coming in contact with branches to such an extent that they are virtually worthless." Equally discouraging reports were received from many another fruit grower in South Jersey and other sections of the state.

The State Department of Agriculture reported that the storm had brought the harvesting of all crops to a virtual standstill, and that damage had been especially severe to ripening peaches, canhouse tomatoes, and corn. In South Jersey according to the Department's report, canhouse tomatoes were cracking from overripeness and moulding, or were rotting as a result of coming in contact with the wet ground. Fear was expressed that the excessive moisture would greatly increase the amount of loss from brown rot of peaches, which even before the storm had caused much loss in South Jersey.

* * *

Milk Control Board

REPORTING on its first three months' stewardship of New Jersey's $100,000,000 dairy industry, the state Milk Control Board, in a report to Gov. A. Harry Moore, said, "definite progress has been made in stabilizing the dairy industry, preventing destructive price cutting, and in establishing specific standards for milk in the interests of the consumer." The report was submitted by William B. Duryee, chairman of the Control Board.

Listed as "principal accomplishments" are the establishment of minimum prices for milk, the fixing of prices to producers "that will assure them of a fair return," the promulgation of quality regulations for the production and sale of Grade A milk, the control of production, the defining of milk marketing areas.

Urgent Problems

The most urgent problems now confronting the Board, according to the report, deal with "(1) the question of adequate payment to producers for carrying out the requirements for Grade A milk; (2) the question of obtaining accurate butterfat tests; (3) the determination of the accuracy of bacteria counts, especially when used as a basis for bonus payments; (4) the varying regulations of municipalities, which have authority to establish regulations within their limits."

Prof. A. M McIsaac of Princeton University, at the request of the Board, will make a study "of the whole subject of milk regulation....from the viewpoint of the consumer and the viewpoint of one who is disinterested so far as methods of production and distribution are concerned." He and his colleagues in the economics department at Princeton will attempt to answer the question, "What shall the state of New Jersey do about its milk supply?"

The Board "pledges its continued and unremitting efforts to create a better dairy industry and a more satisfactory milk supply at the lowest possible cost to consumers, while it continually bears in mind the interests of the producers."

Copies of the report may be obtained on request from the State Milk Control Board, Trenton, New Jersey.

4-H Show

STORMY weather did not dampen the enthusiasm of Mercer County Four-H boys and girls who staged their third annual county show last week at Trenton Fair grounds. It was by far the most successful occasion of the sort so far conducted. In the colosseum and adjoining dairy barn were scenes of great activity on Monday and early Tuesday morning during the setting up of various displays which was done by Four-H Club members themselves. Judging commenced Tuesday morning about 10:30 and continued until late in the afternoon.

One of the outstanding displays of this season was a formal garden set up under the direction of Miss Freida Schaefer, Kuser Road. Its attractive background of evergreens and a bird bath located in a rock garden drew much favorable comment. Miss Schaefer has been a flower club member for four years and is also leader of the club at White Horse.

The quality of the Holsteins exhibited by dairy club members was commented upon by the judges. An initial display of vegetables grown by Four-H members was arranged. Other divisions of the show included pig club work, poultry raising, home making and a specially interesting exhibit by the Hightstown Four-H Raspberry Club. Their committee arranged the products made from the fruit and also showed results of different methods which have been attempted this season to control Japanese beetle damage to raspberry plants.

Special events which followed the noon hour put all the crowd in a good humor. They included a needle-threading contest for boys and girls, a pie-eating event, quoit pitching, nail driving, cow and hog calling. John Carter, veteran hog raiser, congratulated the winner, Francis Borocz, Crosswicks, of the hog calling contest but stated that his call lacked an echo. He demonstrated before the crowd how to give the call with an echo and was roundly applauded.

The Four-H Advisory Committee under whose direction the county show was staged, invited the Board of Freeholders and other specially invited guests from the Court House to attend the luncheon prepared by the homemaking clubs in the colosseum. The majority of those invited attended and some of them were taken on a personally conducted tour of the exhibits by George Savidge, Pennington, chairman of the show.

County Club Agent J. B. Turpin.

No Milk Strike

THE opinion that New Jersey dairymen will not participate in the strike proposed for the Philadelphia milk shed was expressed last week in a joint statement issued by David H. Agans, Master of the State Grange and Harry E. Taylor, secretary of the New Jersey Farm Bureau. Threats of a strike have been made as a result of the controversy arising out of the federal milk marketing agreement put into effect in the Philadelphia area.

Asserting that they had been in communication with dairy farmers "from Sussex to Cape May," Messrs. Agans and Taylor asserted "we cannot find any producer or group of producers in sympathy with the idea of a strike. Our milk producers are apparently satisfied with the price they are getting for milk."

The view was shared by Harold Braddock, general manager of the United Milk Producers of New Jersey. Any milk strike in Pennsylvania or New York, he asserted, will be "without the support of New Jersey dairymen."

Back From the Fair

August 12, 1933

Pennsylvania Farmer Tour Manager:

We returned home on Monday from a very enjoyable week spent on the Pennsylvania Farmer Tour to the World's Fair. Not one disagreeable feature manifested itself during the entire week. Those in charge of the Beacon tour are of the very highest type, the hotel was first class in every respect, and the daily tours of the exhibits were very well managed, so that all in the party (groups of 20) were able to see just what interested them.

In one week's time we saw everything we wanted to see at the fair. Few people who have been there can say as much, in fact, I think it would be impossible without a competent guide. Our guide told us—allowing two minutes to see each exhibit, and going 10 hours a day, seven days a week, it would require 12 weeks to see the complete fair. So when I say we saw the fair in 5 days I mean we saw everything that we cared to see.

My wife and I are convinced that the Beacon way is the best way to see the Century of Progress.

M. ————, Indiana Co., Pa.

August 22, 1933

Dear Sir:

Just a few lines about the trip to the fair. We had a very pleasant time and the trip could not be planned better. Hoping some time to join your trips again.

Mr. and Mrs. ———— New Castle Co., Del.

August 26, 1933

Dear Sir:

My sister and I wish to let you know how much we enjoyed our trip to Chicago. It certainly was fine to have every little thing arranged for you.

Your people at the Sheridan Plaza were fine and did everything they could to make our visit enjoyable.

I shall certainly recommend your tours to my friends every opportunity I have and hope I shall have the pleasure of going on some of your other conducted trips.

D ————, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

To eliminate the worry and annoyance from a visit to the greatest World Fair of modern times—that is why Pennsylvania Farmer is offering to readers and their friends the service referred to in the above letters.

See the last page of this issue for the essential facts about the service enjoyed by the writers of these letters and by hundreds of other Pennsylvania Farmer readers who have gone to Chicago on our rail tours or have driven their own cars.

If you cannot spare the time for a longer trip, see Page 9 of this issue for announcement of a remarkable low-cost all-expense rail trip which takes advantage of the extra low rail rates available from western Pennsylvania.

Whether you take advantage of Pennsylvania Farmer's World Fair service or not, here are two bits of advice: 1—Don't miss the World Fair; you will always regret it if you do. 2—Don't go without making advance arrangements through a responsible agency. Hotels are now so jammed that many visitors report the rooming situation is chaos.

Saddles and Lariats

By Lewis B. Miller

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SYNOPSIS

In the spring of 1854 a Tennessee youth riding westward over the plains of central Texas came to a settler's cabin where, as he prepared to spend the night, he learned that the settler and his slave had been up most of two nights to guard the place from Indians who were on the warpath; also that three men were buying cattle in the vicinity for the purpose of driving them over the Rockies to California, where they hoped to sell the animals at a big profit. This interested the boy who saw a possible chance to get to California. Accordingly he followed the cattlemen, eventually catching up and getting a job helping them drive cattle. He stated that he had been referred to them by the settler whose name was Adams. After buying a herd of cattle the group started out on the long trail to California, the youth Jess Holloway soon mastering the work connected with the job. They passed near the Adams ranch and found the place deserted. A neighbor informed them that the family had migrated to Salt Lake on the order of a Mormon official. Pressing onward the owners of the big drove hope to cross the Rockies before cold weather. To avoid loss it is necessary that the cattle be counted every two or three days. Ed Simpson, their best rider, is injured while breaking an "outlaw" horse to ride. Two nights after Ed. Simpson's misfortune a heavy storm scatters the cattle but all are finally recovered. Heavy rains falling almost every day cause much trouble in getting the steers over the swollen creeks and rivers. Two new hands are employed, one a half-breed named Patterson and the other a full-blooded Choctaw called Hawk Tail. A daylight stampede takes place and Jess distinguishes himself by checking the leaders and tying up the herd in a circle. The party now approach the Arkansas River a few miles above Fort Gibson. Between twenty and thirty caravans are ahead of them waiting to cross the river. Jess proposes to lead the way across so the herd will follow.

Behind the floating drove of cattle all the hands and two of the owners, Gregory and Johnson, had swum their horses out into the river, and with voices and whips had been pushing the cattle before them. Now, however, they were more concerned about Jess than about the steers. They had not seen all that happened to him, but they had witnessed some of the wild capers of his horse, and could see the animal swimming back with an empty saddle.

From the safety of his perch on the crane's roost, Jess waved his hand at them reassuringly, and made them understand that he was all right.

Once more the drivers began to push and prod the cattle in the rear, trying to force them to move on. But as long as the drove had no leader, and those in front kept swimming round and round, it seemed a hopless undertaking.

Up the river,the cowboy on the snag could see that other drove of cattle, guided by a lane of canoes and canoemen, was making fair progress, though the leaders were not yet half-way across.

While Jess was sitting on the crane's perch, gazing around, and wondering how his own drove could be made to move on, several steers got jammed together at the foot of the snag. In their struggles to free themselves, one of them pushed violently against the upright log. To the consternation of the young fellow perched on top of it, the snag moved several inches, leaning further toward the water. It was fast only in the sand of the river-bed, and the push from the swimming steer, added to the cowboy's weight, had been hard enough to loosen it.

For several moments Jess actually held his breath,and in his fright he tried to lighten himself, lest the snag should go down and leave him floundering and struggling among those horns—those clicking, clashing, thick-tangled horns.

But the snag moved no further, and Jess soon dared to breathe again, though he did not dare to move. This feeling of even partial security was short-lived. The swimming steers were crowded together around the snag, and soon one of them rubbed against it again. And again it settled an inch or two, leaning further up stream! A feeling almost of horror thrilled through the young cowboy.

Indeed, Jess was badly frightened. For he knew well enough that unless the cattle moved on they would soon have him down among them. Sam Patterson had swum his horse out further than the other cowboys, and Jess now lifted up his voice above the ceaseless bawling and shouted:

"Punch them along if you can, Sam! This old snag's about to turn loose with me! It can't stand much longer!"

Sam quickly shouted the nature of Jess's peril to the other drivers. Then he yelled back:

"Hang on a few minutes if you can, Jess, and I'll try to swim in and take you out!"

He began to urge his horse among the cattle, but Jess waved him back.

"Don't try it, Sam!" he shouted. "It's too dangerous! You can't get through, and if you did your horse couldn't swim with both of us! Push the cattle along if you can, but keep out!"

Again the swimming drivers flourished and cracked their whips and shouted, doing their utmost to get the drove in motion. But soon their noise was drowned by a louder chorus of screeches and yells up the river. The drove crossing above, which numbered thirty-two hundred, had made a turn, and in spite of the canoes was sweeping down stream, toward the Bar-Circle cattle, with a rush!

(To be continued.)

Perched on the Crane's Roost

That moving line of heads and horns was advancing rapidly. Jess, with his principal arm disabled, did his best, and struggled through the water at fair speed. But the cattle were swimming faster and must soon overtake him. And that snag, his only hope now, looked far away.

Knowing that he could swim better without them, he paused once and tried to get off his boots, but was unable to do so. So he kept on as best he could. While swimming with all his might, he was wondering if he would find the snag fast in its place; and he wondered vaguely what would become of him if it was not fast. As he floundered along, he saw the hitherto motionless crane turn its head and look. Soon it lifted its wings and went flapping away heavily up the river, with its long, pipe-stem legs sticking straight out behind. The cowboy, swimming for his life, looked after it enviously.

Seeing no chance of reaching the snag ahead of the cattle unless he could increase his speed, Jess tried to use his right arm a little. The effort hurt him fearfully, but he kept it up, and it enabled him to get through the water somewhat faster. But when at last he floundered up to the snag, the swimming stees were scarcely a dozen feet behind him.

Clasping the upright log with his uninjured arm, he was overjoyed to find it was immovable, seemingly, as if it had grown there. He had barely time to drag himself up out of the water, when that floating, moving forest of horns closed around the snag under him.

After climbing till above the horns' reach, he stopped to rest and get his breath. The snag stood nearly perpendicular, but leaned a little up stream. Its lower part was smooth, there being neither limb nor knot to grasp; and the arm that clasped it soon began to ache from weariness.

Looking skyward, Jess saw that the upper end was a wide fork. Realizing that it would be impossible for him to cling to the smooth log very long, he began to climb.

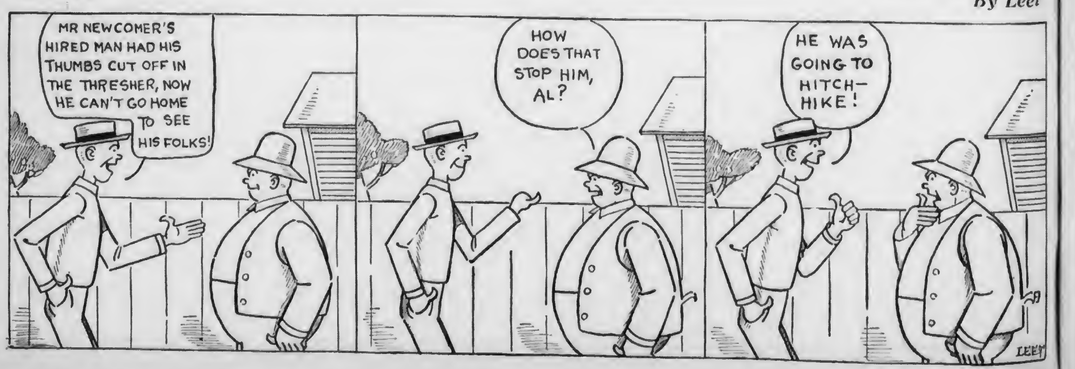
With his right arm paining him sharply every time he tried to use it, the climbing proved very hard. But by clasping the log with his legs, he worked his way up, a few inches at a time, and at length was sitting in the fork, ten or twelve feet above the water.

From this elevation he had an open view in every direction, and could see what was going on. The cattle, crowded together in the water, completely covered many acres of the river's surface. They had advanced a hundred yards or so beyond the snag; but old Ball, their leader, had turned back, and the whole drove was now at a standstill and in confusion. Most of the steers were swimming round and round, in a lost, helpless way, and bawling, bawling drearily all the time. The riderless mustang, after swimming and drifting a few hundred yards down the river, had turned, below the cattle, and was making back toward the south bank.

"You tricky old rascal! You can swim well enough, now that you want to!" exclaimed Jess. "Guess you did that just to get me off!"

This was his angry conclusion at the time. Later he wondered if he had done the horse an injustice. As afterwards came out, Jack, fine traveler on solid ground and hardy though he was, was naturally a sorry swimmer. Perhaps he was afraid to try to swim with a man on his back. At any rate, neither Jess nor anybody else ever cared to try him in deep water again.

Al Acres *By Leet*



New Improved CERESAN

To Dust-Treat Seed Wheat

Wheat growers have been quick to recognize the advantages of seed treatment with New Improved Ceresan. It cuts treating expense; costs as little as 2c a bushel to use. It is quickly applied with shovel or treater; is non-corrosive to the drill, and does not slow up the drop in planting. New Improved Ceresan gives better control of stinking smut, and seedling blight due to seed-borne scab. Ask your dealer for free pamphlet on this new dust treatment, or write

Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Du Pont Bldg., Wilmington, Del.

Before* Fertilizer Prices *Go Higher

Fertilizer Prices have increased over last spring. Just as prices for wheat, hogs and other commodities are going up so will prices for Fertilizer.

For over fifteen years Standard Wholesale Phosphate and Acid Works, Inc., has supplied farmers with Quality Fertilizers at honest prices.

Write us about our Prosperity brand 2-12-6 for wheat, and ask for our fall prices which are still surprisingly low. Do this at once.

Standard Wholesale Phosphate and Acid Works, Inc.
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

"PEERLESS"

Double crusher roll mills with "New Miracle" force feed plates. Will grind green or dry ear corn and all kinds of small grains, into a better quality of feed with less power.

Write for Catalog

A. M. DELLINGER, Inc., Lancaster, Pa.

When writing advertisers say you saw their ad in PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

Gardens Solve Problem

UNEMPLOYMENT in Mason county, West Virginia, became a most serious problem during the past year. It is estimated that 2,500 adult men were unemployed.

Through the aid of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, labor was provided on a part-time basis for 1,895 of these men with the understanding that each person so aided would be given, as a part of his pay, a package of garden seeds. The worker then agreed to plant and take care of a garden.

This plan is a part of a state-wide subsistence gardening movement sponsored by the West Virginia Farm Bureau in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service of West Virginia University, the State Department of Agriculture, the State Welfare Department and other relief organizations.

The seed package contained seventeen different kinds of vegetable seeds. The small package made a garden of 25x50 feet in size and the large package a garden of 50x100 feet.

To make this plan effective, it was necessary to have some one to supervise the work. Eleven of the most experienced gardeners, one for each district of the county, were chosen as project leaders under the general supervision and guidance of the county agricultural agent.

Disease and Insect Control

After the gardens were planted and growing, it was found necessary to provide some means of spraying. Spraying materials were bought in quantity by welfare agencies and furnished free to the gardeners. Thirty-six sprayers were purchased and distributed among the gardeners to be used under the direction of the project leaders.

The gardens are not only providing the greater part of the food needed by the families of the unemployed men this summer but will also furnish a large part of their food needs for next winter. Special effort is being made to save all surplus food by canning, preserving, pickling, drying, storing and other means. Miss Alva Hokanson, head of the county welfare organization, states that the gardening program is teaching the people the value of obtaining their food directly from the soil. She further states, "If they learn to do this successfully, they will always be less dependent on conditions beyond their control for a living as well as able to reduce their living costs even when they have regular employment."

Elaine Burdette.

Village Smithy Takes to Road

FRANK ENBODEN of Paulding county, Ohio, sat in his village blacksmith shop and saw that the hard roads were ruining his trade. Concrete and macadam roads do not improve the condition of a horse with a broken or a sore foot. So Frank purchased a ton truck, loaded up his shoeing and grinding outfit and hit the road out to where the practically vanished trade should be found.

In two years time he has built up a steady and satisfactory trade over a territory extending about 18 miles in each direction. He has regular route days, his customers phone in whenever possible, he collects small work a week ahead, finishing it in the evenings to deliver on his return trip.

His forge is powered from a pulley attached to the back wheel of the truck. On hot summer afternoons he may be found beneath a spreading tree, but either the elm, maple or oak fully answers the place of the poetic chestnut.

Enboden now requires the services of his brother Claude as helper and has built up a trade that offers opportunities in many rural neighborhoods for alert, aggressive young men determined to get ahead.

S. H. Green.

now YOU can see the World Fair

"The Pennsylvania Farmer Way"

All Expenses Paid for

19.80 Plus $5 Reservation deposit

From Pittsburgh

"You can leave your pocketbook at home"

Just drive your car to the edge of Pittsburgh where we shall be looking for you. Park it in a guarded garage reserved for you. Then leave everything to us. Or come to Pittsburgh by rail or bus.

Bring the Family--Bring Your Friends

We'll be looking for you at a pre-arranged meeting place. We will conduct you to the World Fair in Chicago and back again. You will not have a single arrangement to worry about. The price covers every necessary expense for the round trip from Pittsburgh.

Here's What You Get for the Announced Price

Railroad fare in uncrowded steel coaches Pittsburgh to Chicago and return. A whole seat for each person.

Extensive motor tour of Chicago, world's fourth largest city, including famous attractions too numerous to list. (Some say this alone is worth the trip.)

Fine room in modern hotel, two or three to a room, mostly with private bath.

Motor tour of entire World Fair Grounds with guide-lecturers to take you through principal buildings.

All transfers between station and hotel, hotel and Exposition.

All meals Pittsburgh back to Pitts-Pittsburgh. Breakfast in palatial dining cars returning.

Two days' admission to World Fair grounds, including over 80 exhibition buildings.

Admission to Old Fort Dearborn and the famous Lama Temple, the Golden Temple of Jehol.

Why Start from Pittsburgh?

Because we can get a rail ticket for you from Pittsburgh to Chicago and return for about one-third the cost of the cheapest special fare from Harrisburg, for instance.

SCHEDULE

Friday evening, September 22— Train leaves Pittsburgh
Saturday morning, September 23— Arrive Chicago
Saturday morning, September 23— Motor Tour of Chicago
Saturday afternoon and evening— Attend World Fair
Sunday morning— Attend Church if Desired
Sunday afternoon and evening— Attend World Fair
Sunday evening, September 24— Train Leaves Chicago
Monday morning, September 25— Arrive Pittsburgh

RESERVATION COUPON

TOUR MANAGER, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enclosed find deposit of $5.00 per person to cover reservations on the Pennsylvania Farmer World Fair Tour, September 22-25. On or before September 15th I shall mail $19.80 per person to complete payment in full. I understand this covers all essential expenses for the round trip from Pittsburgh.

I understand that all money paid will be returned to me promptly if for any reason I cannot go.

( ) I shall come to Pittsburgh by rail, bus, private automobile (indicate which) and shall meet you at the station Friday evening, September 22nd, as per instructions to be mailed to me.

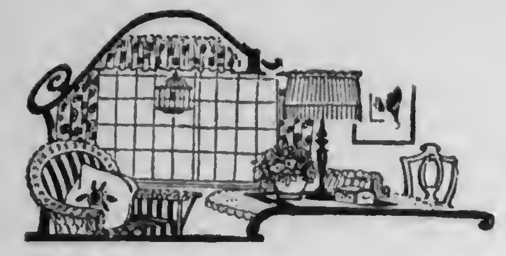
( ) Please reserve garage storage for my car during the tour at an extra cost of $1.50 per car which I will add to my final payment.

Name .....

Town ..... R.D. .....

County ..... State .....

Names and addresses of others for whom I am making reservations are:



The Farm Home

Rock Gardens

Will you give me some information on how to construct a rock garden on a hill side? What flowers should be used? I prefer hardy plants.
When is the best time to plant iris, peonies and rhubarb? What is the best soil for each plant?

ROCK gardens are a very interesting form of gardening and a hillside is one of the best places to make one. Be sure you have a good background at the top of the hill. Evergreens are fine for this use.

Use native rocks of good size. It is better to have too few rocks than too many. Set the rocks so that they hold the earth. Have good deep pockets of earth between the rocks and fill the bottom of the pocket with coarse gravel. Then pack the soil so there will be no air pockets for the roots to find. Be sure no rock hangs over the lower earth as this keeps the water from the plants.

Use a rich, sandy, loam. A little bone meal and wood ash are good but no manure. Some rock plants must have lime if they are to do well and this can be added when needed.

There are a great many kinds of plants which will do well in a rock garden. With care the garden may have interesting plants every month of the year. You will do well to get and study several good catalogues before you make your selection. I will name a number for you.

The smaller hardy bulbs are fine—eranthis, winter aconite, chinodoxa or glory of the snow, snowdrops, scillas, crocus and grape hyacinths all do well. Dwarf iris and the little daffodils are also good. Among perennials which for the most part grow in the shade are alyssium saxatile, anchusa myosotidiflora, arabis alpina, campanula garganica, primula veris, many sedums, thymus, saxifraga of various kinds and violets. This is a very short list for there are hundreds of plants, but the thing you want to keep in mind is that we have rock gardens to grow plants which do not do well under the common garden conditions, so don't fill up with plants which grow better without the rocks.

Iris should be reset soon after they bloom. Peonies are best planted during September or October. Rhubarb should be set out in the spring. Iris want a good, but not too heavy, garden soil and they must be planted near the surface of the ground. It is best not to cover enough rather than too much. Peonies will grow in almost any good soil and also must not be planted deep. Keep manure away from both of them. Rhubarb wants a rich sandy loam and should be planted about seven inches deep.

Anna E. Sharpless.

Scented Soap

IN reply to O. O. F.'s request for something to put in home-made hard soap to give it a good sweet scent, here are some suggestions:

Mrs. J. W.—Try oil of sassafras or oil of peppermint.

Mrs. S. C. C.—If you put one teaspoon of oil of lavender in home-made hard soap it will have a sweet odor. Following are the proportions I use: One pound can lye, three pints water, six pounds fat, one teaspoon oil of lavender.

Mrs. T. Y. sends the following recipe for home-made soap:

One pound can lye dissolved in three pints cold water (take care in handling lye that none comes in contact with the skin), five pounds fat melted, one and one-half tablespoons borax, one-half cup ammonia, one teaspoon oil of lavender.

When lye mixture has cooled add to it fat, stir until thick as honey, pour into wooden or pasteboard boxes lined with oiled or waxed paper; set away to harden. Do not let freeze.

The oil of lavender is merely for purposes of disguising the fat odor, and can be omitted if desired. The fat should be made as clear and white as possible before combining with the lye mixture. It may be melted in hot water, then allowed to form a cake on top. It can then be lifted up and any adhering particles scraped off the bottom of the cake.

W. H. H.—You will find by adding about one tablespoon of essence of peppermint to a four or five-gallon pot of soap that you will not have the rancid odor. After the soap has been off the fire about one-half hour, stir in the peppermint. Do not put it in the soap while it is cooking on the fire.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Rapid cooking helps make preserves clear and bright in color.

Thorough rinsing is just as important as thorough washing to keep clothes white.

Pillows, blankets and comforts should be washed only on a clear windy day when they will dry rapidly.

We Want to Know

CAN some of our readers answer these questions? Address your replies to Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh Pa.

Will some reader kindly tell me some way to get rid of little red ants? Mrs. F. N. S.

* * *

Please send me a recipe for St. John's pickles. S. Busch.

* * *

Will some of our readers please print the following recipes?

Ginger cookies, pepper relish, pepper hash, mustard pickles, sweet pickles. Mrs. G. B. H.

* * *

Will some one please send a recipe for making crackers, using baking ammonia? Also a recipe for Taylor cakes. Mrs. A. J. L.

* * *

Please publish recipes for preparing and serving spinach, Swiss chard and carrots. Mrs. S. D.

* * *

Will some one please give a good recipe for canning dill pickles, also sweet pickles so they will keep and be solid when opened? Mrs. F. H.

Fall Styles

No. 7994.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 38 requires 4¼ yards of 32-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7775.—A pretty frock. Designed in sizes: 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19, with corresponding bust measure, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37. Size 13 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7647.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2⅞ yards of material 35 inches wide if made with long sleeves. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7297.—Ladies' slip. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7901.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54. Size 46 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7999.—Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16. Size 14 requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7754.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8004.—School dress. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7081.—Ladies' dance set. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure, with corresponding waist measure, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8002.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 2⅛ yards of 35-inch material, together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7833.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 10 requires 2⅛ yards of 35-inch material together with 2-3 yard of contrasting material. Three-fourths yard of elastic banding is required for the sleeves. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7587.—Ladies' skirt. Designed in sizes: 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches waist measure. Size 31 requires 1¾ yards of 54-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 5835.—Set of short clothes. Cut in three sizes: 6 months, 2 and 2 years. A 1-year size requires 1⅞ yards of 36-inch material for the dress, ¾ yard for the petticoat, 1⅛ yards for the rompers, ⅜ yard for the sack and ⅜ yard for the bonnet. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7638.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 if made with puff sleeves, requires 1⅞ yards of 32-inch material. With long sleeves 2⅛ yards. For contrasting material ⅜ yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

BOOK OF FASHIONS

Fall and Winter, 1933-34

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our FALL & WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS containing 230 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

They Seal & stay sealed

FOR more than 20 years home canners everywhere have preferred Good Luck Jar Rubbers. They are the kind you can trust. They seal and *stay* sealed because they are made of new, live rubber that *stays* alive. And at 10¢ a doz., 3 doz. for 25¢, less than a penny a jar, they are the cheapest canning insurance you can buy. Remember! At this price, one jar lost pays for 4 *doz.* Good Luck Rubbers. Ask, *by name*, for

GOOD LUCK★ Jar Rubbers

WITH THE BIG, HANDY LIP

Maintaining the same quality that has made Good Luck the standard of safe sealing. More sold than any other kind. If your dealer hasn't them, order direct from us.

HOME CANNERS' TEXT BOOK 10¢

Follow *approved* canning instructions. Our text book is the most complete and reliable we know of. 80 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 doz. canning labels, gummed, and printed with names of vegetables, fruits, etc. Send for it.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER CO.
68 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass.

IMPORTANT. *When buying new jars, it will pay you to remember that Good Luck Jar Rubbers come packed with all Atlas E-Z Seal and Atlas Mason Fruit Jars. These are the only jars which come to you from the glass factory all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.*

★ Tested and approved by Good Housekeeping.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

New 1933 L.TATRO
All Electric 32 Volt Radio

New Beautiful Models . . Lower Prices

Here is the Radio farm light plant owners have always wanted. Operates from any 32-volt light socket . . . no batteries or extra attachment. Finest performance . . . greatest economy to operate. Get the amazing details of the New L. Tatro before buying any Radio. Mail the coupon today for full information and name of nearest dealer.

L. TATRO PRODUCTS CORP.
Dept. 60 Decorah, Iowa

L. TATRO PRODUCTS CORP.
Dept. 60, . . . Decorah, Iowa
Send full details of the 1933 L. Tatro Radio.
Name ....
Address ....

Young People

Prizes for You

SEPTEMBER means school days. The long vacation is over and just a few days after you read this, you'll be trudging back to the old school house. And I wonder how eagerly some of you will be starting out! Just think what fun it will be to see all the young folks you've missed this summer! There'll be so many things to tell about happy vacations that Teacher probably will have to get quite cross. Well, if she won't let you talk, here's something you can do.

When you get home sit down at the kitchen table and write a good long letter to the other young folks and tell them all about everything at school. We're going to start off with a bang this fall on our page. There will be a lot of fine prizes every single week for the boys and girls who send in the best letters and drawings. Here's what you are to do this week:

Write a letter on—

Why I Like to Go to School
or
Why I Don't Like to Go to School

Be sure to write on one side only of the paper and use pen and ink if possible. Write just what you are thinking your first day back at school. We'll not sign your name if you ask us not to.

Then for the folks who want to draw, here's a fine subject—

"When the Dog Caught a Skunk"

Use plain, unruled paper and black or India ink.

All letters and cartoons must be in this office before September 12th. There will be five splendid prizes for each subject—so let's get busy and start things off right this year.

Send your contributions to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Strange Tales Are Told

HAVE you ever stopped to realize that you cannot taste most of your food? Hold your nose when you eat onions and prove it to yourself. Hans Platenius of the department of vegetable crops of the New York State College of Agriculture tells us that the tongue is covered with small projections and these carry even smaller indentations, called taste cups, which are the true centers of taste. One can actually taste only those substances which are soluble in water. Yet only a few parts of food, salts, sugars, acids and a few others are soluble. Most food consists of starch, protein and fat, and these are tasteless.

"Persons rarely distinguish between taste and smell," Mr. Platenius says, "yet the flavor of foods is enjoyed through the sense of smell more than through the sense of taste."

Well, maybe he's right but we'd much rather taste a good steak than smell it.

Not Jack Frost

"JACK FROST can white-wash the autumn woods but he cannot paint them," says John W. Keller, Deputy Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters. "The ripening of the leaves is the cause of the change in color of the forest foliage and not the action of frost.

"Chemical changes in the mineral substances within the minute leaf cells produce the wonderful shades of red and yellow. Iron is one of these minerals, carried up through the tree in the soil water and left in the leaves, that cause the brilliant scarlet when the mast of green recedes. It is the gradual withdrawal of the green color that permits the dazzling harmony of russet, scarlet and gold."

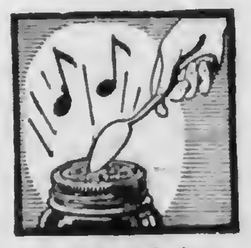
Who would have thought old Jack Frost would be such a four-flusher? We'll never trust anybody again.

Kerr Jars Mean Food Insurance and Health Assurance

You KNOW your foods will keep when properly canned in Kerr Jars. Millions can the KERR Way for economy, enjoyment and satisfaction.

So EASY TO USE In Canning ALL FOODS By ANY METHOD

Use any method you prefer — Pressure Cooker, Oven, Hot Water Bath, Steam Cooker, Open Kettle, etc. — can all Fruits, Vegetables, Pickles, Meats, Poultry, Fish, etc. Kerr Jars and Caps eliminate mold and spoilage. No rubber rings required.


The Musical Note Tells the Story

The Spoon Test for Seal

When jars are cold, tap the Lid gently. When properly sealed it will give a clear, ringing note—also the Lid will be curved slightly inward. You will KNOW instantly your jars are sealed.

Modern Jars For Up-To-Date Home Makers

Kerr Jars are made in all sizes and in 4 styles—Kerr Mason (Round and Square); Kerr Wide Mouth Mason; and Kerr Economy Jars.

How They Seal

Kerr Jars seal with Kerr gold-lacquered Caps containing the natural gray sealing composition.

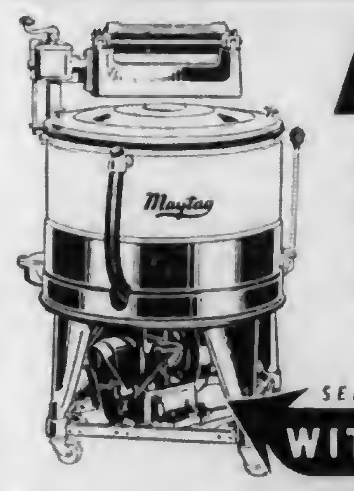
Modernize Your Old Style Mason Jars with Kerr Mason Caps — They fit any Standard Mason Jar.

Kerr

Send postcard or letter for latest canning literature **FREE** which helps you solve all home canning problems. Valuable information on canning all fruits, vegetables, poultry and meats by all methods. Mail card today to Kerr Glass Mfg. Corp. 725 Main Street, Sand Springs, Oklahoma.

FRUIT JARS and CAPS
("SELF SEALING" Brand . Trade-Mark Registered . . . PATENTED)

Don't Buy Just "Fruit Jars"—Buy KERR Jars



Don't Wait!

MAYTAG PRICES $79.50
MAY NEVER BE SO LOW AGAIN
SEE NEAREST MAYTAG DEALER
WITH GASOLINE MULTI-MOTOR

New Low Rates

Room rates have been reduced at Pittsburgh's popular hotel—the Fort Pitt. Now you can get a delightful room with bath for $2.00; without bath, $1.50. Room with bath for two, $3.50 . . . It's a NEW DEAL for everybody!

FORT PITT Hotel
Room with Bath
Single $2.00
Double $3.50
Without Bath $1.50

Why Tolerate Pimples and Blackheads when
CUTICURA
Quickly Relieves Them
Price 25c. each. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 14B, Malden, Mass.

MEN WANTED

to travel the rural routes looking after new and renewal subscriptions to

The PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Pleasant, dignified work, position permanent with good pay to men who can qualify.

Must own or have use of automobile.

Write Circulation Dept.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Read the Advertisements

they help you get the most out of life and save you time and trouble doing it.

They are NOT HIGH PRICED

BECAUSE we guarantee *more eggs* from B-B Vitamized Laying Mash, some poultrymen have a mistaken idea that B-B is high priced. But since we also guarantee more eggs *per dollar of feed cost*, it must follow that B-B Vitamized Laying Mash is *not* high in price. In fact, your B-B dealer can supply a B-B Laying Mash at a cost no higher than that of an ordinary feed which you may be mixing yourself.

B-B Laying Mashes produce more eggs because they combine a perfect mineral balance, all the health-giving vitamins, a variety of needed proteins and are the most palatable rations you can feed. Made of choice, tasty ingredients, B-B Mashes are *cut* instead of rubbed to their mash fineness. Consequently they consist of infinitesimal *edged* particles which a bird swallows easily, enjoys and digests more thoroughly in a shorter space of time.

Give B-B a trial. If it doesn't give you more eggs per dollar of feed cost, take your figures and empty bags back to your dealer and he will return your money. This is the broadest guarantee ever offered by a feed manufacturer. Maritime Milling Co. Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

B-B Vitamized LAYING MASHES.

Navy Brand Super Solid BUTTERMILK
From Tuberculin Tested Cows

28 per cent milk solids, 6 per cent lactic acid, thick as custard with no foreign ingredients. Reduces toe-picking and lessens danger from coccidiosis. Increases egg production and promotes fertility and hatchability. Good for chicks, broilers and laying hens. Sold direct from the factory in barrels of about 485 lbs. Half barrels, about 300 lbs.
See your dealer or write to us
TITUSVILLE DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., TITUSVILLE, PA.

Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE
No Handling of Birds
JUST PAINT THE ROOSTS
Member of N.R.A.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
S.C.Wh. Legh'ns & Anc.	$1.60	$2.85	$5.40	$26.25	$50
Bar., Wh. & Buff Rocks	1.75	3.40	6.40	31.25	60
R.I. Reds, Wh. Wyan. ..	1.75	3.40	6.40	31.25	60
Heavy Mixed	1.60	2.85	5.40	26.25	50
Light Mixed	1.40	2.35	4.40	21.00	40

Shipments prepaid & 100% live delivery guaranteed.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box P, Port Trevorton, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tanc. & Eng. Barron	100	500	1,000
Str. Wh. Leghorns	$5.00	$25.00	$50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks	6.00	28.00	55
S. C. Reds	6.00	28.00	55
Heavy Mixed	5.00	25.00	50
Light Mixed	4.50	22.50	45

Cash or C. O. D. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAlisterville, Penna.

10,000 White Leghorn Pullets
Twelve Weeks Up to Laying Age
HECLA POULTRY FARM
Box 610, Bellefonte, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS From egg-bred stock, W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks, Bar. Rocks, Buff Orp., $6 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $5 per 100. Order direct from this ad. Postage paid. ULSH'S HATCHERY, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, $5.50 per 100; N.H. Reds, or W. Wyandottes, $6.00 per 100; Heavy Mix. $4.50-100. Cash or C.O.D. F.C.Romig, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

WEADER'S BLOOD-TESTED SANITARY HATCHED CHICKS
Bar. & Wh. Rocks & Heavy Mixed $5.50-100
100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Reds...... $6.00-100
Weader's Elec. Hatchery, Inc., Box 155P, McClure, Pa.

Electric Hatched Barred Rocks White Rocks,
White Wyandottes, N.H. & R.I. Reds $6.00-100
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When you choose from advertised goods, you choose from the safest goods known. They are value-true.

A Flock of White and Pearl Guineas.

About Guineas

GUINEA raising is becoming more popular. In certain sections of the country these birds are being raised in large numbers. Many wild varieties are to be found in Africa while several have been recently imported to this country. The southern European countries raise many different breeds that have undoubtedly been imported from Africa.

The Blue Abyssinian is a breed rapidly growing in popularity in certain sections. In most instances this bird has not been well adapted to our climate but prospers in a climate with less seasonal change. It will gradually become suited to our seasonal changes and perhaps rank high in the future among our fancy birds.

The pearl guinea is the breed known best to all. These birds are very hardy and can stand intense heat or zero weather without any noticeable effect on their vitality. They are easily raised and many times require less care than chickens. As they mature rapidly they can be brooded during the summer months in the open very satisfactorily.

The use of artificial incubation has been practiced in some sections and found to be quite successful. When little guineas are cared for in brooders they can be fed the same as baby chicks. They can also be raised with chicken hens or turkeys. As the mother guinea cannot be successfully cooped with her brood she should be given a large pen in which to rove with her chicks. Guineas are valuable in the poultry yard to frighten hawks. The crow and the skunk are perhaps their greatest enemies.

The flesh of the guinea is dark colored and has a gamey flavor. It is highly regarded by those who have made its acquaintance. C. M.

Losing Feathers

I am writing you in regard to my hens losing their feathers. Starts on top of the head. Head and neck bare from the neck down along the breast. I have had this trouble for more than a year. Mrs. D. E. F.

THERE is a possibility that your hens are infested with the depluming mite. Apply carbolated petroleum jelly or a mixture of one part sulphur and four parts of the jelly. R. L. S.

Crowing Hens

I have White Wyandotte chickens and some of the hens are crowing. What causes this? A. H.

HENS sometimes crow, but very rarely. I don't know why they should, or anything you could do to stop them. My only suggestion is that you be sure these crowing hens lay, in case they do not, they are probably males which you may have mistaken for females. R. L. S.

Fire Blight

OUR horticultural forefathers charmed away the dreaded fire blight by hanging rusty horse-shoes in the trees. These—it was thought—prevented this "plant apoplexy," which was caused by a "surcharge of the electric fluids". We have long since lost faith in horseshoes as a preventive of fire blight, but this leaves us in the unhappy position of having no infallible remedy at all. We are practically helpless, except for such partial aid as may be secured by promoting a moderate instead of a very vigorous growth, and by cutting out the winter holdover cankers. I have seen several well-cared-for apple orchards this season that looked, literally, as though swept by fire, soon after blossoming.

The Arkansas Experiment Station has confirmed previous findings that honey bees are important distributors of the fire blight bacteria, and reports that the germs may over-winter in beehives and be spread to blossoms in the spring by contaminated bees; but that infection also may take place in blossoms, leaves and twigs, without the aid of bees. It adds, "The results obtained by the use of Bordeaux sprays in attempting to control blossom blight appear to offer considerable promise for better protection against this form of disease in Arkansas. Blossom blight was almost completely controlled in the experimental sprayed plot in 1932, and twig blight was materially reduced." This sounds interesting, but not convincing, for several other investigators have had inconclusive results from spraying for fire blight control. The breeding of blight-resistant varieties seems to offer far more promise of a permanent solution to this problem. S. W. Fletcher.

Huckleberry Propagation

Where can one get huckleberry seed? Would it be all right to sow this fall? M. O.
Susquehanna county, Pa.

THERE would be no advantage in planting huckleberry seed. The seedlings that you might raise from these seeds, like the seedlings of most other fruits, would be variable in value. Some would produce large fruits, others small fruits; some would be early, others late in ripening; some would be pulpy, others seedy.

The only way to be sure of securing huckleberry plants of uniformly high production and quality is to propagate them asexually: that is by cuttings, layers, suckers, or other means of devising a fruiting plant of superior value. Improved, large-fruited, named varieties of huckleberries or blueberries may be obtained from some nurseries. S. W. F.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

SILO and silage questions have been coming and will continue to come, because many farmers are filling for the first time or were not successful with their effort last year. This year the soil is wet and the corn is green and filled with water. With that condition it is comparatively easy to make good silage, but when dry as was the case the last few years it is often difficult to pack and cure the material without having considerable spoilage. Moisture and the consequent weight are the great factors in making good silage.

When?

Do not be tempted to cut the corn too immature, as you will lose a lot of nutrients. Wait until the grains are out of the milk and pasty on crushing and you will get the most digestible material from the acre. Taken earlier there is more water and less nutrients and the silage will be more acid, which is not desirable. Taken later the material is less digestible and generally dryer and, failing to pack well, mouldy pockets develop.

Preparing the Silo

Before you store the hay and grain in the barn you see to it that the roof will not let the water in, as that would mean much loss. Before you fill the silo be sure the wall conditions are such that the air cannot get in, because if air enters through the silo walls you will surely have mouldy silage. The loss will be much greater than the cost of making the walls air-proof. Usually the concrete, stone or brick silo is made air-proof by a wash of creamy cement. For wooden silos the heavy roofing paints applied hot have been found quite efficient. Silos of course wear out as do all buildings and then the profitable thing to do is to erect a new structure.

Bringing the Corn to the Silo

Few operations on the farm require more muscular energy than this. It is hand work and hard work to handle the green corn. True there is equipment that cuts the corn ready for the silo in the field, but most farmers do not own it. Usually the heavy corn must be lifted on the wagon and again off the wagon to the cutter table. The height of the wagon may double or it may cut that labor into half. Of late the low wheel wagon has become more common for farm use.

Tramping Silage

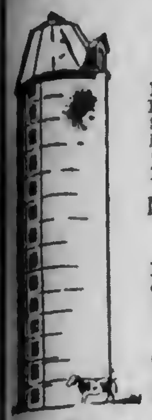
I was under the impression that tramping silage had been nearly abandoned, but of late I spoke with men who insist it is of the utmost importance, and I got a bulletin from an experiment station that while trying to be on both sides indicates that the old fellow still sticks to tramping, though the chances are he never tramped silage nor fed any tramped or untramped to the cattle. Old superstitions die mighty hard.

If the silage is evenly distributed and has the needed moisture, in the corn or applied from without, tramping is utterly useless and possibly more injury than good. The wise silo filler has stopped wasting money in silage tramping.

Covering the Silage

During the silage curing period a layer over the top of the silo will mould and spoil. Many plans have been tried and are still advocated to avoid this spoilage. Tarred paper roofing, straw, chaff, saw dust, swale grass and such things are suggested. I have tried them all and found every one more costly all considered than corn as a covering to spoil. I snapped the ears off the last few loads and those were fed to the swine.

Better Buy Your Silo Now



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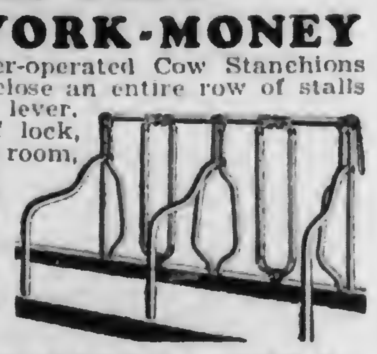

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Glad that DRIED BEET PULP *is so* Cheap *and* Plentiful

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Take advantage of the present low price of Dried Beet Pulp. No matter what you are feeding, Dried Beet Pulp will fit into your feeding plan. It supplements burnt pastures, replaces part of the hay—and all or part of the silage. Should be included in every grain mixture. It is the dairyman's tried and true friend under all conditions. It is succulent, bulky, palatable, *"June pasture the year round."*

Dried Beet Pulp safeguards the cow's health, boosts milk production and banishes off-feed days. Moreover, it increases the value of other feeds used with it by aiding in the digestion of the entire ration. **Feed it right out of the sack—does not have to be soaked before using.**

And remember this, Dried Beet Pulp is one feed you can buy at low price and hold as long as you like without fear of it turning rancid, mouldy, or sour. Rats and mice, moths and weevils won't touch it. Dried Beet Pulp will keep sound, sweet, palatable and wholesome for years. It is good for Dairy Cows, Beef Cattle, and Sheep—Ask your dealer for today's price on this remarkable feed.

Dried Beet Pulp makes a very good litter for poultry

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FOR SALE.—Purebred Guernsey Cows and Heifers, all T. B. and Blood Tested. Farm located 11 miles from Apollo on Apollo and Indiana Cement Road. Rt. 56 & 180. W. L. George, Apollo, Pa.

Guernseys.—Registered and grades, a few high quality fresh and springer cows. Accredited and blood tested. J. Harlan Frantz, Waynesboro, Pa.

Reg. Ayrshire Cattle, all ages. Both sex, best blood lines, T.B. Accredited. Prices very reasonable. Geo. B. McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

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REG. JERSEY Cows and Heifers, Bulls and bull calves.
C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Farmer's Business Letter

THE fair season out this way has started with splendid shows of livestock and large attendance, the county fairs profiting along with the larger institutions. Here in Chicago opinion is that the Century of Progress is going to come out on the right side of the ledger. Attendance has been very large the past two weeks, and the result is a lot of money came to town that without the fair would not be here.

Receipts of cattle have been running ahead of a year ago, but under two years ago at the same time. The market has held about steady, though it has taken some forcing at times to move supplies. The top end gained a little this week, with best heavies selling up to $7.40, against $7.25 last week. Light cattle sold in the same notch both weeks, $7.25. The steer average this week was $6.15, a gain of five cents over last week, but $1.60 under a year ago, and $2.45 under two years ago.

The lamb market worked off some this week, the price movement having been slightly downward for the past two weeks. The average this week was $6.85, against $7.15 last week, and $7.25 two weeks ago. A year ago lambs were averaging only $5.30. Lambs have continued right along doing better than other classes of livestock.

The average hog price has held below $4 for two weeks now, being $3.90 this week and the same last week. The eleven market run took a tremendous jump this week, but that was on account of the pigs. The total was 680,000, against just short of 400,000 last week. The government move to reduce pork tonnage by 600,000,000 pounds for the remainder of this year, and 2,000,000,000 next year has so far had not the slightest effect in improving the morale of the trade.

The Pig Deal

Uncle Sam became the world's largest buyer of underweight pigs this week, and in three days had to run up the distress signal and put an embargo on them until the slaughterers could catch up. Seven of the larger markets started receiving pigs from 100 pounds down to 25 pounds and in three days the receipts had totaled over 250,000 head. It was a larger number than the packing plants could handle, without interfering seriously with their regular business. In order to achieve the aim of disposing of 4,000,000 pigs by October 1st, about 120,000 will have to be killed every day, and it is now a question whether this can be done, even if the pigs are forthcoming.

The yards have been literally overrun with pigs, not only on account of the large number, but also because the gates are not built to hold the little fellows. They have been out in the alleys, and everywhere, the result being many mixups.

A Dime for a Pig

Packers, in keeping with their contracts with the government, have been refusing to handle anything over 100 pounds, or under 25 pounds, even though they might fall into groups coming as an average within the prescribed weight limits. This has been a disappointment to many consignors. One man sent in a bunch averaging 22 pounds, and said he would leave them in the yards till they tipped the scales at the 25-pound limit. Another sent in some sows with their unweaned litters, illustrating how far some come from observing the rules. Some little pigs sorted out because too light have sold to the regular trade—and not wanted there—at from ½ to 1 cent a pound—a dime for a twenty-pound pig!

The piggy sow end of it has proved a fizzle so far. Few are coming that wouldn't come anyhow. Farmers say that the premium of $4 a head isn't enough. They will do that well or better in the country.

The government has announced that it expects soon to be receiving pigs and sows at all markets, but the initial experience has been even more difficult than was anticipated, and this may have some bearing on future plans. The AAA estimates that the emergency slaughter will increase hog prices the coming crop year by 25 to 40 per cent. So farmers are breeding their gilts.

Grain

There is little activity in grain trade most of the time. The market has been marking time awaiting news of the grain conference in London. Including carryover, available supply of wheat on the North American continent is figured at close to 1,400,000,000 bu., some 300,000,000 less than last year. Europe boasts good crops, and is taking an independent attitude. Oriental buying the past few years has been a factor of increasing importance in world trade, but Japan claims a record crop this season, and China can't buy unless loaned the money.

The corn yield is going to be unusually spotty. There are regions that will have a good crop, but more places where the yield will be from only a fraction of normal to practical failure. This cannot fail to have some bearing on meat production the coming year. Watson.

Chicago, August 26, 1933.

Produce Market Review

THE supply of fresh eggs was inadequate during the past few weeks and prices tended higher. The demand was active for this type, but heat-damaged and unattractive stock sold slowly. Stocks of eggs in cold storage show a seasonal decrease and production is also lighter. Many dealers were forced to draw on short held storage stock to supply their trade.

Late in the week nearby white hennery eggs sold at 27½@28c, white extras 23@24c and mixed colors 14@20c. Brown nearby eggs sold at 21@24c.

The poultry market is steady with moderate receipts of broilers and fryers. There has been some speculative buying for cold storage, but the volume of this business is comparatively light. Fowls are working out fairly well, especially the better grades. Late in the week live Plymouth Rock fowl sold at 15@16c per pound in Philadelphia, White Leghorns 8@11c and mixed colors 14c. Receipts of dressed poultry were light with broilers in fairly active demand.

Butter and Peaches

Butter prices were unsettled during the latter part of August with minor fluctuations. More southern butter was arriving in eastern markets. Some high-class surplus butter is being stored in the hope that the consuming demand will improve this fall and that production will be less. Late in the week 92-score butter was quoted in Philadelphia at 23½c per pound and in New York at 22½c.

The peach shpping season in Pennsylvania will be short this year. Heavy rains and severe winds reduced the marketable crop in Adams, Franklin and York counties. The prolonged wet hot weather also increased the amount of brown rot and while a light crop was expected, the actual harvest is even smaller. Some damage was done to the apple crop by the storm, but it is too early to estimate the extent.

The peach market was steady during the latter part of the week but the demand was rather slow. Pennsylvania Elbertas sold at 1@1.50 per bushel in Philadelphia and New York, with some fancy large stock as high as $2.25. Some fancy Hales brought $2@2.75.

Apples and Potatoes

The apple market was weak but during the latter part of the week showed some improvement. Prices have declined during the past two weeks and average about 10c per bushel lower. The general jobbing range in eastern markets is 75c to $1 on most varieties. A few large well-graded lots bring as high as $1.50.

Potato prices have tended lower during the latter part of August. The demand has been slow with receipts moderate. Declines of 5c to 20c per 100 pounds have been reported in most eastern city markets. New Jersey and Long Island continue to furnish the bulk of the supply in the East and they are also moving into midwestern markets. The partial failure of the crop in Minnesota has provided an outlet for eastern stock. Jobbing prices of potatoes range from $2 to $2.65 per 100 pound sack in the East with good stock reaching $3 in midwestern cities.

W. R. W.

WOOL MARKET

The wool market was active and steady to higher last week. Fleeces of all grades were in demand. Three-eighths blood Ohio wools sold at 36@37c at Boston, quarter blood 35@36c, half-blood 32@33c and fine delaine at 31@33c.

In southwestern Pennsylvania growers have received 28c for delaine and 30c for medium wool, while in Harrison county, Ohio, some sales of delaine have been made at 29c.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 23½c; extra 92 score, 22½c; 90 score, 20½c.

Eggs.—Nearby white extras, 20@23c; nearby brown extras, 20@23c; nearby av. ex. mixed colors, 18@20c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 8@16c; broilers, 12@19c; old roosters, 8@10c; pigeons, pr., 10@15c; ducks, 9@12c.

Fruits.—APPLES, nearby, various varieties, 25c@$1 bus. BLACKBERRIES, N.J., $1.25@2 32-qt. crt. HUCKLEBERRIES, 32-qt. crt., N. J., $3; Pa., $5. PEACHES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., various varieties, 50c@$1. PEARS, various varieties, $1@1.50 bus.

Vegetables.—BEETS, N. J. & Pa., ¼@1c bnch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskt., 15@40c. CARROTS, nearby, ½@1c bnch. LETTUCE, N. Y., Big Boston, $1@1.50 crt. ONIONS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 50@75c. PARSLEY, nearby, bus., 25@50c. POTATOES, Cobblers, N. J. & Pa., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, $2.25@2.65. TOMATOES, Pa. & N.J. ⅝ bskt., 5@50c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 23¼c; standards, 22¼c; 89 score, 21½c; 88 score, 20c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, 14@14½c; fresh extras, firsts, 16@17c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 19@21c; Southern Ohio, W. Va. & Kentucky, current receipts, 13@13½c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 12@13c; Leghorns, 9@10c; colored springers, 13@16c; Leghorn springers, 10@12c; old roosters, 7@8c; ducks, 8@10c; turkeys, 10@14c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 23@24c; hog dressed, 17@18c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, 88¾@89c; No. 2 yellow corn, 50½@51½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 50¼@50¾c; No. 2 white oats, 37¼@38¼c; No. 3 white oats, 35@37c.

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh.—No. 1 timothy, $15@15.50; Standard, $15.50@16; No. 2, $13@13.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $14.50@15; No. 2 clover, $12@13. No. 1 oat and wheat straw, $8@8.50.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's supply was around 35 carloads, nearly all grassers. The market was dull and lower with a narrow outlet for steers. A few 1,100-pound dry-fed steers brought $5.75 and a carload of very nice 1,050-pound dry-fed steers $5.90. Best grass steers here, a carload averaging 1,120 lbs., went at $5.40. Other grassers with flesh sold at $5@5.25. One lot of fair yearlings changed hands at $5.75, no choice yearlings here. Quotations on weighty grassers are only estimates, nobody knowing what they would bring. Common light steers were very dull, buyers preferring heifers. Some light steers of inferior quality and not much flesh had to sell below $4 per cwt. There was a good supply of grass heifers, the best of them going around $4.50, with very useful kind around $4.25 and fair fleshy sort around $4. Cows were not so numerous, the best going around $3.50. Bulls went at $3@3.50 for ordinary to good kind, but a choice handy-weight bull would fetch more than $3.50.

Choice weighty steers	$5 50@ 5 75
Good to choice, do.	5 25@ 5 50
Fair to good, do.	5 00@ 5 25
Ordinary to fair	4 50@ 5 00
Plain heavy steers	4 25@ 4 50
Good to choice yearlings	5 75@ 6 25
Choice handy-weight steers	5 85@ 6 00
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	5 50@ 5 75
Fair to good, do.	5 25@ 5 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	4 75@ 5 25
Common, do.	4 00@ 4 50
Good light butcher steers	5 25@ 5 50
Fair to good light steers	4 75@ 5 25
Common to medium, do.	4 00@ 4 50
Inferior light steers	3 25@ 3 75
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	4 25@ 4 50
Good to choice heifers	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good heifers	3 60@ 4 00
Common to fair heifers	3 00@ 3 50
Choice fat cows	3 25@ 3 50
Good to choice fat cows	2 75@ 3 25
Fair to good cows	2 50@ 2 75
Common to fair cows	2 00@ 2 50
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@50 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 25@ 3 50
Choce handy butcher bulls	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good handy bulls	3 25@ 3 50
Common to fair bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

Monday's supply was around 20 carloads, including eight loads held over from last week. The market was fairly active on handy weights and a nickel higher, but heavy hogs were very slow and it is hard to say what extreme weights would command. Handy weight hogs, which included well-finished 150-pound kind, brought $4.85 mainly. Heavy weights were quotable at $4.25@4.50, but those above 250 lbs. could be had for less than $4.50. Light hogs ranged downward from $4.50 for 140-145 pound weights to $4. Pigs brought $3.25@3.50 if too heavy for sale to the government. Only six pigs and three piggy sows were sorted out for government purchase but more are expected. All pigs under 80 lbs. are to be tanked, but this may be changed. Sows brought $3@3.25.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 25@ 4 50
Medium wts., 180-210 lbs.	4 80@ 4 85
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 80@ 4 85
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	3 50@ 4 00
Pigs, 90-115 lbs.	3 00@ 3 50
Roughs	3 00@ 3 25
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was liberal, 24 double-deck carloads, or about 6,000 head, mainly lambs. Handy wethers brought $3@3.25, showing little change. A few heavy ewes sold around $2 per cwt., others not so heavy $2.25@2.40. Lambs of good weight and quality were steady at $7.50, and all were wanted. Light and cull lambs were very dull and irregular. Common to fair culls went at $3@4 largely, better kind $4.50@5. Some light but fat lambs brought $5.50@6 and a few $6.60. A good many of the lambs are too light, buyers demanding 70 pounds or over, and there are no overweights at present. Buck lambs continue at $1 discount.

Good to best wethers	$3 00@ 3 25
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 00
Good to best lambs	7 25@ 7 50
Medium, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Culls, common to good	3 00@ 5 00

Calves

Monday's supply was about 700 head. Top sort brought $7.50, a few selected calves $8. Others ranged downward from $6 to $3, a few good seconds at $6.50.

WANTED TO BUY COMMON WEEDS, WILD HERBS, by big drug houses. Steady, all, lifetime cash income, no salesmanship! Send for details. International Agency, Desk 6C, Cincinnati, O.

LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING

Advertisements in this department will be inserted at the rate of 50c per agate line $7.00 per inch

Minimum space accepted 3 lines.

SWINE

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL. Hershey, Pa.

REG. CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, gilts, boars, all ages. Bred sows and gilts. Best blood. Low price. A. D. LAWRENCE. Quakertown, Pa.

CATTLE

ANDELOT ABERDEEN-ANGUS Choice animals of all ages at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome. Send for our sale catalogue. ANDELOT STOCK FARMS, Worton, W. Alan McGregor, Mgr., (Kent Co.), Maryland

Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs Hampshire Sheep Buck & Doe Run Valley Farm, R. 5, Coatesville, Pa.

100 PIGS, $1.50; 120 Whiteface steers, 100 Whiteface calves, 5 months old, $15; 80 beef grade young cows bred to purebred Hereford bulls, $25.00. W. S. HUNDLEY. Boydton, Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

PURE-BRED Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Price reasonable. E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W.Va.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS, 9 and 12 months old. R. of M. breeding. Accredited herd. LEE R. SCOTT & SONS. Burgettstown, Pa.

Milking SHORTHORNS Cows, Heifers Herd Accredited C. G. WAGNER, Westford, Crawford Co., Pa.

SHEEP

FOR SALE 125 Head of yearling Delaine ewes. They are extra good wooled sheep. Will average 10 to 12 lbs. wool. Price $6.00 per head. Also carload of 4 to 5-yr.-old ewes. All sound. Have some half blood feeding lambs. C. V. BANBURY & SON, Danville, Ohio

YOUNG DORSET, HAMPSHIRE and Delaine Ewes and Rams—150 Head. Prices reasonable. Wm. Gregory Moore, Neffs Mills, Hunt. Co., Pa.

SOUTHDOWNS—Yearling and two-year-old rams. Get our sale list. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. L. SHAW & SON, Ashley, Ohio

HAMPSHIRE Rams Registered, true type at reasonable prices TREXLER FARMS, Allentown, Penna.

Regist'd. Hampshire Sheep Rams and Ewes Prices right J. E. Shrader, New Stanton, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

CHEVIOT DORSET. SOUTHDOWN Rams and Ewes at reasonable prices. MYRON H. LOFFER, DeGraff, Ohio

30 SHROPSHIRE yearling rams and 40 Ewes 1 to 4 years old, first class stock. Fred Van Fleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

Shropshires, Offering yearling rams that are by the same sire as our first prize pen of Ohio bred lambs of 1932 at Ohio State Fair. C. V. Banbury & Son, Danville, Ohio

Shropshires 7 Cotswolds. 50 purebred breeding rams, quality high, prices low. Flocks established 50 years. ....Dan Bryan, Portland, Ind.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRES of popular blood lines, priced to make you money. L. M. HEIGHWAY, Bluffton, Ohio

SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN RAMS, one and two years old. Guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM, BEAVER, Pa.

HORSES

REGISTERED BELGIAN stallions and mares. State Fair Winners. If interested, see our stud. Hyllmede Farm, F. H. Cook, Mgr., Beaver, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

For Sale Forty Purebred Holstein cows and heifers. Herd fully accredited. Gilfoyle Bros., Ulster, Bradford County, Pa.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

STROUT'S NEW CATALOG Farms For Sale. Nearly 1,000 bargains, 1,000 pictures. Equipped farms with crops, lowest prices of a century. Free. Strout Agency, 1427-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM BARGAINS, homes. Catalogue. Hendrickson Agency, Cobleskill, (Eastern) New York.

SITUATION

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN wants housework at once, city or country. Address Box 242, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOGS

FREE DOG BOOK.—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart, 48 pages Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

ENGLISH BULLDOG PUPPIES. Females $10.00. Males $15.00. Ina Makley, Covington, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

...RIE'S BIG WEIGHT CHICKS. Barred, ... and White Rocks, Reds, White Wyan... Buff Orpingtons, full stock, $6.00-100; ... Mixed, $5.00-100. Extras Included, 10 ... 100. Double A Grade. Cash or C.O.D. ... shipment. Order from this ad. Guthrie's ..., Inc., Route 1, New Albany, Ind.

...RADE BLOODTESTED CHICKS, $5.15 per ... for Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Wy... Minorcas, Orpingtons, Anconas, Leg...; $4.95 for Heavy Mixed; $4.25 for As...; $3.50 for Seconds. Weekly Hatches. ...le Hatchery, Box 31, Ramsey, Indiana.

...LING REDS, ROCKS, Wyandottes, $5.100 ..., Anconas, Heavy Mixed $4.50 100, ...d $4. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. ... from ad or write for catalog. Sterling ...chery, Ramsey, Ind.

...ROUGHBRED BLOODTESTED Barred, ... White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orping... Anconas, Leghorns, $5.95 per 100; Heavy ... $5.25; Assorted, $4.50; Seconds, $3.95. ...ing weekly. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, ... 39, Ramsey, Indiana.

...LITY TESTED CHICKS Barred, White, ... Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, $5.50 White, ..., Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $5.25. Imperial ..., Lockland, Ohio.

...LITY CHICKS. N. H. Reds, Barred and ... Rocks, White Wyandottes, $5.50. Heavy ...d, $4.50. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sun..., Pa.

...'S FAMOUS BLOODTESTED CHIX Before ..., all eggs are closely culled, weighing 26 ... and over. All popular varieties hatched. ... Blue Mound Hatcheries, Milltown, Ind.

... D. ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, $5.25. ... White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, ... Immediate shipment. Yesterlaid strains, ... Healthy, Ohio

...CKS ALL YEAR ROUND. Parent stock ...ed and bloodtested. Leghorns, $6.50, Rocks, ..., Wyandottes, $7.00. Mellinger's, 355 East ...ashington, New Castle, Penna.

...CKS.—Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, ...$2.90, Heavy Mixed, $3.75; Assorted, $3.00, ..., Live delivery. Thompson Hatcheries, ...more, Minn.

...TIES, 4½; BRAHMAS, ROCKS, 5; Reds, 5. ... Frey, York, Pa.

POULTRY

...LLETS, APRIL HATCHED. Barred Rocks, ...ite Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leg..., 100-$49.00. Thompson Hatcheries, Elmore, ...

...GLISH WHITE LEGHORNS Pullets and ...erels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

...ARCEL POST EGG BOXES NON-RETURN...—Safe and Economical. Un Old Egg Box Co., ... 21, Wallbrook, Baltimore, Maryland.

BARN EQUIPMENT

...ING STANCHIONS for cattle. Durable, easily installed. Attractive price. Write the manufacturers, Roy Bros., East Barnet, Vermont.

EGGS WANTED

A GOOD MARKET FOR YOUR EGGS.—If you ... ship by parcel post Day Old Graded Eggs ... information regarding breed and size ... and daily egg production to Agricultural ...agement Company, 1527 Munsey Bldg., ...altimore, Md.

SEEDS & SEED WHEAT

...ED WHEAT.—52 bu. per acre in 1933. The ...proved 44. Write for picture and sample. The ...earliest yielding hardiest best fly resisting ...eat for the East and Middle West has aver...ed more than 40 bu. an acre for the past ... years. Recleaned seed $1.50 a bu. in lots of ...0 bu. or more. Shipped anywhere. Address ... O. ..., Mgr., Pearline Farm, Greendell, ...ew Jersey.

...ED WINTER WHEAT.—Smooth wheat, made ... bushel average 1932, 32½ bushel 1933. Jef...rson County, Pa. $1.35 per bushel, bags ex...a. Paul Greenawalt, Centennial Valley Farms, ...rookville, Pa.

...ED WHEAT.—Forward & Leaf's Prolific. ...th smooth chaff, heavy yielding strains. $1.55 ... Bags free. F.O.B. our Station. Price subject ... change. Bon Ble Farm. Paradise, R. 1, ...anc. Co., Pa. Isaac Hershey, Jr.

...ED WHEAT, ROSEN RYE and all fall farm ...ed. Write for list and prices. W. N. Scarff's ...ons, New Carlisle, Ohio

...SEASE FREE BLISS TRIUMPHS ready. ... bushel. Aldridge Sons, Fishers, N. Y.

...ORCHARD GRASS—Buy from grower, $1.50 ...ushel. J. G. Lesher, R. 1, Greencastle, Pa.

HOT BED SASH

...ASH, all set up, $1.35 each. Booklet. C. N. ...obinson & Bro., Dept. F, Baltimore, Md.

BAGS WANTED

...E BUY YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Sussman ...ros., 137 Washington Place, Pittsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

...WANTED.—Practical farmer wishes to lease ...farm. Have help. Philip Waits, Buckhannon, ...West Virginia.

...50-5,000 ACRES WANTED for farm community. Write 1914 E. Moyamensing, Philadel...phia.

...WHITE TOURISTS. Light Housekeeping ...Rooms, Residential section, $3.00 to $5.00 week. ...C. Martindale, 2711 N. Washtenaw, Chicago.

...WANTED—Delco 32-volt light plant. Semi-...automatic. Kline, Middlecreek, Pa.

FARM MACHINERY

...LATE MODEL IMPROVED CROWFOOT grind...ing plates for new and old model of Letz, ..., Stover, Fairbanks and Jumbo feed mills. Write for illustrated folder and prices. The Lauson ...Corporation, New Holstein, Wis.

...FOR SALE.—One Calkins Wheat Treater used ...slightly. Trexler's Sons, Trexler, Penna.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Small Ideas May Have Large Commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Clarence A. O'Brien, 1517 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

Protective Service

[For the information, assistance and protection of Pennsylvania Farmer subscribers. Always give full information and complete name and address which will not be used if so requested. We do not attempt to settle disputes between neighbors, or collect outlawed debts, or engage in lawsuits, or legal processes.]

Dutch Elm Disease

THE Dutch elm disease has broken out anew in this country. Its first symptoms are wilting or yellow or brown leaves accompanied by brown streaks in the young wood. If this is noticed on elm trees pieces of infected twigs as big as a lead pencil should be sent to the Dutch Elm Disease Laboratory, Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. Circular 170-C, which may be obtained free from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., gives detailed information about the disease.

Weasels

THE weasel is the smallest meat eating animal, and also the most ferocious. If it were as big as a dog it could kill a cow. It is especially destructive of small game and birds, since it kills for the fun of it and not only to satisfy its appetite. Its fur is valuable and the state pays a bounty of one dollar on the animal in Pennsylvania. More Game Birds in America says the best way to control weasels is with a No. 1½ trap set very light in runways or at places frequented by weasels, or hang a dead rabbit or bird a foot or more from the trunk of a tree so that it is just within reach of the animal. Set the trap, covered with dirt, under the bait.

Fee for Breeding Service

Is it necessary to have a license to charge for the service of a boar? Is there any limit to the amount one may charge? S. L.

NO license is required. The license applies only to stallions and jacks. The law sets no limit to the size of service fee. The fee will depend on how much the sire is worth and how much customers will pay for his use.

A Notable Omission

THE following is quoted from an article in Chicago Journal of Commerce by G. R. Robison, Hamilton, Illinois, farmer and a graduate of University of Illinois:

"From the government printing office at Washington come farmers' bulletins of the Department of Agriculture treating every phase of farming. Nothing escapes the microscopic and telescopic eyes of the Department. From its bulletins one may learn how to grow and cure hops, how to dry apples, and how to shoe a horse. Mention of the shoeing of mules is tactfully and considerately omitted, the Department probably considering this occupation as hazardous and suicidal rather than agricultural."

Motor Accident

A READER tells us that an automobile driver from another state ran into his car, admitted his blame and promised to pay damages amounting to $65. He gave several addresses in different parts of the country but so far has not paid the damages. What can be done?

Hindsight is better than foresight. What should have been done was to hold the man until he paid the damages. Since he got away on the promise to pay there is little chance of collecting from him. He might be sued if he could be found, but like the old recipe for making a rabbit pie, "first catch the rabbit."

RESULTS

in dollars and cents—is the yardstick by which you measure any publication carrying your advertising.

A NEW CLASSIFIED ADVERTISER WRITES—

We have been using your Classified Advertising Columns for several months, have found them profitable and are agreeably surprised at the number of orders coming in from the inquiries received. The percentage of inquiries resulting in orders is much greater than from most papers.

We have many more testimonials regarding the pulling power of these small ads. They cost little and bring big results.

Put one of these high-powered little salesmen to work for you.

MISCELLANEOUS

BEWARE OF REBUILT Farm Light Batteries. They cost more per hour, per year, than new Universal Batteries, which are guaranteed for five years by oldest battery manufacturer. Rebuilts are only temporary repairs to your plant; likewise many Rebuilders are only temporarily in business. Write for Free "Battery Guide" and new low prices. Universal Battery Co., 3413 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for farm lighting systems, Non-acid, 15 year life. Five year notarized unconditional guarantees. Non-Sulphating. Odorless. Replaces any farm lighting acid type battery at lower prices. Free literature. See Jay Battery Company, 81 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

BUY GENERATORS AND MOTORS before prices advance. ½ horse repulsion induction Motors $12.75. Electrical Surplus Co., 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANTS, 32 Volt 1,000 Watt. New Low prices. Muskegon Machine Company, Inc., Newburgh, New York.

SEND 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows or mares. Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, 126 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

PHOTO FINISHING

FILMS DEVELOPED 5c per roll; prints 3c each. Ask for Special Bargain List. Roanoke Photo Finishing Company, 160 Bell Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia.

20 REPRINTS 25c. Films developed two prints each negative 25c. Anna's, 4118 Overhill, Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL

PHOTOPLAY SCENARIO WRITING taught by Correspondence, Hollywood trained Director. Write for free test. Photoplay Writers, 511 Fox Theatre Bldg., Philadelphia.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER Now Offers Greatly Improved Opportunity. Will finance responsible man in securing a good permanent income. Starting average $30 weekly. Should now increase rapidly as higher farm prices and National Recovery Act are creating improved conditions in country and city tremendously increasing money making opportunity. Hundreds of McConnon Dealers now securing greatly increased cash income. Steady increase up to $100 and over now possible for right man. No slack seasons or lay-offs. Reference required. Write now for territory and full information. McConnon & Company, (Est. 1889), Room P-5299, Winona, Minn.

HELP

ALERT WOMEN. Make money selling Dress Goods, Hosiery, Lingerie, Men's, Children's apparel. Beautiful samples free. F. Fitzcharles, Trenton, New Jersey.

SPECIAL WORK for housewives who need $14 weekly at once. No canvassing, experience or investment. Give dress size. Mayfair Styles, Dept. K-350, Cincinnati.

WANTED: Farmer or farmer's son to travel in home County. Steady work, no investment. Write the H. C. Whitmer Company, Columbus, Indiana.

TOBACCO

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO. Enjoy Kentucky's Pride, Home Manufactured Chewing 28 big Twists, sweet or natural, $1.00. 28 sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural $1.00. 20 full size Sweet Plugs, $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Kentucky.

CHEWING, SMOKING or Cigarette Tobacco, 5 lbs., $1.25; 10, $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box 5c cigars free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

SPECIAL $1.50 buys 20 lbs. guaranteed smoking or 10 lbs. chewing. Pipe and razor free. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

CIGARETTE CASE, ROLLER and 5 pounds mild Burley $1.00. Economy smoking 15 pounds. Aged mellow chewing 10; Either $1.00. Flavoring. Bert Choate, Hickman, Kentucky.

PREPAID.—Aged, Mellow, pipe, chewing, 10 pounds, $1.45. Smoking, $1.15. Mild Burley 7, $1.25. Flavoring. Old Kentucky Plantation, Hickman, Kentucky.

FIRST CLASS CHEWING or Mild Smoking 2 years old, 10 pounds $1.00. Formula and Flavoring furnished. Pay on Delivery. United Farmers, Paris, Tenn.

"GUARANTEED, BEST GRADE, Chewing or Smoking, 10 pounds, $1.00. Manufacturing recipe and flavoring free. Doran Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

FRAGRANT MELLOW, smoking or chewing tobacco, bulksweetened, 5 lbs. and box full size cigars 75c. Pipe, Silk Socks free. Farmers Tobacco Exchange, B610, Mayfield, Ky.

GOLDEN CIGARETTE BURLEY, mild, 5 lbs. and box full size cigars $1.00. Cigarette roller, papers free. Tobacco Exchange, B117, Mayfield, Kentucky.

"PRIDE OF DIXIE" CIGARETTE BURLEY, extra mild, 5 pounds and box Cigars $1.00. Cigarette roller and papers Free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

POSTPAID. Hi-Grade Air-cured sweet Mild Leaf-leaf Chewing, 6 pounds $1.00. Smoking, 8. Ray Moses, West Alexandria, Ohio.

GUARANTEED CHEWING, 10 lbs., $1.00. Smoking, 75c, pipe flavoring recipe free. Organized Growers, Wingo, Ky.

SALESMEN

MEN OR WOMEN! LOOK AFTER LOCAL Coffee and Tea Route. Call on homes with 200 highest quality necessities. Spare or full time. No investment. Permanent. Good starting pay. Rapid promotion. Blair Laboratories, Dept. 28-A, Lynchburg, Va.

HUNTING AND FISHING

TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, SNARES, scents, lowest prices; quickest service. Write new catalogue. Howe Fur Company, Dept. 1, Coopers Mills, Maine.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

QUILT PIECES. 2 pounds (15 yards) only 79c. Large print pieces, fast colors, send C.O.D. Beautiful silks or velvets, 2 pounds $1.00. 12 quilt designs free with order. The Remnant Store, Box 41, Marion, Illinois.

Get into the habit of

Using Our Classified Department

When you have anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, poultry, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery.

The rate is 12c per word and the minimum charge $1.20.

When four or more consecutive insertions are made of the same copy the rate is 10c per word per insertion. Cash must accompany order.

Our next issue is September 16th, and forms close September 8th.

Mail Order, Copy and Remittance *Now*

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kindly start my advertisement containing ....words in your next available issue and run it....... times. I enclose remittance for $. ...

WRITE YOUR COPY HERE

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Instructions: Name and address count the same as any other words. Each number and initial counts as a word

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

B. A. J.—There are three good reasons for sowing a cover crop. One is that erosion will be less. Land needs to be but little rolling in order to suffer from erosion. The second reason is that all the time when the temperature is above 40 degrees plant food is leaching out. The third reason is that most land needs organic matter and the poorer the land the greater the need. Even if the cover crop has but little top the roots will add a lot of plant food to the soil.

Do not let any one fool you by telling you that rye is a better cover crop than wheat. Hundreds of farmers in West Virginia tried rye last fall for a cover crop and are very sick of it now. They could not get the rye turned down until it was as high as their heads and they almost ruined the corn by turning the rye down. Sow rye for a cover crop only when it gets too late to sow any other crop.

* * *

J. T. M.—I appreciate the nice things you say, but perhaps some other farmer tried the Zinn way for seeding meadows and if he would speak he would say very different things. I am only giving my experience little by little for fifty years on Woodbine Farm. I have recommended very few things that I have not tried on the farm.

Over and over again I have been asked about spring vetch, and invariably I have said it did no good for me. Some farmers may have been successful in growing it and they like it.

If you will apply 200 pounds of sulphate of ammonia to that good meadow I believe you will have as good a crop of hay next year if the season is favorable.

* * *

J. E. D.—There is nothing better to sow in a wood-lot than orchard grass. It is claimed by some that it is inclined to grow in bunches. That is true if only a bushel per acre is sown, but if you sow three bushels per acre it will make as thick a sod as timothy. A lot of farmers should apologize to orchard grass for the mean things they have said about it. It will stand more drouth than any other grass because it roots deeper. It is the first to come in the spring and the last in the fall to be killed by the frost.

* * *

D. H. C.—It will be too late when you read this to sow a cover crop in your corn at last working, but many of my readers have sown their cover crops in the corn and I would like to call their attention to this fact: If they turn a cover crop of sweet clover and hairy vetch and one of rye in the spring I want to ask them to compare the ground where rye was plowed down with the land where sweet clover and vetch were grown. The sweet clover and vetch ground will turn over mellow and full of life, while the rye ground will be cloddy and lifeless. One comparison of this kind should convince a skeptic that rye is not suitable for turning down in the spring.

On Woodbine a few years ago we had rye growing in a certain field and also sweet clover. The plowman did a good job in turning both crops under, for you could not see either rye or clover and vetch protruding from the plowed ground. There was such a difference between the appearance of the ground that the plowman asked me to go on the field and see if I could point out where each was turned down. I walked across the field, starting on the rye ground, and I was able to point to him the first furrow where the clover and vetch grew. It did not take half the labor to prepare the seed bed. If you sow wheat for hay mix 20 pounds of hairy vetch per acre with the wheat and this may be sown as late as October 10th in West Virginia.

DELCO + UNITED MOTORS SERVICE

DELCO-LIGHT *plus* UNITED MOTORS

The recent union of Delco-Light and United Motors is of tremendous significance to present and future owners of Delco-Light Plants and other Delco farm appliances. This important combination continues to make available the engineering genius and the manufacturing facilities of the organization which designed and built America's first successful Farm Lighting System, and which has steadfastly maintained its leadership in this field for sixteen years.

To this is now added another national organization—United Motors—with seventeen years' experience in the distribution of Delco and other popular automotive products, and the servicing of various products *right through to the user.* Delco-Light *plus* United Motors means just this: a continuance of farm appliances of highest quality *plus* more economic distribution and a new type of consumer service that will materially add to user satisfaction everywhere.

UNITED MOTORS SERVICE

DELCO-LIGHT PLANTS and BATTERIES
DELCO PUMPS and WATER SYSTEMS
DELCOGAS SYSTEMS
DELCO VACUUM CLEANERS
DELCO FANS
UNITED MOTORS HOME RADIOS

UNITED MOTORS SERVICE

GENERAL MOTORS BLDG. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Branches in Principal Cities

WRITE FOR NAME OF YOUR NEAREST DEALER

UNITED MOTORS SERVICE

Delco-Remy
North East
Guide Lamps
Delco Batteries
KLAXON
AC
NEW DEPARTURE
HYATT
HARRISON
Delco-Lovejoy
Auto Radio

Go to the World Fair

Why Have Vain Regrets?

To make it easy for everyone to see the World Fair, Pennsylvania Farmer has made Chicago arrangements that will relieve Fair visitors of every travel and hotel worry.

If your time is limited, see announcement of short trip on Page 9 of this issue. If you want more time in Chicago, whether you drive or go by train, these services will meet your needs.

Our plan has already been enjoyed by hundreds of Pennsylvania Farmer readers. It provides room with private bath at the Sheridan Plaza Hotel, complete guide and lecture service, auto storage if you drive and many other features.

Price quoted below, PLUS $10 RESERVATION DEPOSIT, covers every necessary expense.

The Sheridan Plaza, our Chicago Home

BY AUTO—Go any week.

Three Days at Chicago

Final Payment $12.50

This covers all necessary Fair, auto parking and living expenses from Sunday evening supper to Wednesday noon dinner; or from Wednesday evening supper to Saturday noon dinner.

Six Days at Chicago

Final Payment $27.50

This covers all necessary Fair, auto parking and living expenses from Sunday evening supper to the following Saturday morning breakfast inclusive.

BY RAIL

Four Days at Chicago

( ) SEPTEMBER 5—10 TOUR

Final Payment

( ) Pittsburgh	$39.75
( ) Altoona	42.80
( ) Harrisburg	47.85
( ) Lancaster	48.25
( ) Philadelphia	49.80

This covers railroad coach fare, dining car meals enroute, all essential Fair and living expenses in Chicago from Wednesday morning until Saturday night, an extensive city sightseeing tour including the Loop, parks and residential section, and all necessary expenses for the round trip from the starting points given above.

Seven Days at Chicago

( ) SEPTEMBER 23—OCT. 1 TOUR

Final Payment

( ) Pittsburgh	$56.[illegible]
( ) Altoona	59.[illegible]
( ) Harrisburg	64.[illegible]
( ) Lancaster	65.[illegible]
( ) Philadelphia	67.[illegible]

This covers all necessary expenses for the round trip, including coach fare, dining car meals enroute, all necessary Fair and living expenses in Chicago from arrival on Sunday morning until departure on Saturday night, and three extensive city sightseeing trips including stockyards, park and residential sections.

For reservations or further information address

TOUR MANAGER, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly

Established 1877

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

September 16, 1933

Philadelphia *Pittsburgh* *Harrisburg*

—From the Corn Belt Farm Dailies

Fight Hog Mange Now . . .

ACCORDING to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, hog mange is increasing throughout the Corn Belt States.

Mange in hogs causes stunted growth, wasted feed, and a high rate of mortality.

Since mangy hogs cannot be turned into quality products, they must sell for less than hogs free of mange.

September and October are the months in which to combat hog lice and mange. The U. S. Department of Agriculture tells you how to do it in Farmers Bulletin No. 1085, entitled "Hog Lice and Hog Mange."

Swift & Company

World's Fair visitors are cordially invited to go through the Swift plant in Chicago. It is only thirty minutes on the South Side Elevated from downtown.

901-A

Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

IT seems only fair to print the following, written by a Pennsylvania subscriber: "I find myself growing increasingly impatient with the readiness with which good Americans are willing to sell out their children's inheritance in the Constitution in these days, and so cannot agree at all with Mr. Agee. Surely when roads are bad it is not wise to turn off the lights and run full speed ahead. If everybody does as he advises we stand as good a chance to wreck as save the nation, nay, a better chance."

I read carefully the article I had written for the week previous to the sending of the letter, and then I wished that our subscriber also had read it as carefully. I meant it as encouragement that we do not hamper an effort that we cannot control one whit, but a rereading shows that it was far too much a revelation of my distress and my fears for the future. I prefer to muster faith in a course that is definitely set by national leaders in a time when the failure of any course would bring us intolerable harm. And, probably, I see the dangers that would attend material success as clearly as our subscriber, but the present danger compels the course I take. For the time being, I wish there were unity in action, and I must write as I do, or not write at all.

* * *

The one who cares most for me always is urging that I quit thinking about and worrying over a national situation when I cannot dot an "i" or cross a "t" in the program. It does seem mighty foolish not to leave matters with those who have far more ability and to whom the problems have been turned over. But, as a boy, my thinking was moulded by works on political economy that emphasized the rights of property, the right of individual initiative and all else granted in the Constitution, and always we believed that the government's word and the government's bond were inviolable. The new doctrine that an "emergency" will insure a new interpretation of Constitutional provisions and guaranties compels one to do a lot of thinking, even if it is futile and unimportant in quality.

* * *

Just now some of the men engaged in agricultural research must find the situation discouraging. The government is quite definite about not wanting two pigs to grow where one grew before. It wants less milk produced. It would be much pleased if the production of wheat were limited to the demand for home consumption. The intense nationalism that has become so much our national policy must bring a farther barring of their markets by other nations that formerly bought from us.

I don't quite see how the money of consumers and of the government can be continuously employed in keeping our surplus farming land out of production, but this is one of the problems I do not have to understand. For the present, the proposal is for redistribution of wealth, and we shall see that engaged in far more decidedly a little later on. In that redistribution, direct and indirect, it is planned that the farmer share. Sitting on the side lines, I can only wish that enforced contributions and gifts were not necessary and that every man in this country had a chance to earn his fair share. That is according to the Constitution, Old Style, and I am more at home with it.

* * *

I am taking up space with idle wishing. Our great financial and industrial corporations did not plan wisely a few years ago, and so many millions of people quite suddenly lost their jobs and so many farmers lost their farms that we paved the way for the present view of human and property rights. Regardless of the immediate outcome we never can return to the old way of seeing things. Too many millions are too vitally concerned and it is not in the nature of things that peoples ever return surely to old-time conservative thinking. I say this because I think we should try to recognize facts and plan accordingly.

* * *

I hope I shall be thinking about the soil the next two weeks, and then what I write then will be about the soil.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

SOME authorities are advising us to sow alfalfa and not bother with sweet clover. After thirty years experience I am of the opinion that this is bad advice. More than three-fourths of the farmers in West Virginia who have tried to grow alfalfa have failed the first time and many never tried it again. Had they started with sweet clover they would be growing alfalfa today.

For many years on Woodbine Farm we sowed three pounds each of alfalfa and sweet clover per acre. The next season we had twice as much sweet clover as alfalfa. The late Joe Wing, who did more to promote the growth of alfalfa in the United States than any dozen men, said land must be fertile enough to grow fifty bushels of corn per acre before alfalfa will do well. Sweet clover will put the land in that condition with two seedings if the crops are given back to the land. Sweet clover requires as much lime as alfalfa and if the land will grow sweet clover it will grow alfalfa also. It will cost much less to test the land with the former than with the latter.

Alfalfa often fails because the inoculation is not perfect. A crop of sweet clover, if properly inoculated, will thoroughly inoculate the soil for alfalfa. Alfalfa sometimes fails because the sub-soil is inclined to be a hard-pan condition. Sweet clover will open up the subsoil so alfalfa can penetrate it. In the early stage of the growth of alfalfa the roots have no nodules on them and therefore can draw no nitrogen from the air. When sweet clover is grown, even if the tops are all removed, the roots will leave a lot of organic nitrogen in the ground which soon decays and furnishes available nitrogen for the young alfalfa.

Sweet clover will kill weeds more effectively, perhaps, than any other plant. Alfalfa's worst enemy is weeds. For the reason that sweet clover will free the land of weeds it should precede the sowing of alfalfa. The best proof that sweet clover should precede alfalfa is that among the many farmers who have tried this scheme not a single one has ever reported a failure to the writer. Mr. Warner of Mercer county, W. Va., reports that he sowed alfalfa following sweet clover and secured a fine stand, but he sowed it with no sweet clover preceding it and had a failure. He will not make that mistake again.

If one will sow one bushel of oats and 15 pounds of sweet clover per acre, cut the oats for hay when they are in the milk, after he has harvested the oats he may cut two tons of sweet clover hay per acre, and this is as good as alfalfa hay. The next season the clover should be cut for hay as soon as the first buds appear for the bloom. The land should then be harrowed lightly and 12 pounds of northern alfalfa seed sown. An application of from 300 to 500 pounds superphosphate per acre will give good returns. There may be as good a scheme for starting alfalfa, but I have never seen it tried.

Doctor and Farmer

I spent a few hours recently very pleasantly on the farm of Dr. A. P. Butt in Tucker county, W. Va. Dr. Butt is proprietor and owner of the City Hospital in the city of Elkins, but he has always had a hankering after farming and he bought about 200 acres below the town of Parsons. This farm had been managed by renters for a number of years and was badly run down. It contains about 125 acres of river bottom land which is susceptible of very great improvement. The doctor was told when he bought it that the soil was very sour, and he at once began to apply lime. We were shown a field that was sown to clover. The lime had been applied with a shovel and of course was not spread uniformly all over the field. There were many spots over this field that had no clover. It was plain to see that those spots had either received no lime or so little that it did little or no good. Where the lime had been applied the clover was very thick and very good.

Three or four years ago I visited this farm. Then the corn was yellow and short, showing clearly the lack of nitrogen. Today the corn is a very dark green and a short man cannot reach the ears. The application of lime and phosphoric acid and the growing of legumes have brought about this transformation.

Pure-bred Angus cattle are raised. The foundation of this herd was laid by the purchase of some excellent animals.

The New Auto Law

A NEW law relating to the operation of automobiles will go into effect January 1st, 1934. This is the Pennsylvania financial responsibility act which was passed last winter. It provides that any one who drives a motor vehicle, and has had two or more accidents during the past year, must show "financial responsibility" before he can get another driver's license. The easiest way to show this financial responsibility is to carry insurance. If a person does not care to take out automobile insurance he can deposit $11,000 in cash with the Secretary of Revenue to pay for any damage he may do with the car he is driving, but the rush to deposit this amount of cash is not expected to be very great! Applications for 1934 drivers' licenses will carry the main points of the law, also a reminder to file accident reports, so that operators cannot plead ignorance of the law.

The purpose of this act is to protect the public against damage by operators whose records show carelessness or disregard of law. Proof of financial responsibility will be required:

Stipulations

1—When any person is involved in two or more accidents, while operating a motor vehicle, during the 12 months immediately preceding application for an operator's license, when such accident results in personal injury or property damage aggregating $200 or more, excluding injury to himself and damage to the motor vehicle driven by him.

2—Before reinstatement can be had after any operator's license has been suspended or revoked subsequent to January 1st, 1934.

3—Where an operator's license and registration certificate have been suspended for failure to satisfy any judgment in excess of $200 arising out of an accident occurring subsequent to January 1st, 1934, within 15 days after it became final. Proof of financial responsibility must be posted in addition to satisfying the judgment in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Proof of financial responsibility may be furnished by a motor vehicle operator's insurance policy, a motor vehicle liability policy, by a bond, or by cash in the amount of $11,000, deposited with the Secretary of Revenue. In any case, the insurance or bond must be conditioned for the payment of $5,000 for any one person injured or killed; $10,000 for the injury or death of two or more persons, and $1,000 for damage to property.

Suspended or revoked operators' licenses may be restored or renewal of operating privilege granted only after all requirements of the vehicle Code and the Uniform Automobile Liability Security Act have been met. All outstanding judgments arising out of motor vehicle accidents subsequent to January 1st, 1934, must be satisfied in accordance with the provisions of the act and proof of financial responsibility furnished.

These questions must be answered by operators involved in accidents during the 12 months preceding application, which caused injury to persons or damage to property: In how many accidents were you involved? What was the amount of damage to motor vehicle which you operated at time of accidents? How much was claimed by or paid to others for personal injury? How much was claimed by or paid to others for property damage?

Failure to answer correctly will result in a two-year suspension of operating privilege.

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"HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE ME FOR MY HOGS?"

HEAVY rains for a week had made it almost impossible to get to market. A farmer near Pryor, Oklahoma, had a large bunch of fat hogs. And he was afraid the price would drop before he could get them off. He called a local buyer and sold his hogs by telephone.

The price dropped all right, but the buyer kept his word. And the farmer made enough extra from this one transaction to pay for his telephone for several years to come.

A day seldom goes by when the telephone isn't of great value on the farm. It helps notify members of farm club meetings. It calls together threshing crews and gets a neighbor when you are head over heels in work. It saves good working hours in the busy season and many miles of travel. It is indispensable in time of sickness and priceless in emergencies. And it is always on the job.

A BELL SYSTEM ***ADVERTISEMENT***

Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

EASTERN Pennsylvania, in fact the area along the Atlantic seaboard for several hundred miles, was lashed by a coastal storm the latter part of August. Continued rain and wind such as happens only once in a generation whipped and beat crops and pounded houses and boardwalks to pieces. To say nothing of the loss along the actual coast, the damage to crops for 150 miles inland runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Corn was beaten and broken to the ground, the leaves or blades even being slit and shredded. This section probably had prospects of the best corn in the United States, because the temperature and rainfall up to this time was about right, while the Middle West was being burned up by drouth. Apples and peaches were blown off, and many trees up-rooted. As a result, an enormous amount of dropped fruit was rushed to market, demoralizing prices.

* * *

Another crop greatly damaged was tomatoes. Vines were torn and injured. The four-day's rain prevented picking right at the height of the ripening season, consequently the fruit cracked, making it worthless or of low grade. Cantaloupes also were badly damaged. The quality of both tomatoes and cantaloupes suffered, since both require warm, sunshiny, dry weather to develop quality.

Before the storm tomato growers were feeling pretty good, as the canners and processors had recently increased the contract price by 25 per cent. Sweet corn canners had also raised the price over the contract an average of about 20 per cent. But the damage by storm more than offsets the price advances.

At the end of August the Philadelphia weather bureau reported an excess of rainfall in this territory of nearly 14 inches since January 1st. That is, we have had that much more than the average of past years. The rainfall in August alone was over nine and three-quarters inches, or about seven inches more than the average.

* * *

While we are not bragging about it, Bucks county probably holds the record for the number of barns burned during the past year. The county fire marshal reports 71 in the last 15 months. Most of them were evidently of incendiary origin, but only two miscreants have been apprehended, both of them self-confessed after questioning.

This summer the fires became so frequent that farmers were almost afraid to go to bed at night. Watchmen were employed, and men scoured the countryside at night, hoping to pick up suspicious characters. In one locality, three fires occurred in one night. But none has occurred now for two weeks. Maybe the firebug or bugs have become tired or scared, or maybe they have reformed.

* * *

Several things that need attention show up when fires occur in the country neighborhoods. One is the lack of any provision for fighting fires. In Bucks county practically every town has its fire fighting equipment and a good firemen's organization. They cheerfully respond to calls from the outside. But in almost every instance no water is available, and they can do little beyond what their chemical engines can do. On a great many farms there is a stream within hose distance which might be dammed for fire purposes. But it is not done in one case out of a thousand. A local fireman remarked the other day that if farmers dammed their streams more and damned their farms less, it would be better for them.

Flower growers have again experienced disappointment and loss from the gladiolus thrips. Even some people who had fumigated their bulbs and thought themselves safe from the ravages of this pest have had their plantings ruined or damaged. In most of these cases it is found that the thrips lived over in sweet corn stover or dead weeds left on the ground last fall. When clean bulbs were set close by this year they became infested from the host refuges. The only safe way is to destroy by burning all garden refuse. It should be done in the fall.

The experts say that all bulbs should be fumigated before storing for the winter. One of the best formulas is the following:

Store the bulbs or corms with naphthalene flakes, using about one ounce per 100 bulbs. Enclose the bulbs with the naphthalene in paper bags and leave them three to four weeks. Then remove them and shake out the naphthalene. The bulbs should be allowed to dry before they are treated and enclosed in the bags.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

A LITTLE chap has wandered away from home. The next the mother heard of him was when a call came from the police station saying that her boy had been knocked down and one foot run over by a heavy truck. Half beside herself the mother hurried to the station and found a surgeon examining her boy to see how badly his foot was hurt. Not a sign could he find of any injury.

"How could you escape?" she asked. The little man looked up into his mother's face and said, "Mother, I think God must have put it in a hollow place, so it wouldn't get hurt."

In a hollow place. How often it comes to farmer folks that they surely are going to be overwhelmed by the difficult things that come to them! Plan as they may, be as careful about their farm work and expenditures as they possibly can, in spite of all they seem to have come up against a blank wall.

For the past few months the farm situation has seemed to be desperate. Shadows have hung over the world. Has not the change come now? Many things seem to indicate it. We are finding it less difficult to sell our farm stuff at a fair price. People want our milk, eggs, butter and vegetables.

Sometimes when the thunder-heads have been heavy in the distance and we have heard the rumbling of the coming storm, suddenly the wind sweeps into another direction and the tempest "goes round" us. So with farmer folks now. The storm, at least the heaviest of it, has gone around us. We have been placed in a hollow place. The hard wheel of fate has not crushed us. Truly, "In the shadow of His hand hath He hid me."

God has many places in which to hide His own. Why, then, should we worry and fret and doubt as we are inclined to do? Why not, rather, think very often of the line from the song of the Psalmist: "What time I am afraid, I will trust in the Lord."

"MORE Game Birds by Controlling Their Enemies" is the title of a booklet which will be of interest to farmers and others concerned about conserving bird life. It can be obtained free from its publisher, More Game Birds in America, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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Suggestions on Agricultural Blasting

By R. U. BLASINGAME

THE way ahead for farmers who farm for profits and better living is always toward open fields, unobstructed by rocks, boulders or wet spots. The growing popularity of explosives for these jobs is because the work can be done quickly, easily and effectively. Explosives are a concentrated form of power to do work. They are easily transported to the job. They can be applied without expensive equipment. They fit emergencies when delay, such as in ditching, may mean serious loss of flooded crops.

Rocks on Pennsylvania farms cause a good share of the irksome toil. Explosives will break them; explosives will lift them out of the ground. We used to think that drilling boulders and hedges was necessary, but mudcapping or snake holing methods have proved entirely adequate without expensive and laborious drilling. The work an explosive does depends much on its confinement so the exploding gases can get a chance to push or shatter the boulder or rock to be blasted. In mudcapping we use a layer of sticky wet clay soil at least six inches thick. This holds the explosive until it gets a chance on the rock or boulder. Illustration No. 1 shows this application.

In snake holing we dig under the rock and place the explosive close against the under surface. In this case the earth itself is the mudcap and effective confinement is obtained. This is a very desirable method. Only a little digging is required and the rock is both broken and removed from the ground by the same blast. Figure 2 shows this method of stone removal.

The block hole method requires the least quantity of explosive, as the confinement is entirely in a hole drilled in the rock, but the labor or cost of drilling must be taken into account.

Blasting Ditches

There are a few factors involved in the successful making of a ditch by means of explosives. The type of soil, the moisture content of the soil, the cover on the soil and the type of explosives used to do the work are these factors. With dynamite explosion is merely a very rapid expansion of gases going equally in all directions until it hits some form of resistance. If one has a porous sandy soil, there will be more space to be filled by these expanding gases before the soil itself is removed, therefore this type of soil will require more explosive to move it than will a compact soil. If the soil is very finely divided muck soil or clay soil the gases will act more quickly on the material itself and therefore give more efficient results.

The moisture content is a very essential factor in all ditch blasting work, perhaps the most vital factor, because it is the moisture in the ground that carries the shock wave from one charge of dynamite to the next. The wetter the soil the more difficult it is to make a ditch by hand or machinery, but the more easy and economical it is to make the ditch with dynamite.

The cover above the proposed ditch affects the cost of the ditch only to the extent that where brush, stumps, trees, logs or rocks are encountered along the ditch line a few extra sticks of dynamite are needed to remove them. Some people have had the impression that it was necessary to remove these obstructions before shooting the ditch. This is a mistake. They should be shot at the same time that the entire ditch is made. Only one operation should be used in blasting a ditch.

Kind of Dynamite

The fourth factor is with the kind of dynamite. Through years of experience, laboratory study and field application, dynamites for blasting ditches have been developed to a high state of efficiency. The particular dynamite which has given the best results is a 50 per cent straight nitro glycerine type. This is so designed that when a row of charges are placed in wet ground only one of the charges need be primed with a cap. When that charge has exploded the moisture in the soil carries the shock wave and explodes the balance of the charges. This action will not be obtained with any other type of dynamite except the one mentioned above. The general rule of thumb is to take a handful of the material to be shot and if water can be squeezed out between the fingers it is sufficiently wet to propagate the shock wave.

Where propagation will not carry, it is necessary to put an electric cap in each hole, wire these caps together in series and shoot with a blasting machine. It can be readily seen that this so-called electric method will increase the cost of ditch blasting quite materially, therefore it is advisable to shoot ditches when the ground is wet enough to use the propagation method.

A drainage ditch through wet ground can be made with a five to seven-foot top, two and one-half feet deep with a two and one-half foot bottom by placing sticks of ditching dynamite 18 inches apart along the center line of the ditch. A great many beginners are inclined to place this cartridge at the full two and one-half foot depth. This is wrong. The top of the cartridge should never be more than 12 inches below the surface. Remember, dynamite gases go equally in all directions and will work down, to the sides and up.

There is no limit to the size of ditch that can be blasted as far as the actual operation is concerned. Material from the depth is thrown some 200 feet in the air and spreads for that distance on either side of the ditch. There are no spoiled banks to stop surface drainage water from coming into the ditch.

Where one stick is used in a hole 18 inches is the usual distance, although some soils will not propagate more than 16 inches. Where three or more sticks are used in a hole the distance is usually 24 inches.

Tools Required

The tools required for this work are few. Any kind of a bar which will make a hole and a wooden tamping stick to push the dynamite down the required depth is all that is necessary.

Dynamite manufacturers are very particular to furnish a uniform material in their ditching dynamites. If the blaster will put his cartridges a uniform distance apart and at a uniform depth he will get uniform satisfactory results. If one plans to make a ditch with dynamite it is always advisable to shoot a ten hole test shot first and then determine the exact loading from the results obtained in the test shot.

Detailed instructions about loading, priming and shooting ditches, stumps, boulders, etc., are furnished by manufacturers. Any one planning to use dynamite should secure a copy or we shall be glad to have it sent to any reader who requests it. A more extensive discussion is available in "Explosives in Agriculture," a booklet published by the Institute of Makers of Explosives.

The uses of dynamite on the farm are many and a practical knowledge of how to handle the material is of value to any farmer.

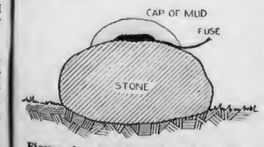

Figure 1.—A Mud-capped boulder.

Dynamite digs a ditch on the Pennsylvania State College farm.

Figure 2.—Snake hole under boulder.

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THE CONSUMER'S VOICE

A REVIEW of the cotton goods market contains the following sentence: "Several houses that advanced prices in keeping with mill costs are finding it impossible to sell goods even in moderate quantities as yet." In other words the processing tax and such imposed costs can be "passed on" only when the consumer is willing and able to pay them. That is contrary to present day theory but in accord with experience.

WHEAT CAMPAIGN

ALL kinds of reports reach us in regard to the wheat reduction campaign soon to end. In several cases reports that growers are signing the contracts are accompanied by reports that those who don't sign are increasing their acreage. In one case a farmer declared that he would sign for his own farm but would put much of his wife's farm in wheat! Our present impression is that a majority of growers west of Eastern Ohio will agree to reduce acreage, that a minority east of that region will do so, and that the net reduction will be less than is indicated by agreements to reduce. For there is some expansion as well as reduction both east and west.

A "NANCY" BULL

ON account of its gentle disposition a Guernsey bull owned by Robert Simpson, Easton, Md., was called "Nancy". But one day "Nancy" became irritated and attacked Mr. Simpson, battered him severely and tossed him into the duck pond. His physician reported his injuries painful but not critical. When his bull got out of its enclosure Howard Jarvis of East Bakersfield, Vermont, attempted to drive it back with the aid of a heavy stick. The bull knocked him down and rolled him over several times, finally rolling him to a fence under which he was able to crawl. He suffered several fractured ribs, severe lacerations and possibly internal injuries. He was taken to the hospital at St. Albans. Here's another from Vermont. When Charles Colton of Pittsfield was attacked by his bull he ran around the house, calling to his wife to get the gun. She handed it to him as he passed the back door and a bad bull suddenly became a good one. Nobody was hurt except the bull—and this case is unique in these records for that reason.

THE OPEN MARKET

THE open market is the farmer's best friend. It gives him every business day an expression of the composite judgment of all men as to the prices of his commodities. If he needs to finance these commodities, or if the buyer or handler of them needs to do it, the open market gives the banker this expression of judgment as to price, and the financing is usually possible. Or if it is necessary to realize on any commodity on short notice the open market affords a basis for that. While the open market does these things for the producer it gives equally valuable service to the processor and the distributor and to their bankers. In fact the open market is an essential of modern business. But if it is to function to the benefit of all interests it must be open in fact, not half open; it must reflect all opinions and influences as to prices, not merely a part of them; and it must represent freedom in trading instead of such restrictions as interfere with its functions. Those who propose so to regulate, restrict or control open markets as to interfere with these functions are no friends of farmers however vehemently they may protest their friendship, and the day will come when farmers recognize that fact.

PROFOUND PROFESSORS

A PROFESSOR with a handle to his name assures the public that saving is a crime, so he proposes several ways to induce everybody to spend more money. Another professor declares that personal saving is a vice, for it furnishes capital to increase production and at the same time restricts consumption. Several other professors assure us that the way to have more wealth is to destroy part of it. And still others say that capital is unnecessary, that labor can do everything and should have everything. Maybe these gentlemen have all been studying the profundities of the late Petroleum V. Nasby, who wrote more than half a century ago:

"I hate a capitalist, no matter how he becum one. I despise the meen spirited, grovelin retch wich will work ten or more hours a day, deprivin hisself of beer, and terbacker, and cards, and bilyards and hoss racin, and sich, savin peny by peny til he hes ground enough out uv the world to hev a shop uv his own, and to employ other men to slave fur him, and thus go on accumulatin til he owns things. Whenever a man has saved any thing he becums a capitalist, and ez capitalists are dangerous to labor he should be made to divide it up so ez to be on a ekality with them wich never saved nothing."

SLAUGHTER OF PIGS

MORE than 2,000,000 pigs went to slaughter during the first two weeks of the AAA's movement to reduce pork production. The slaughter would have been much greater but it was impossible to handle all the pigs, so regulation of shipments by the permit system became necessary. The marketing of piggy sows, which was intended to be at the rate of one sow for every four pigs, has been disappointing to the proponents of the plan. Producers, being afflicted with human nature same as other folks, have evidently decided to keep their sows to raise more pigs, expecting better prices when the surplus has been destroyed. They are also breeding their young sows to be in position to take advantage of better markets hereafter. Incidentally about half of the sows passed as "piggy" by the government inspectors have proved on slaughter to be otherwise. There are some things even a federal inspector can't see through. The next problem is how to pay for the stuff slaughtered. A tax is the only way, but on what, at what rate, and who pays? A sufficient processing tax, including floor and storage stocks, probably means dumping of such stocks and demoralization of markets. A tax on hogs as marketed probably means that producers will have to pay for their own pigs, for such a tax would naturally be passed back to them when the slaughterers buy the hogs. But all this is the AAA's problem, not ours, and no doubt some solution will be attempted before long.

PHILADELPHIA MILK CODE

THE agreement or code for the Philadelphia milk shed has brought forth a vast amount of discussion by producers and protests expressing two principal objections. One of them is against the distribution of the amount consumers are to pay under the provisions of the code, its opponents declaring that it favors the distributor at the expense of the producer. The other objection is to the basic plan of payment, the opponents asserting that it tends to confuse and mislead the producer. In addition to voicing these objections certain groups of producers have assailed Dr. Clyde L. King and Secretary Wallace as well as officials of the Interstate. Consumers are protesting also against the advance in prices provided in the code.

So far as the first objection is concerned if the code is wrong the facts may be ascertained and used to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the share of the producer and the distributor. It should be possible by a study of facts to learn whether either interest is being wronged by the proposed ratios. As for the basic plan, we have never believed it to be the best, but the years of experience with it in the Philadelphia area should not be overlooked, nor should the duty of proposing something better which devolves on those who object. As to consumers they have a right to protest at any time against prices which they consider unfair to them. Personal attacks have no place in the consideration of a business problem and should be disregarded entirely. We find one provision in this code which appears out of place in America—that which requires new producers to secure a "certificate of necessity" before going into business. We don't think an American farmer should have to apply to anybody for permission to produce and market any wholesome commodity.

EXPERIMENTS

TODAY we see extraordinary power in the hands of a few officials who are trying to use it to improve the condition of agriculture. They are proposing things and attempting things never undertaken before. They are proceeding on the assumption that their theories can be carried into effect, and they are getting some encouragement in results during the early stages of their campaigns. But it seems to us that they are also ignoring some things which deserve serious consideration. For instance human nature, which has always blocked the simultaneous increase of prices, reduction of production and maintenance of volume of consumption. Two of these—reducing production and advancing prices—are the avowed purpose of all movements to regulate agriculture. They have never gone well together and they are not likely to succeed in the end, regardless of tendencies apparent in the early days of the experiment.

The power of the consumer of most commodities is either not understood or is underrated by those who are doing our present planning for the great industry of agriculture, for they assume that consumption is to be maintained in the face of higher costs. There are signs already which should be construed as warnings—signs of lesser consumption which tends toward the same condition as created by excessive production. If artificial prices stimulate production or restrict consumption, or both at the same time, our troubles will become greater instead of less. We cannot believe that the cure for economic ills lies in artificial stimulants or depressants or in any other theoretical dosage prescribed by those who are in position to experiment without financial responsibility.

New Jersey Farm Comment

DAIRYMEN who believe creameries are not giving them honest butterfat tests should file complaints with the State Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, Dr. J. W. Bartlett, the Station's dairy husbandman, declared last week. His statement follows the receipt of many complaints from dairymen to the effect that they believe their butterfat tests are too low.

The State Creamery Inspection Law, which is administered by the Experiment Station, offers dairymen protection against dishonest tests, Dr. Bartlett said. This law requires that all creameries buying milk on a butterfat basis shall keep not only a composite sample of each day's milk for 15-day periods, but also shall retain the sample for 10 days so that any dairyman dissatisfied with his test may appeal to the Experiment Station for a retest.

* * *

The Trenton Fair

TRENTON Fair, Jersey's premier farm show, opens September 25th this year and continues through the 30th. The genial J. Fred Margerum, as general manager, will again be in charge this year.

As in the past years there will be extensive exhibits of livestock, farm products, and the many other things which comprise a live country fair. Admission prices have been reduced from 50 to 25 cents.

* * *

Poultrymen Tackle Problems

CONFRONTED by serious problems arising from the low prices of eggs and mounting feed costs, the New Jersey State Poultry Association has been quietly but effectively working to secure relief measures to aid Jersey poultrymen, R. L. Scharring-Hausen, chairman of the Association's publicity committee, reports.

The first move in this direction, according to the report, was the appointment of President John H. Weed of a committee on policy. The personnel includes such well known and able poultrymen as Herman C. Demme, James C. Weisel, Gustav Walters, Henry Rapp, Jr., H. O. Packard, Charles Cane, J. H. Riley and R. L. Scharring-Hausen. Advisory members include State Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee and A. E. Jones of the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. W. C. Thompson and L. M. Black of the State College of Agriculture and the Extension Service respectively.

The first problem tackled by this committee was the question of Federal farm loans and mortgages. The Government's policy of appraising farms for mortgages and loans on the basis of farm land value, in the opinion of the committee, has resulted in unfair discrimination against New Jersey poultry farms, the capital of which is principally invested in buildings and equipment rather than in land.

Gov. A. Harry Moore, with members of his Farm Mortgage Committee, met with the committee and showed a sympathetic interest in the poultrymen's plight. The Governor sent wires to Federal farm officials in Washington, calling attention to the importance of Jersey's poultry industry.

This special committee, consisting of Messrs. Weed, Demme, Jones, and Rapp discussed problems of the Jersey poultry industry with Federal officials, as did members of the Governor's mortgage committee, who went to Washington in the interests of the poultrymen.

One of the fruits of these efforts is to be found in instructions issued to appraisers to value poultry plants as poultry plants and not as farms of the type which have the largest percentage of their capital tied up in land. The new instructions provide for appraisals on poultry houses to be made on the basis of $1.50 per bird capacity. Mr. Scharring-Hausen also reports that through the activities of Senator Barbour "there is likelihood of amending the Farm Loan Act so as to recognize the specialized nature of poultry farms and to appraise them as such."

Representatives of the State Department of Agriculture will be in Washington regularly and keep the executive committee of the Poultry Association informed on matters affecting Jersey poultrymen.

* * *

Wheat Reduction

JERSEY'S annual production of about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat does not rank her as an important producer of this crop, yet growers of the State are taking a "keen" interest in the Federal campaign for the reduction of wheat acreage, so reports H. R. Cox of the State Extension Service, which in recent weeks has been conducting an informational campaign to acquaint growers with this nation-wide plan, and what it offers them.

Several hundred growers attending more than fifty community meetings have been told that the purpose of the plan is to restore to wheat its pre-war purchasing power by reducing the surplus of this grain. Since comparatively few Jersey farmers grow more than 15 acres of wheat annually, growers in this State have little to gain from the standpoint of cash benefit payments, which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration offers to those who will cut wheat acreage 15 per cent. In expressing this view, however, many farmers declare their willingness to "go along" with Federal officials if such a course will help to reduce the surplus.

Although it is too early to say how many farmers will make application for contracts calling for acreage cuts, Mr. Cox reports that "satisfactory progress" has been made. He expects to have all returns in within the next two or three weeks, by which time district wheat control associations will have been organized to administer the plan in New Jersey. The plan is entirely voluntary and no sales pressure is being brought to bear on farmers to have them participate in the campaign.

Left to right—James C. Ewart, president of the New Jersey State Potato Association, and Dr. W. H. Martin, potato authority at the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Mr. Ewart, through his position as president of the State Potato Association, was active in promoting the organization of the Potato Sales Company. This action was taken at the call of the Association following last season's disastrous fall of prices. Dr. Martin was one of the leading supporters of the "New Deal" plan for marketing the potato crop, and more active than any other person in selling it to growers.

Interior of sales room at the Potato Sales Company office in the Meserole Building, Hightstown, N. J. Shown in the photo are cooperating dealers, all of whom work from the same table in selling to the trade in many sections of the country. From this office a large percentage of Jersey's 1933 potato crop has been sold.

* * *

Fruit Auction Considered

COUNTY Agent John E. Brockett of Atlantic last week reported that a combined berry and peach auction market will be conducted in Hammonton next year if the views of a considerable number of Hammonton berry growers are adopted.

This statement was contained in his report which showed that the Hammonton Peach Auction Market, in a 28-day season, sold nearly 100,000 packages of fruit at price averages that were "comparatively good." Volume was reduced, as were prices, late in the season by the severe storm that is said to have caused Hammonton peach growers "well over $100,000 loss." The help of two inspectors this season was said to have worked "noticeable improvement" in grades.

* * *

Inter-State Loses 110 Members

MEETING at Woodstown last week, 110 members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association voted to withdraw from the cooperative which has 22,000 members in the Philadelphia milk shed.

Presided over by James J. Pettit of Salem, the meeting passed this resolution:

"We, the undersigned milk producers operating under the New Jersey Milk Control Board, are opposed to the operation in New Jersey of the Inter-State Producers Association, and hereby desire to discontinue our entire affiliations with the Inter-State Milk Producers Association."

Members of a committee appointed to consider the question of affiliating, as a county unit, with the United Milk Producers Association of New Jersey are H. Norman Fogg of Salem, Leon Robbins of Elmer, and Howard Harris, Jr., of Woodstown.

Behind this break with the Inter-State Association is a story of dissatisfaction on the part of the farmers with the Federal milk marketing agreement for the Philadelphia market, which has had the support of the Inter-State, and the failure of these farmer members and Inter-State officers to see as one on other matters affecting their industry.

The attack on the Philadelphia Milk Marketing Agreement "is destructive, purely and simply," H. D. Allebach, president of the Inter-State said last week in replying to attacks that had been made verbally by some farmers and in print by metropolitan papers against the Inter-State and its leaders.

After asserting that many opponents of the marketing plan, including those who are getting their names in print, "are parties with little direct interest in milk checks from Philadelphia," Mr. Allebach defended the Federal marketing plan.

"It has been designed," he declared, "to guarantee a fair return to the producer without stimulating production or adding to the surplus, and to give consumers a safe and constant supply of milk at fair prices. This agreement contains machinery for providing changes when conditions warrant."

Mr. Allebach also asserted that "some leaders in the attack against the marketing agreement are apparently afraid, in certain cases, of losing special privileges which are not concerned with the Philadelphia market." Other opponents, he said, were known to have obstructed all "constructive dairy programs" in the past.

* * *

The Potato Deal

BY the time this appears in print Central Jersey's 1933 potato deal probably will have been virtually completed, and the office of the Potato Sales Company at Hightstown, the cooperative organization of growers and dealers set up as a market stabilization unit, will have closed its office. This information was obtained from O. J. Walker, manager of the Sales Company, which has sold approximately $3,000,000 worth of potatoes, or better than 85 per cent of the Central Jersey crop, since it began to function in late June.

Saddles and Lariats

By Lewis B. Miller

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SYNOPSIS

In the spring of 1851 a Tennessee youth riding westward over the plains of central Texas came to a settler's cabin where, as he prepared to spend the night, he learned that the settler and his slave had been up most of two nights to guard the place from Indians who were on the warpath; also that three men were buying cattle in the vicinity for the purpose of driving them over the Rockies to California, where they hoped to sell the animals at a big profit. This interested the boy who saw a possible chance to get to California. Accordingly he followed the cattlemen, eventually catching up and getting a job helping them drive cattle. He stated that he had been referred to them by the settler whose name was Adams. After buying a herd of cattle the group started out on the long trail to California, the youth Jess Holloway soon mastering the work connected with the job. They passed near the Adams ranch and found the place deserted. A neighbor informed them that the family had migrated to Salt Lake on the order of a Mormon official. Pressing onward the owners of the big drove hope to cross the Rockies before cold weather. To avoid loss it is necessary that the cattle be counted every two or three days. Ed Simpson, their best rider, is injured while breaking an "outlaw" horse to ride. Two nights after Ed, Simpson's misfortune a heavy storm scatters the cattle but all are finally recovered. Heavy rains falling almost every day cause much trouble in getting the steers over the swollen creeks and rivers. Two new hands are employed, one a half-breed named Patterson and the other a full-blooded Choctaw called Hawk Tail. A daylight stampede takes place and Jess distinguishes himself by checking the leaders and tying up the herd in a circle. The party now approach the Arkansas River a few miles above Fort Gibson. Between twenty and thirty caravans are ahead of them waiting to cross the river. Jess proposes to lead the way across so the herd will follow. When he gets out in deep water, however, his horses refuses to swim and Jess scrambles up on a snag for safety, the confused cattle milling around him. To add to the chaos a herd crossing above under the care of Indians in canoes becomes unmanageable and starts to drift down toward him.

ALL in vain the Creek canoemen fought to stem that living tide! They whooped, they yelled, they screeched, as their forefathers must have whooped and yelled and screeched when rushing into battle! They flourished their paddles wildly, they beat the water, they shot their canoes back and forth! But that horned torrent swept on resistlessly, and the Indians soon had to retreat before it to keep from being run down.

Soon the two droves in the river were together, most of the upper drove passing to the south of the lower one. There were now fifty-seven hundred head of swimming steers in one drove. To the frightened Jess, perched high on his snag in their midst, the whole river seemed to be flowing with heads and horns! The uproar, too, was something frightful; for in their hopeless bewilderment every steer was doing his best to outbawl all the others.

Over on the north of the cattle, two hundred yards or more away, three canoes were coming down the river at a gallop, to get below the mingled droves. At least their movements suggested galloping; for at every powerful sweep of its two paddles each canoe not only shot forward, but rocked so far to one side that it seemed a miracle the paddlers were not pitched out.

While Jess sat watching the Indians, another steer rubbed against his snag, causing it to settle a few inches lower, and reminding him of his peril. Every nerve in his body seemed to tingle with horror.

"Hello there!" he suddenly yelled to the hindmost pair of Creeks. And when their paddles had stopped he shouted: "This old log is about to flop down with me! Can't you come in here and take me off?"

The Indians made no reply, and he wondered if they understood English. The canoe stood still, and for a minute or two the Creeks could be seen gazing toward the snag and talking together. At length they turned and began to paddle toward the cattle and toward the snag.

Soon they could be seen trying to thread their way among the crowded heads and tangled horns. Jess, knowing well that his treacherous perch was likely to drop down with him at any moment, watched their slow progress with painful anxiety.

The rear Indian was propelling the canoe, while the one in front kept punching right and left with his paddle to open a way. After advancing a few yards among the swimming cattle, the canoe was seen to come to a standstill. A little later it made a lurch forward, and must have run upon a steer's back. For both canoe and Indians suddenly rose up in the air, stood for a moment, then over they went!

During the next few minutes the bitterly disappointed watcher on the snag caught glimpses of a pair of black, bobbing heads, but he could not tell what the Creeks were doing. Probably they were trying to right their overturned canoe. If so, all their efforts were in vain; for he afterwards saw them emerge from the horns and swim away toward the north bank, pushing their hollow log before them.

No help could be expected from that source.

Now Jess felt that his situation was indeed desperate. All the other canoes were far down the river, where they were trying to keep the cattle from drifting on. His friends had been forced to retreat to the south bank. And even if they had known of his dire peril, they could have done nothing to rescue him. Half helpless with his crippled arm as he was, he cast his eyes around despairingly.

It was a fearful situation, and the horror of it was fully realized by the cowboy on the crane's perch. Young as he was, he had been in many places of danger—several of them since starting on this trip. But in not one of them had he found himself so helpless or so hopelessly beset by dangers as on this snag far out in the Arkansas River. The very thought of having to struggle for life among those crowded, half-wild steers filled him with dread.

To make matters worse, if possible, he soon became aware that the snag was settling slowly all the time. The sand that held it was gradually giving way. And every touch the log received from a swimming steer only made it settle the faster. Carefully, cautiously Jess drew off his boots. If the worst came to the worst, he would have a better chance for life with his feet unweighted.

Slowly, slowly, very slowly the snag sank, its motion being felt rather than seen. The horror of the almost imperceptible movement thrilled through Jess as he sat watching and waiting for the inevitable.

His acute torture was soon cut short. Another steer rubbed against the snag, and the next moment both snag and cowboy plunged into the water!

The log came down across the backs of several steers, and their terrified struggles and bellowings caused a panic for yards around. But the steers quickly floundered from under, and the water-soaked snag sank like lead to the bottom.

Now the half-helpless cowboy was in the river, among the swimming, struggling, bawling, fear-maddened cattle!

Tailing the Bell-Steer

Instinctively Jess, when the log sank from under him, clutched at the first object within his reach, which happened to be a steer's tail. The already excited animal, a wild one, turned his head, rolled one eye back, and catching sight of the cowboy, uttered a loud bellow and began a frantic struggle to escape. All the brute could do was to keep swimming; and that he did, pushing and wedging his way among the crowded cattle. But wherever he went he felt something clutching his tail, and every time he rolled his eyes back he caught sight of a human head towing in his wake. Then he swam faster.

Jess clung to the steer's tail desperately with his left hand, while his unwilling, wrathful rescuer kept towing him about among the swimming drove. As Jess passed by the steer's heads, some of them struggled and fought to get away from him. Others did their best to horn him, and he had to splash water into their eyes with his crippled hand.

This went on for several minutes. The harder the wild steer found it to rid himself of his tail-gripping encumbrance, the more determined he was to shake it off. He had worked his way far over toward the east edge of the floating drove, when Jess happened to catch sight of a familiar head but a foot or two from his own. It had one great horn and a stub, and there was a rope around it.

He recognized Ball instantly. Letting go the wild steer, he swam back and eagerly grasped the gentle one's tail. Ball offered not the slightest objection. Having once been a work-ox he was accustomed to such liberties.

Jess soon got hold of the lariat, which was floating. This gave him an idea. Perhaps he could drive the ox. Ball, he knew, was familiar or had been familiar with the common words of command and, if he had not forgotten them, could be guided by them.

"Get up, Ball!" he shouted, giving the rope a slight jerk.

Ball did not move. He seemed more or less bewildered at first, and could not understand what was expected of him. But after the command, emphasized by the rope-jerking, had been repeated a few times, he started through the swimming drove, picking and pushing his way at his driver's urging.

"Gee, Ball! Gee! gee! gee!" shouted Jess, when he wanted him to turn to the right. And the ox turned obediently. In fact, he turned too far, and the driver had to shout "Haw!" at him a few times to bring him back to the right course. Thus they kept on, and soon the steer and his driver emerged from among the swimming cattle into the open water.

Here Ball wanted to turn back, being reluctant to leave the other steers. But the cowboy kept urging him on, speaking to him sharply and jerking the rope or twisting his tail. Finally, seeing that there was no help for it, Ball pointed his nose toward the north bank and struck out across the wide expanse of river.

Jess clung to the steer's tail with his right hand. Knowing that Ball had already been in the water long, he swam with his left hand and his feet to keep from burdening him.

Before going far Jess glanced back, and was surprised to see several other steers coming, not many yards to the rear. And still others could be seen falling in behind those. In their bewildered state the cattle were both willing and eager to follow a leader.

By the time Ball had covered half the distance to the north bank, he had hundreds of followers. And when, several minutes later, Jess let go the old fellow's tail, climbed the bank and looked back, all of the two mingled droves were coming.

"It was a success after all, my plan," he said to himself, "though up till a few minutes ago it seemed an utter failure."

Indeed, his plan had proved an entire success—a double success, in fact. He had brought two droves across instead of one.

There was barely time to wave to his friends who had seen the snag go down and believed him drowned, when he had to retreat before the cattle, which were coming up the bank by hundreds and thousands.

(To be continued.)

Al Acres — *By Leet*

Grape Jelly

TO make good grape jelly, select firm fruit, slightly under-ripe. Wash thoroughly, and discard any poor fruit. Remove the grapes from the stems but leave the skins on. Extract juice from about eight pounds of grapes at a time. If making a larger quantity of jelly, start a second lot cooking as soon as the first finishes dripping in the jelly bag.

In extracting the juice from any fruit, add only as much water as is absolutely necessary. Excess water has to be cooked out after the sugar is added, and the jelly is likely to be below par in texture and flavor. For cultivated grapes use no water at all, or just a quarter of a cup of water to each pound of grapes. Wild grapes will yield good jelly if you add one cup of water per pound of grapes. Cook the fruit in a broad, flat-bottomed kettle so as to get concentrated juice quickly. Stir to prevent scorching. Crush the grapes to start the flow of juice. Count time only after the fruit begins to boil, and cook five to ten minutes or until the seeds show. Strain the juice in a Canton flannel jelly bag or through two or three thicknesses of good quality cheesecloth. Do not squeeze the bag.

Use granulated sugar, either cane or beet. Cultivated grapes may require from three-fourths to one cup of sugar per cup of juice, wild grapes, equal quantities of juice and sugar. If Concord grapes are over-ripe, add one tablespoon of strained lemon juice to each cup of extracted juice when combining with the sugar. Heat the fruit juice and sugar quickly to boiling point, again using a large, flat-bottomed kettle for rapid evaporation. Boil quickly until the jelly test is reached—that is, when the sirup separates into two distinct lines of drops, which "sheet" together.

Let the hot sirup stand in the kettle while lifting clean jelly glasses from boiling water. Then skim off the film from the hot jelly, and pour into the glasses carefully to avoid splashing. Let stand until set, then cover with paraffin. The grape pulp left can be made into grape butter by pressing it through a sieve, adding sugar and spice to taste and cooking until thick.

Stuffed Summer Squash

THE round scalloped-edge, summer squash, sometimes called pattypan squash, and sometimes called simlin, takes kindly to stuffing and baking.

Cut the squash into upper and lower halves, horizontally, and remove the seeds. Cook the halves in boiling water for ten minutes; then drain them. Fill them with a stuffing made by mixing together one-half cup of fine chopped ham, one cup of medium white sauce; one tablespoon of chopped green pepper, and salt and pepper to taste.

Place the stuffed halves on a well-greased baking sheet. Cover the tops with buttered crumbs and bake the squash for 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

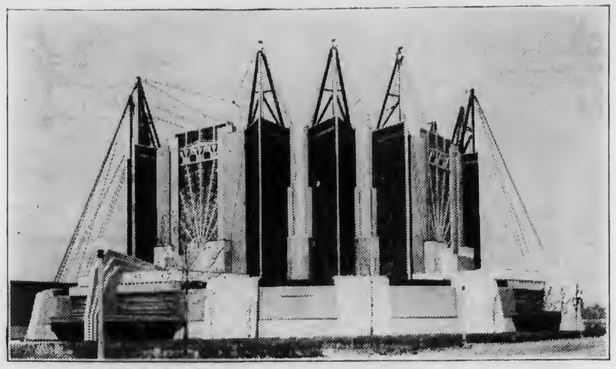
Deviled Tomatoes

A ONE-DISH meal popular with the family dish-washer is deviled tomatoes on toast. With additions, it should please the palate and satisfy food needs.

Six tomatoes, one cup of bread crumbs, salt and pepper, one cup of ground boiled ham, one tablespoon of French mustard, six slices of toast.

Remove a slice from the stem end of each tomato and with a teaspoon remove the center of the tomato. Mix together crumbs, tomato centers, bits of bacon, and salt and pepper. Fill the hollow tomatoes with this mixture, place them in a shallow dish, and bake them until they are tender. Spread the hot crisp slices of toast evenly with a mixture of the ham and mustard, and put them in the oven until they are heated through. Serve the tomatoes on the toast.

Come with Us to the World Fair



You will always regret it if you miss the World Fair in Chicago, the greatest Exposition of modern times.

Pennsylvania Farmer
WORLD FAIR TOUR
September 22 to 25

Save $10 to $20 per person by driving your car to the edge of Pittsburgh, then going with us to Chicago by rail on the Pennsylvania Farmer personally conducted, all-expense tour. We take care of every arrangement and pay every necessary bill from Pittsburgh back to Pittsburgh.

$19.80 plus $5 reservation deposit covers all essential expenses

for the round trip from Pittsburgh—rail fare, all meals, hotel room with bath, wonderful Chicago sightseeing trip (stockyards optional), foot-saving motor Wonder Tour of Exposition with guides and lecturers, two thrilling days and evenings to see marvels you will talk about the rest of your life. When we say "all-expense" we mean it—YOU CAN LEAVE YOUR POCKETBOOK AT HOME.

In the last few weeks hundreds of our readers and their friends have seen the World Fair in Chicago "the Pennsylvania Farmer way." (See Page 13.) They went on our regular rail tours, or drove their own cars to Chicago. Now, for those who want a shorter, cheaper trip we have arranged this September 22-25 tour.

If you have never traveled before you will appreciate, as much as the experienced travelers, the care-free "Pennsylvania Farmer way." This trip offers an exceptional opportunity for family groups and parties of friends, as well as those traveling alone.

Time is short. Make your reservations at once, or write the Tour Manager if you want further information. We promise you a good time if you come with us to the World Fair.

Our Program

Before you leave home you will receive by mail detailed instructions about meeting the Pennsylvania Farmer representatives in Pittsburgh.

If you drive in from the East you may meet us at the Pennsylvania Farmer publishing plant, which is on both the Lincoln and William Penn Highways (U. S. Routes 30 and 22). It is at the eastern edge of Pittsburgh, so you will not have to drive through city traffic. Garage accommodations will be waiting for those who make proper advance reservations—see Reservation Blank below. Transfer between garage and station is included in the announced cost.

The tour proper starts from the main Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Pittsburgh. The announced price covers all of the expenses of the program outlined below, including round trip rail fare and a seat all to yourself in modern steel coach.

SCHEDULE

7:10 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, Friday, September 22.—Train leaves Pittsburgh.

6:00 A. M. Central Standard Time, Saturday, Sept. 23.—Arrive Chicago Union Station.

Breakfast on arrival. Hand baggage transferred to hotel rooms. Motor tour of Chicago park, residential and business district, with stops at points of interest.

(Optional trip to stockyards and a large meat packing plant.)

Luncheon at end of motor tour.

Noon—Enter Century of Progress Exposition.

Wonder Tour—Three hour motor tour of Exposition with lecturer and guides to escort party in small groups through principal buildings.

Afternoon free at Exposition.

Evening free at Exposition.

Transfer to Hotel whenever desired.

Evening dinner at World Fair or Hotel.

Room with private bath at Auditorium Hotel (or possibly another, depending on size of party) two or three persons to the room.

Sunday, Sept. 24.—Breakfast at hotel.

Opportunity for church attendance in forenoon.

Transfer to World Fair.

Morning, afternoon and early evening free at Fair.

Luncheon and evening dinner on Fair grounds.

Transfer from Exposition to Union Station (Hand baggage will have been taken to station during day.)

9:00 P. M. Central Standard Time (10 o'clock Chicago summer time), Sunday, Sept. 24.—Train leaves Union Station.

Breakfast in Pennsylvania Railroad dining car Monday morning.

8:30 A. M. Eastern Standard Time, Monday, Sept. 25.—Train arrives in Pittsburgh.

RESERVATION COUPON

TOUR MANAGER, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enclosed find $24.80 per person to cover reservation deposit and final payment in full on the Pennsylvania Farmer World Fair Tour, September 22-25. I understand this covers all essential expenses for the round trip from Pittsburgh and that a receipt and full instructions will be mailed to me at once.

I understand that all money will be returned to me promptly if for any reason I cannot go.

( ) I shall come to Pittsburgh by rail, bus, private automobile (indicate which) and shall meet you at the Pennsylvania Station Friday evening, September 22nd, as per instructions to be mailed.

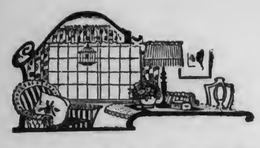
( ) Please reserve garage storage for my car during the tour at an extra cost of $1.50 per car which I will add to my final payment.

Name .....

Town ..... R.D. .....

County ..... State .....

Names and addresses of others for whom I am making reservations are:



The Farm Home

Pickle Problems

By MARY C. BROWN

SOME of the peculiarities of pickles are puzzling. They shrivel, or become tough, fade, or otherwise lose their pep, and leave us wondering why. Yet there are ways to prevent these calamities.

Cucumber pickles are almost sure to shrivel if put directly into a sweetened vinegar. If they are first cured in brine, rinsed and washed well, then put into unsweetened vinegar, and the sugar added gradually, they will be plump. Shriveling is really the extraction of moisture out of the cucumber.

The brine should contain not less than nine and one-half per cent salt at the start (four and one-fourth ounces of salt in six quarts of finished brine). A 15 per cent salt solution (eight and one-half ounces of salt in six quarts of finished brine) will keep pickles indefinitely if the surface of the brine is kept clean. Such a brine will cure the pickles, so that they are exactly the same texture and color throughout. Before they are completely cured, the color varies, being whitish toward the center, when sliced crosswise. After thorough curing (requiring about six to eight weeks) these may be eaten as salt pickles, or made into sour or sweet pickles. Overnight soaking in salt water cannot give nearly as good texture and body to the pickles.

That Bitter Flavor

To remove the excess saltiness, the pickles are covered with water and kept slightly warm (about 100 degrees F. if you have a dairy thermometer for testing). After eight or ten hours they are rinsed, and the process can be repeated, until they taste only slightly salty. They are then put into a 45 to 50-grain vinegar, and if this is not as sour as desired, may be transferred, after a few days, to a stronger vinegar, which may be spiced.

Then, if a sweet pickle is wanted, sugar is added, four pounds to the gallon at first, and more after a few days if desired.

Heating vinegar evaporates the flavor and weakens it, although one may heat it slightly with one-fourth ounce of mixed whole pickling spices per gallon of vinegar. Ground spices darken the vinegar. Commercially, pickles are made under very exact conditions of time and temperature, weighing ingredients, and testing brine and vinegar for strength, which explains the reason for even, firm pickles with bright color.

A bitter flavor may be produced by boiling the spices with the vinegar. While a piece of alum as large as a pea can be added to make the pickles crisp, too much will give a bitter flavor, and it is not necessary.

Pickles may soften from being left in a brine or vinegar which does not have sufficient strength, or from being heated too long. While it is possible to put in the pickles and bring the vinegar gradually to a boiling point, it is not necessary to heat the vinegar at all, if the pickles have been thoroughly cured, and the vinegar has sufficient strength.

Dull or fading color may be caused by heating too long. Grape leaves packed with the pickles help to preserve the color. The pickles should be completely covered, at all times, by the brine or vinegar. Each of these loses its strength rapidly the first few days after the pickles are put into it, and the loss of strength may cause spoilage.

Vinegar is really a preservative. Excellent mixed pickles may be made of any raw vegetables available, cleaning and cutting them into pieces, letting stand overnight in a weak brine, rinsing, and covering with vinegar. The mixed pickle is kept in a covered crock, and if the vinegar is not strong enough, it is replaced. If a less sour pickle is wanted, the ingredients are cooked and packed hot into sterile jars and sealed tight, depending upon heat and tight sealing, with the aid of a small amount of vinegar, to prevent spoilage.

Mixed Pickle Recipe

Here is a recipe for such a pickle, although it can be varied to suit the taste:

One quart each of sliced large cucumbers, sliced small cucumbers, sliced onions, chopped green tomatoes, chopped celery (or diced), green beans, chopped cauliflower, six small green peppers. Cut, slice or dice ingredients into the size of pieces desired, cover with water to which has been added one-half cup salt per gallon of water. Let stand overnight, drain and rinse. Cover with vinegar which has been flavored by heating with one pound sugar (per quart of vinegar), and one teaspoon mustard seed, one teaspoon pepper, and one teaspoon celery seed. Pour into an open crock, being sure that vegetables are completely covered with vinegar, or pack into fruit jars and store in a cool place. This mixture may be cooked and packed hot.

Electric Dryer

THIS useful handy drier may be attached to any convenient outlet and used to dry stockings, gloves, handkerchiefs, baby clothes or any small article. It does not radiate excessive heat so hard on silks but, instead, sufficient warmth to dry thoroughly but not ruinously.

The Handy Drier, rated at 180 watts, has an adjustable rack, its asbestos heating pad is guarded by a screen; it is small enough to stand almost anywhere, and it is finished in green. It is one of those small conveniences which mean time and money to the busy mother and homemaker.

* * *

Handy Devices

AN invalid told me the other day that one of the greatest comforts she has is in knowing she is able to help herself in a measure, as she lies in her bed day after day. And it is so simple, too. She asked her daughter to take a strong trunk strap, buckle it over the foot-rail and lay the other end beside her. In this way she could assist herself in shifting her position many times a day, even to the extent of sitting up, reaching her medicine and water placed on a stand near her. She finished by saying, "No one knows what a comfort it is to me not to have to ring the little bell for my busy daughter, every time it is medicine time."

Old Brooms

Don't discard those old brooms for, despite the hot weather, frost is coming some day and the old brooms, with pointed handles driven into the ground, the broom end left intact, will furnish shelter from frost for late blooming plants, preserving their beauty for some time after uncovered plants have drooped and died. This is especially true of chrysanthemums, one woman having fresh bouquets long after the advent of frost.

Louise White Watson.

Pack a few mothballs with books and papers that must be stored away; mothballs repel mice.

Pepper Relish

WHILE reading the Pennsylvania Farmer this evening I saw the request of Mrs. G. B. H. for pepper relish.

I do the canning and preserving at the Masonic Homes, Elizabethtown, and have canned as much as 17,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables in one season. Following is my recipe for pepper relish:

Two dozen sweet peppers red, green and yellow; eight of each; same amount of celery; three pints vinegar; three cups granulated sugar; two level tablespoons salt. Chop the peppers and celery very fine. Put peppers in a kettle, cover with water and boil ten minutes; drain. Add the chopped celery, vinegar, sugar and salt and boil fifteen minutes. Seal. Six onions chopped fine may be added if onions are desired and a few drops of oil of cloves and oil of cinnamon. The onions and oils are not required but may be added for those who like the flavor.

Mrs. Isaac P. Eshleman.

Bread and Butter Pickles

SLICE twenty-four medium sized cucumbers (without peeling) into quarter-inch slices. Sprinkle three tablespoons salt over them and let stand for three hours. Add ten onions chopped fine, or fifty tiny white onions left whole. Add one teaspoon celery seed, one teaspoon mustard seed, one teaspoon powdered ginger, one teaspoon turmeric powder, two cups sugar and one quart of vinegar. Let the mixture boil up thoroughly and keep boiling for ten minutes. Seal boiling hot in hot sterilized jars.—Reprinted from Pennsylvania Farmer by request.

One Dollar for You

"I HAVE some feed bags which I would like to make into inexpensive Christmas presents. Would you be so kind as to suggest some for me?"

Mrs. W. T.

Editor's Note:—What can our readers suggest? One dollar will be paid for each letter printed. Address Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Quilt Fair

HERE is the newest book right off the press giving the actual cutting patterns and showing nearly a hundred quilts from some of the most recent quilt fairs.

"The Quilt Fair Comes to You," tells the story of dozens of fairs. It contains the most popular and attractive quilts on display at your own and other fairs.

You will find patterns of the outstanding quilts, both pieced and applique, that are always among the prize winners. For example, there are the patterns for the many star designs like the Lone Star, Broken Star, Stars upon Stars, Shooting Star and many others.

In addition to these cutting patterns, which suggest colors and estimate yardage, there are some quilting patterns. Many quilting designs are shown and dozens and dozens of quilts, in natural colors.

The price of the booklet "The Quilt Fair Comes to You" is only 25c. Order by Number C-5514. Address Quilt Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HELPFUL HINTS

Simple or crude toys like box blocks, nesting cans, floor boats, stick horses and sand, often give a child more chance to use his imagination than do more elaborate, complex and expensive toys.

* * *

A water bath canner may be made from any utensil in which water can be boiled and which has a tight fitting cover and a rack. A washboiler, a large lard pail, a new galvanized garbage pail, a metal sap bucket, or a deep kettle are all suitable.

Young People's Forum

An Hour in the Woods

AS old mother sun sank low over the western hills causing the shadows to slowly climb up the trunks of giant trees leaving the lower half of the trees in shadows, I had the pleasure of a walk through a dense forest alive with game.

When out in the woods a long distance and where the trees grew more dense I climbed upon a huge log and sat down. As there were no leaves on the log to rustle a warning, I thought I might see a grey squirrel.

All about me was deep silence. Not even the leaves moved. The shadows seemed to gain length slowly. I was in the midst of a silent ocean of green, except the huge waves were not water but the irregular tops of trees. I wondered if man had ever painted as beautiful a picture as this, but I knew that only the God of nature could make the picture real.

"Squa-a, squa, squae!" My heart leaped for joy as I beheld the furry form of a grey squirrel in the top of a nearby tree. He had stopped his harvest work at my approach, but probably thinking I was a friend had again started his music sweeter to the heart of a nature lover than any played on a man-made instrument.

I lay still to observe his actions. He was storing acorns in the spacious hollow of a great beech. I thought this would be tedious work but the industrious little fellow seemed to be getting much joy from his work. If only we humans could take a lesson from a squirrel!

As I sat very still other squirrels began to come from their hiding and start operations on several of the other trees. The trees seemed to be alive, their branches shaking and nuts falling.

Something Else

There was a rustle in the leaves nearby. I looked that way expecting to see another squirrel, but—a skunk! The brave little fellow displaying a white star on his forehead walked boldly up to the log.

At first I did not know whether to run or put up a fight. Unconsciously I reached out my arm to grasp him and tried to look fiercely. He somewhat lowered his bushy tail and started to retreat down the hill. I ran in pursuit, and he soon dove into his home under a large rock.

I looked for the squirrels but they were nowhere to be seen. They had vanished as quickly and ingeniously as had the skunk. No doubt they had changed their minds about my being a friend.

As darkness was approaching, and I knew supper would be ready, I started for home, having spent one of the most enjoyable hours in my life.—A Bashful Farm Boy from West Virginia.

YOUR TURN

Isn't "An Hour in the Woods" a fine letter? This week, won't some of our other boys and girls write on the subject "An Hour in the Woods"? The artists might draw a picture and the poets tell us in verse. There will be prizes for the letters published. Let's get busy now and make "Our Page" the best in the paper. Address Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Some Things Worth Knowing

THE largest university is Oxford, in England. It consists of twenty-one colleges and five halls.

The first illumination with gas was

(Continued on page 20.)

They may both look like golfers in the locker room —but what a difference there can be on the fairway!

You can't tell the kind of golf a man plays just by the cut of his slacks or his knickers. It's his *score* that counts!

NO BALLYHOO OR "WINDOW DRESSING" ...JUST

Honest value

YOU'LL find some gasolines "all dressed up" too. But *not* ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH. It has never been necessary to deck out this fuel in trick selling points or fancy phrases.

We believe that motorists want *facts* rather than circus stunts to help them choose the gasoline best suited to their cars. Here are some facts about ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH that may help you:

1—Tests indicate that the NEW WHITE FLASH is the finest motor fuel ever offered at or near its price.

2—Motorists like it. In Pennsylvania, for instance, it outsells every other gasoline by more than 2 to 1.

3—We believe it will prove as satisfactory in most automobiles as extra-priced fuels; and save a lot of money on every filling of the tank.

That's all. We're not going to shout meaningless "challenges" at you. But we do think if you try it—*you'll like it!*

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

New POWERFULLY BETTER

ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH

Read the Advertisements

They will assist you in making the honorable and ancient profession of farming a modern source of profit to you, and happiness to your family.

"Gets" the *Worms* ..not the Birds

Use the

GIZZARD CAPSULE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

FORMULA: Kamala, Kamala Extract, Copper Oxide, Nicotine Sulphate

U.S. PAT. NO. 1778264

Maturing pullets and hens in fall laying should be wormed in preparation for winter. So that they can be good layers. The worm medicine should be delivered directly into the intestines so as to avoid absorption in crop and stomach, and it should be efficient for all of the principal intestinal worms.

Large Round, Large Tape and Pin (Ceca) Worms

Treat for all three kinds of worms. You never know what kind or kinds, or how many, a bird has; nor how many are left after a worming, without posting. And that's what we do—post. We use up over 2,000 chickens each year in wormer tests. The Gizzard Capsule contains the best combination of worm medicines we know of for all three kinds. Then, too, it has an *insoluble coating*, which means that the strong medicine is *sure* to reach the worms without harm to the birds. Always use The Gizzard Capsule.

PULLET SIZE—50-capsule pkg., 75c; 100-pkg., $1.35; 250-pkg., $3.00; 500-pkg., $5.00; 1000 pkg., $9.00.
ADULT SIZE—50-capsule pkg., $1.00; 100-pkg., $1.75; 250-pkg., $4.00; 500 pkg., $7.00; 1000-pkg., $12.00. (CHICK SIZE correspondingly lower.) At the Lee dealer in your town; or from factory, postpaid.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Nebr.

INSOLUBLE COATING

The Gizzard Capsule has an *insoluble* coating. Worm medicine, if allowed to mix with food and liquids in the crop and stomach, becomes diluted and weakened; also it is likely to sicken a fowl and throw a layer off production. An *insoluble* coating prevents all that. It holds the medicine tight. No other wormer may have an insoluble coating. It is Geo. H. Lee's invention and is an exclusive, patented advantage of The Gizzard Capsule. It is always crushed in the gizzard, and the medicine, *fresh* and *full strength*, is delivered directly into the intestines upon the worms.

If you have never used Gizzard Capsules, send for a Trial Package Free, postpaid. (One pkg. only to a family.)

Free TRIAL PACKAGE

GEO. H. LEE CO., 971 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr. Send Trial Package, free and postpaid.
Name..........
Postoffice..........
State

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
Big type C. O. D. on approval. 100% guaranteed. 10 wks. 50c; 12 wks. 58c; 14 wks. 65c; 16 wks. 75c; 18 wks. 85c; Ready to Lay 95c; Yearling hens, 65c. Bloodtested Foundation. Ready for shipment.
GREAT NORTHERN POULTRY FARMS, R. 3, ZEELAND, MICH.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
S.C. Wh. Legh'ns & Anc.	$1.60	$2.85	$5.40	$26.25	$50
Bar., Wh. & Buff Rocks	1.75	3.40	6.40	31.25	60
R.I. Reds, Wh. Wyan. ..	1.75	3.40	6.40	31.25	60
Heavy Mixed	1.60	2.85	5.40	26.25	50
Light Mixed	1.40	2.35	4.40	21.00	40

Shipments prepaid & 100% live delivery guaranteed.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box P, Port Trevorton, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tanc. & Eng. Barron	100	500	1,000
Str. Wh. Leghorns	$5.00	$25.00	$50
Bar & Wh. Rocks	6.00	28.00	55
S. C. Reds	6.00	28.00	55
Heavy Mixed	5.00	25.00	50
Light Mixed	4.50	22.50	45

Cash or C. O. D. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAlisterville, Penna.

10,000 White Leghorn Pullets
Twelve Weeks Up to Laying Age
HECLA POULTRY FARM
Box 610, Bellefonte, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS From egg-bred stock, W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks, Bar. Rocks, Buff Orp., $6 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $5 per 100. Order direct from this ad. Postage paid. ULSH'S HATCHERY, Box P. Beaver Springs, Pa.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality **Chicks**
Bar & Wh. Rocks, $5.50 per 100; N.H. Reds, or W. Wyandottes, $6.00 per 100; Heavy Mix. $4.50-100. Cash or C.O.D. F.C. Romig, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

WEADER'S BLOOD-TESTED SANITARY HATCHED **CHICKS**
Bar. & Wh. Rocks & Heavy Mixed $5.00-100
100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Reds....... $6.00-100
Weader's Elec. Hatchery, Inc., Box 155P, McClure, Pa.

Electric Hatched Barred Rocks, White Rocks,
White Wyandottes, N.H. & R.I. Reds $6.00-100
White Leghorns & Heavy Mixed $5.00-100
HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM, Box P, McClure, Pa.

To know what to buy—read the advertisements. They will keep you informed of the latest and best products of the manufacturers. Their aim is to meet your needs. You will find that time spent in reading the advertisements is time well spent. Read them regularly, with care,

N-K PRICES CUT

... Don't Go Broke Feeding Worms!

Worms will ruin your flock quick. They make birds thin, unthrifty, lame or paralyzed, big eaters and poor layers. Pennies for worming bring back dollars of extra profits, and now even the cost of worming has been cut because the price of Pratts N-K Capsules is down 25%.

All County Agents and Experiment Stations say "Kill poultry worms with Nicotine and Kamala." N-K Capsules give you the finest quality of Nicotine and Kamala, 100% fresh and release them right on the worms. *N-K's can't fail to work.*

For one small cost, N-K's treat both tapeworms and large round worms, instead of just one kind of worm as do most remedies. Get enough N-K's to worm your flock today. See your dealer. If he cannot supply, use the coupon to order direct.

Slippery after coating makes swallowing easier
STALE-PROOF MOISTURE-PROOF COATING
100% Fresh Full-Strength Nicotine Kamala

Pratts N-K CAPSULES

No. Caps.	Birds Over 3 lbs. Adult Size	Birds 3 lbs. and Under Chick and Pullet Size
50	$0.75	$0.50
100	1.35	.90
500	5.00	3.50
1000	9.00	6.00

If dealer cannot supply, check the package wanted, enclose amount specified together with your name and address, and mail direct to

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
Dept. 401, Philadelphia, Pa.

COCCIDIOSIS and PARALYSIS in POULTRY
MNE'S POULTRY EQUIPMENT ... QUAKERTOWN, PA.

TOBACCO DUST FOR POULTRY for deworming your flocks.
$2.00 100 lbs., $25.00 ton. Sample, analysis and directions on request.
HENRY A. FISCHEL, Inc., Mfrs. 418 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Short Poultry Tour

THE writer recently accompanied a short poultry tour in eastern Pennsylvania to three very interesting poultry farms. We first visited the Pastime Poultry Farm, near Quakertown. It specializes in breeding all sorts of odd and unusual varieties of bantams, poultry, ducks and geese, which are exhibited at fairs and poultry shows. Well over a hundred different varieties of poultry and waterfowl are there, and it would take a long journey indeed to find another place like it. It might puzzle an accomplished poultry judge to name all the varieties correctly, but the proprietors of course know them all, and many of the birds are so tame that they will come to call and can be picked up by the owners. If you want to see a Black Sumatra, a Dominique Leghorn, or a Sebastopol goose with its feathers all pointing forward, Pastime Poultry Farm is the place to go. Or a flock of White Indian Runner ducks, bred to produce white eggs, might claim your attention from the utility standpoint.

Our next stop was at Hausman's Poultry and Fruit Farm at Coopersburg. Here the main attraction was a three-story poultry building remodeled from a large dairy barn. Mr. Hausman runs about 5,000 layers and during the hatching season sells large numbers of baby chicks. His birds produce about three spreader loads of droppings a week, which are applied to the orchards, and certainly give a fine dark color to the trees.

After enjoying the refreshments provided by the proprietor, we visited the Trexler Farms at Allentown, which has the largest flock of Leghorns in Pennsylvania. The pullets on range had lately been vaccinated, but showed no ill effects whatever, and seemed to be in fine condition. To those of us who feed our birds from a pail, it was quite a sight to see a small jagger truck going about the range spreading scratch grain out of the tail end by the bagful. Wild pheasants and quail are tame enough to come out and eat with the pullets; in fact one quail sat in a tree and called to us all the time we were there.

R. L. S.

Leghorns at Hausman's Poultry and Fruit Farm.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

IN vaccinating my young stock against fowl pox this year I used fowl pox virus rather than pigeon pox virus, which has not been entirely astisfactory in the past, and used the stick method in the web of the wing instead of the follicle method on the thigh.

In using the stick method, I took a darning needle, thrust the pointed end into a small stick which served as a handle and ground the eye end to a sharp point on an oilstone. In vaccinating the needle is dipped into the vaccine and thrust through the web of the wing from the under side, first removing a few small feathers so as to expose the skin. Each time a chicken is vaccinated the needle is first dipped in the vaccine.

* * *

THERE seem to be several advantages to this method over the follicle method, in which a few feathers are plucked from the thigh, after which the vaccine is applied to the holes or follicles, from which the feathers have been removed, with a small brush. In the first place, each bird gets a uniform dose of vaccine, as the eye of the needle holds just so much of the material each time. In the follicle method, the vaccination may be light or severe according to the number of follicles touched.

In the second place, the stick method uses about a quarter as much of the vaccine as the follicle method. Lastly, it is possible to vaccinate very rapidly with this method. Having penned up the birds the night before, and using a catching crate while vaccinating, I was able to do over 1,200 birds in one day, working alone.

* * *

ABOUT a week after vaccinating the birds showed a small lump where the needle perforated the wing, which later developed a scab. The take was very good. No ill effects were apparent, the birds merely not eating quite so much for a short period. I trust that my flock will now be immune to chicken pox this winter, along with colds and associated ailments.

* * *

IN getting ready for the new pullets, we always give the pens a thorough cleaning, removing the old litter, brushing down the walls and ceiling, and scraping the floors clean of any droppings which may be stuck fast. Floors, roosts and dropping boards are then painted with mite destroyer or waste motor oil, and the interior and fixtures are sprayed with disinfectant solution. When the house has dried out, the floor is littered, and everything then is ready for the new birds. This is a lot of work, but is much safer than putting the pullets into dirty houses or those which have been cleaned in a half-hearted fashion.

Color of Shredded Paper

Commenting on a shipment of Wealthy apples to Liverpool by a Pennsylvania grower, F. A. Motz, who represents our fruit interests abroad, says, "The fruit was very fine, but I notice that green paper was used in the pack. This has a tendency to subdue the red color and to accentuate the green color of the fruit. Since color is the most important single factor in the sale value of fruit, better prices would be secured if a purple or dark red shade of paper is used when packing red or striped varieties. For green varieties, however, the green paper is quite satisfactory because buyers prefer the fruit to be on the green side or to look that way at least."

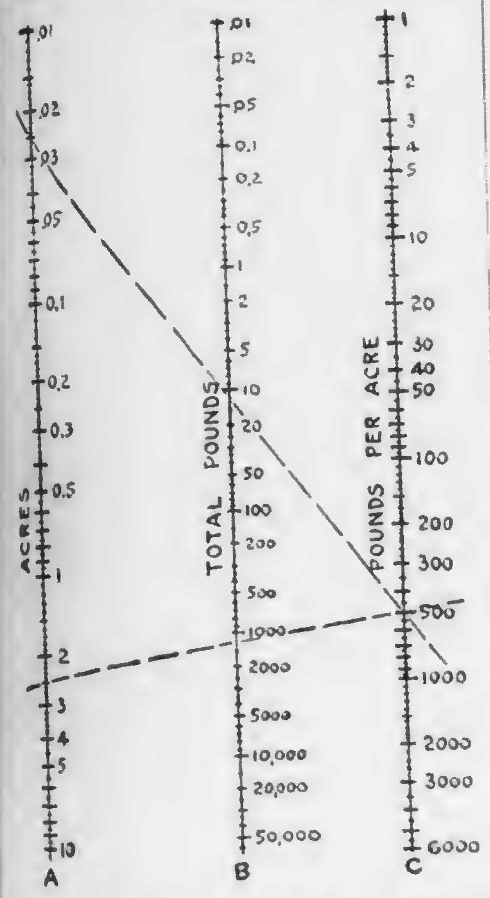
Seed or Fertilizer per Acre

KNOWING the acreage, and the pounds per acre, this chart gives the total number of pounds.

This chart is a companion to the one that appeared on page 13 in the February 18th number of 1933. The former chart enabled you to determine the exact acreage of any patch of ground, knowing the length and width.

Now, after knowing the number of acres, let us suppose that you are told to apply 500 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Let us also suppose that the former chart told you that the acreage is .025 acre (the length of the patch being 50 feet and the width 21 feet.) How many pounds of fertilizer should be used?

Run a straight line through the .025, column A, and the 500, column



C, and the intersection with column B gives the answer as 12.5 pounds. One of the dotted lines drawn across the chart shows how it is done.

The other dotted line across the chart shows that if there are 2.5 acres, and that if you are told to apply 500 pounds per acre, the answer is 1,250 pounds of fertilizer.

The range of the chart is from .01 acre to 10 acres, and one pound per acre to 6,000 pounds per acre. However, by keeping tab on the ciphers in the same way as explained in the February 18th issue, this chart is applicable to any number of acres and any number of pounds per acre.

The author's suggestion is that you clip out the two charts and paste them on cardboard, side by side.

W. F. Schaphorst.

Tree Inoculation

A READER informs us that a man is going around in his community inoculating trees to prevent or destroy pear blight. He asks if this is possible.

No, pear blight cannot be controlled by inoculating the tree. The control is to cut out the affected parts, being sure that infection is not carried on the cutting implements. They are usually disinfected by bi-chloride of mercury to prevent this.

Inoculating trees is an old game. It is one way to get a dollar and a half, the sum charged in the case reported, but it is of no value to the tree owner.

THE door has been thrown open to discussions of all questions relative to plant quarantines. Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has called a conference to "reexamine the underlying principles involved in the interpretation and enforcement" of the Nursery Stock, Plant and Seed Quarantine No. 37, to be held at 10 a. m., October 25th, at Washington.

eggs-*actly* !

In plain English, the farmer who gets more eggs from each hen—bigger, meatier eggs, *will make more money. Eshelman* RED ROSE LAYING MASH produces exactly such results, not just occasionally, but consistently. And it builds stronger, sturdier flocks, too.

Your dealer wants you to be prosperous—it means his prosperity, too. That's why he carries RED ROSE.

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See the World Fair in Comfort

We'll do all the worrying about your arrangements

Our plan has already been enjoyed by hundreds of Pennsylvania Farmer readers. It provides room with private bath at the Sheridan Plaza Hotel, complete guide and lecture service, auto storage if you drive and many other features.

If your time is limited, see announcement of short trip on Page 9 of this issue. If you want more time in Chicago, whether you drive or go by train, these services will meet your needs.

Price quoted below, PLUS $10 RESERVATION DEPOSIT, covers every necessary expense.

BY RAIL

Seven Days at Chicago

( ) SEPTEMBER 23—OCT. 1 TOUR

Final Payment

( )	Pittsburgh	$56.95
( )	Altoona	59.00
( )	Harrisburg	64.20
( )	Lancaster	65.20
( )	Philadelphia	67.00

This covers all necessary expenses for the round trip, including coach fare, dining car meals enroute, all necessary Fair and living expenses in Chicago from arrival on Sunday morning until departure on Saturday night, and three extensive city sightseeing trips including stockyards, park and residential sections.

On these city sightseeing trips you will get behind the scenes in the world's largest department store, a great newspaper plant, one of the country's largest banks, the hectic Board of Trade where America's grain prices are established, the stockyards and a famous meat packing plant. Besides, you will see Chicago's famous parks, the Zoo, the amazing push-cart market, Chinatown, the slums and the millionaire's Gold Coast, a replica of one of Christopher Columbus' ships, the great Universities, etc., etc., and you will dine on the 38th floor of a Chicago skyscraper.

BY AUTO—Go any week.

Three Days at Chicago

Final Payment .. $12.50

This covers all necessary Fair, auto parking and living expenses from Sunday evening supper to Wednesday noon dinner; or from Wednesday evening supper to Saturday noon dinner.

Six Days at Chicago

Final Payment $27.50

This covers all necessary Fair, auto parking and living expenses from Sunday evening supper to the following Saturday morning breakfast inclusive

The Sheridan Plaza, our Chicago Home

For reservations or further information address
TOUR MANAGER, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa

FEED LARRO and MAKE MORE MONEY

"Just look, dad! Ain't it great to have them milking like that!"

"You bet! And what's more we're making real money now on every cow in the herd."

Put your cows on Larro and watch your PROFITS GROW. Larro keeps cows strong and healthy — free from udder trouble and off-feed conditions —and gets you peak production all the year round.

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY FOR DAIRY COWS
LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

I'M A HOG SPECIAL HOG! I GAINED 100 LBS. FOR EVERY 337 LBS. OF FEED. MY BROTHER IN THE NEXT PEN DIDN'T GET HOG SPECIAL AND HE HAD TO HAVE 400 LBS. OF FEED TO GAIN 100 LBS. GUESS MY HOG SPECIAL PAID PRETTY WELL.

That's the story of nearly 400 hogs that have gone through the pens at the Research Farm the last eight years. Hog Special is a conditioner, mineral supplement. It combats worms. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

HOG SPECIAL PRICES NOW REDUCED

FRUIT TREES
APPLE · PEACH · CHERRY · PEAR
12½¢ UP
Plant Now—no increase in Cole's prices as yet. Trees in three sizes. Guaranteed free from disease—true to name. Government inspected. Buy from a 62 year old firm—700 acres in our plant. Write us about your planting problem. FREE catalog and price lists. *Low Prices On Quantity Orders*
THE COLE NURSERY CO., Dept. 12, Painesville, O.
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The Soap That's Known and Sold The World Around
Cuticura
Nothing Better for Daily Use
Price 25c. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 12B, Malden, Mass.

When writing advertisers please mention Pennsylvania Farmer

Protective Service

Fake Book Agent

I HAVE been a reader of your paper for a number of years and would appreciate it if you would print the following as a warning to others:

About three weeks ago a salesman, giving his name as James Hurlock, age 67 and representing the Domestic Medical Society of New York City, called at our home and gave a two-hour talk on the topic of "health". The manner in which he delivered the talk was very convincing. He stated he was also a representative of the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, and St. Joseph's in New York. During his talk he showed illustrations from a medical book which he was selling. This book sells for $22 cash or $24 by monthly payments.

You pay in advance and then the book is sent direct to you from the Domestic Medical Society, 1775 Broadway, New York City. We paid one-half in advance for which we received a receipt, the balance to be paid when the book was delivered, however, a number of others paid the whole amount in advance. He promised to deliver the book in ten days (at which time he would collect the balance, $11, however, he preferred receiving the $22 in advance and having the book sent direct). When he did not show up on the date specified I began to feel that he was not honest and notified the Pottstown, Pa., authorities. They informed me that they had a number of similar complaints and that they had a warrant for his arrest, but he had left town a week previous and his whereabouts were unknown. The Domestic Medical Society is also looking for him as he is a fake.

Should this salesman call on any reading this page, it would be wise to get in touch with their local authorities or the Pottstown, Pa., authorities.

I think other subscribers should profit by the above experience and be on the lookout for this fake. J. S.

License for Taxidermists

Will you please tell me if a taxidermist has to have a permit or license to mount game birds and animals or to buy skins of such for mounting purposes, and to sell them mounted in the state of Pennsylvania? If so where can I get this and what will the cost be? A. G. Z.

YES, a taxidermist who mounts game birds and animals for profit in Pennsylvania is required to have a license. It costs $25 and is obtained from the Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg, Pa. This license gives the taxidermist authority to receive specimens that have been killed legally or accidentally, keep them in his possession, tan or cure or mount same, and to sell or dispose of any unclaimed specimens within the Commonwealth for the mounting charge only.

You should have the complete law on the subject, and you can obtain it from the Board of Game Commissioners. The Board publishes a booklet called "Pennsylvania Game Law". Would suggest that you obtain a copy of the booklet for your information.

Changes in Dog Law

A NUMBER of changes were made in the Pennsylvania dog law by the 1933 General Assembly, officials explain, the most important of which they summarize as follows:

(1) Appraisal of damages to livestock and poultry is now entirely in the hands of agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and in case of damage, the agents in the district where the damage occurs should be notified immediately. Where the agent is not known, his name and address can be secured from the county farm agent or the county treasurer.

(2) A person who owns or harbors an unlicensed dog forfeits all right to be reimbursed for damage to his livestock and poultry by dogs.

(3) The fee allowed police officers for killing and properly disposing of the carcass of each unlicensed dog has been reduced to $1.

(4) The maximum damage payments provided in the amended law are: For horses, mules or registered cattle, $100 per head; for each unregistered cattle, $60; for each head of unregistered swine, sheep or goats, $10; for each head of registered swine, sheep or goats, $20; for each full grown turkey or goose, $3; for each head of poultry, other than turkeys and geese, domesticated hare or rabbit, $1.

Full information on the revised dog law can be secured from the Dog Law Enforcement field agents or from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

A Renter's Problem

I have rented a farm and am paying rent monthly. I have no lease. There was no hay or corn fodder on the place when I moved there this spring, and I bought more hay than the farm produced this summer. Am I entitled to all the hay and fodder, as I intend to move this fall? M. A. T.

WE think that M. A. T. is entitled to the hay and fodder produced by him on the farm during his tenancy.

Accident Claims Paid

The followng accident claims were paid to Pennsylvania Farmer readers during the two-week period ending September 3rd under low-cost National Casualty Company policies issued through this publication.

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Irene V. Appler, run weed in foot, $9.33; ARMSTRONG—James B. Godfrey, auto wreck, fractured ribs, $60; Elizabeth Godfrey, auto wreck, injured scalp, knee, chest, fractured ribs, $146.67; BRADFORD—Arthur Whipple, stepped on pitchfork, $4.67; John H. Ford, fell from wagon, injured wrist, $3; BUCKS—John Portzer, wrench slipped, lacerated thumb, $3; BUTLER—Ross W. Krumpe, sheet metal fell on head, $4; CAMBRIA—Edward Smith, run over by cultivator, injured head, face, fractured ribs, $29.17.

CHESTER—Harriet Patterson, fell, fractured ribs, $3; Ralph S. Wrigley, threshing barley, injured eye, $9.33; William Drennen, stumbled, injured ankle, $3; Horace Harkness, auto wreck, injured back, $4.67; David McCurdy, ran pitchfork in hand, $4.67; Jesse G. Wood, putting ring in steer's nose, finger torn, $6; Frank D. Showalter, fell off load of hay injured arm, $3; Thomas S. Mellor, pricked knuckle on wire door, infection, $3.33; Leon D. Baily, struck with spiked shoe lacerated heel, $6.67; CLEARFIELD—George B. Lucas, slipped and fell, fractured leg, $40; COLUMBIA—Harry T. Hess cutting wood, cut thumb, $10.

ERIE—Elmer G. Wick, thrown from binder, injured shoulder, $10; FULTON—Frank M. Peck, struck by timber, fractured leg, $14; HUNTEEDON—George W. Allen, slipped and fell, fractured rib, $5.33; LANCASTER—Roy H. Ferguson, crushed by machinery, injured back, neck, shoulder, jaw, $18.67; LAWRENCE—C. Willis Means, auto wreck, injured head, arm shoulder, $9.33; LYCOMING—Allan A. Auchmuty, swimming, lacerated scalp, $3; LaRue Sauter, fell from truck, lacerated elbow, arm, $14; Sylvester H. Waltz, Best of Foster Waltz, fatally injured in commercial auto wreck, $50.00; MONTGOMERY—Harvey Moyer, grinding knives, lacerated finger, $3.

MONTOUR — Joseph W. Roadarmel, caught hands in wheel, injured, $10.33; PERRY—Wm. H. Hebel, bumped knee, contusion, $3; Lester A. Little, fell from loft, fractured arm, $36.67; SCHUYLKILL—Elmer H. Everett, auto wreck, injured back, head, arm, $22. SULLIVAN—Lewis W. Weisbrod, hit by road drag, injured leg, $3; TIOGA—Irvin Antes, fell from hay load, side, back, injured, $8.67; Dan Thomas, thrown from motor cycle, injured knee, $3; WASHINGTON—Harry A. Smith, ball fell on leg, $2.

MARYLAND

CARROLL COUNTY—W. L. Kessler, knife slipped, lacerated thumb, $3; Julia F. Naill, Bene. of Edward Naill, fatally injured in fall against binder wheel, $25; Lilly C. Welty, caught hand in wringer, $40; TALBOT—Virginia Sherwood, fell on glass, lacerated arm, $3.

NEW JERSEY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. — Hopewell Carter, stepped on nail, wounded foot, $1.50; Howard Holladay, slipped, fell, lacerated knee, $5.33.

McCORMICK-DEERING

For Better, Easier, More Profitable Dairying

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER and the McCormick-Deering dealers provide you with these two essentials for handling the daily milking job:

The *McCormick-Deering Milker,* which completely transforms the tiresome drudgery of milking by hand, saving over 50 per cent in time and labor. Outstanding because of patented features. Popular for its simplicity, compactness, sanitation, and easy-cleaning qualities.

And the *McCormick-Deering Cream Separator,* the ball-bearing machine long celebrated for easy-running efficiency. The workmanship and design, the close-skimming and easy-washing features are matched by the brilliant black japanned finish and the gleaming metal.

Sizes and capacities of both for your exact needs. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer for a personal demonstration of these machines.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of America
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606 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Branches at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pa., and at 93 other points in the U. S.

McCORMICK-DEERING

Before **Fertilizer Prices** *Go Higher*

Fertilizer Prices have increased over last spring. Just as prices for wheat, hogs and other commodities are going up so will prices for Fertilizer.

For over fifteen years Standard Wholesale Phosphate and Acid Works, Inc., has supplied farmers with Quality Fertilizers at honest prices.

Write us about our Prosperity brand 2-12-6 for wheat, and ask for our fall prices which are still surprisingly low. Do this at once.

Standard Wholesale Phosphate and Acid Works, Inc.
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

Read the Advertisements
they help you get the most out of life and save you time and trouble doing it.

Garden Gossip

By GILBERT S. WATTS

OHIO Canner beet, a development of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, has proved a good one in two plantings we made this season. It is very round—many are almost perfect balls in shape—and the color is a deep rich red. The tops are erect and on good soil that has been well supplied with moisture Ohio Canner has made plenty of top for bunching. We shall try it on a little larger scale next year. It is wonderful for canning.

* * *

IT will not be long until all sorts of vegetables must be stored for winter use and sale. Farmers Bulletin 879 revised is entitled "Home Storage of Vegetables" and is a very complete guide. It may be obtained free by addressing the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

* * *

HAVE you tried the new Golden Cross Bantam sweet corn? The seed is comparatively expensive because it can be produced only by special breeding methods. Two special strains are used as parent stock and these must be kept separate and pure year after year. To make seed for crop production the proper cross is made each year by planting the two parent stocks in adjoining rows and detasseling the right one. That is a specialist's job, but our experience has been that the seed is worth all it costs. It germinated more vigorously and permits of lighter planting rates than Golden Bantam. It is a strong grower and may be spaced more liberally, because many stalks make two good ears. Barren stalks are very rare. The quality is high. Golden Cross Bantam has proved practically proof against the wilt disease in fields where the earlier yellows were a total loss.

* * *

IN tests made at Cornell University a cold storage temperature of 35 degrees F. was found greatly inferior to one of 32 degrees F. for most crops. I know that has been the experience of growers who have used commercial cold storage facilities or who have utilized idle ice plant store rooms in late fall and winter. My own experience has been that there is not much use in going to the trouble and expense of cold storage unless the temperature is kept very very close to the freezing point. It seems probable that a temperature fractionally below 32 degrees F. is the ideal for some crops. And do not jam the storage too full. It is better to put in a fourth less and provide for good air circulation throughout the stack than to put in a record number of crates and have a lot of spoilage. Two-by-four lumber is ideal for spacing crates to insure thorough and even cooling.

* * *

IF green type celery that is to be sold for the Thanksgiving Day trade is to be blanched with earth it pays to start in lots of time, in the northern sections as soon as comparatively cool average weather is assured. If one starts to blanch with earth too early the celery may rust. If there is too much delay the crop will not be in the best market condition. That is terribly indefinite. Several weeks will not be too much time if the weather is cold in late October and early November. A common practice is to draw the soil up a few inches higher about once each week beginning in late September. But much depends on the locality, condition of the crop, available moisture and temperature.

* * *

WHAT a wonderful tool a first-class pruning hook is for cutting the old canes out of raspberries! If the operator carries and uses a stone to keep it very sharp real speed can be made.

SOUND GROWTH
1926 $115,190.10
1929 $1,711,093.83
1932 $2,691,236.53

GET the FACTS

Are you interested in saving yourself maybe as much as 30% on your automobile insurance? Then listen and reason this out for yourself.

SAVING No. 1: Why pay somebody a new commission of up to 20% every year just for renewing your old policy? That is what most companies do.

SAVING No. 2: Why pay for dividends to stockholders (as much as 100% over 6 or 7 years) when you can save that money for yourself? The only way stock companies can pay a dividend is to get it from policyholders.

SAVING No. 3: Why pay for the accidents of people in cities like Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati or Philadelphia when you live in a quiet place where folks don't joyride? But that's what you're doing if you don't get a "farm risk" rate.

Just 7 years ago a group of Ohio farmers asked themselves these common sense questions and organized their own insurance company. Savings were so startling that in 7 years their little $10,000 business has grown to a $2,690,000 company, serving nearly 90,000 farm and rural motorists in 7 states.

If you live in a small city or town or on a farm, you are eligible for Farm Bureau Automobile Insurance and the savings that it makes for its policyholders. We will gladly tell you how much these savings are, in dollars and cents. Just mail this handy coupon.

FARM BUREAU *auto* INSURANCE

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.
620 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio
Gentlemen: What is your farm risk rate for complete protection? I drive a (Name of Car) (Model) (Year)
Name
Address

THE UNINSURED DRIVER IS BETTING HIS CAR, HIS FARM AND HIS LIFE SAVINGS THAT HE WONT HAVE AN ACCIDENT.

HOFFMAN'S Seed Wheat
Makes Money for You!

Get bigger crops . . with less labor, less seed and less acreage. Many get from 38 to 42 bushels of wheat per acre with HOFFMAN'S Famous Seed Wheat.

Leap's Prolific is a heavy producer. Smooth chaff. Long straw. Large hard grains . . . Finest for milling. Exceptionally clean.

FREE FROM WEEDS

Write today . . Get FREE *Catalog of* FARM SEEDS . . . *All about* HOFFMAN'S *Money Saving Plan . . You get* MORE SEEDS FOR LESS MONEY.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
Box 304 Landisville, Lancaster Co., Pa.

HAPPY COWS!

Glad that

DRIED BEET PULP

is so Cheap *and* Plentiful

NO WONDER they're dancing! They've heard the good news that Dried Beet Pulp is one of the cheapest feeds now available. And what's more, there is plenty of it—you can get it anywhere—for every feed dealer has it in stock or can get it for you quickly.

Take advantage of the present low price of Dried Beet Pulp. No matter what you are feeding, Dried Beet Pulp will fit into your feeding plan. It supplements burnt pastures, replaces part of the hay—and all or part of the silage. Should be included in every grain mixture. It is the dairyman's tried and true friend under all conditions. It is succulent, bulky, palatable, *"June pasture the year round."*

Dried Beet Pulp safeguards the cow's health, boosts milk production and banishes off-feed days. Moreover, it increases the value of other feeds used with it by aiding in the digestion of the entire ration. **Feed it right out of the sack—does not have to be soaked before using.**

And remember this, Dried Beet Pulp is one feed you can buy at low price and hold as long as you like without fear of it turning rancid, mouldy, or sour. Rats and mice, moths and weevils won't touch it. Dried Beet Pulp will keep sound, sweet, palatable and wholesome for years. It is good for Dairy Cows, Beef Cattle, and Sheep—Ask your dealer for today's price on this remarkable feed.

Dried Beet Pulp makes a very good litter for poultry

THE LARROWE MILLING CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Owners Earn $400 a Month with this Dellinger Portable Grinding Outfit

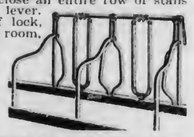
SOLD ON A TIME PAYMENT PLAN.

The Dellinger portable grinding outfit consists of many features that will make feed grinding more profitable. Furnished with or without force feed molasses mixing attachment. Mounted complete on truck furnished by us or customer. Write for detailed information.

A. M. DELLINGER, Inc., Lancaster, Pa.

SAVE TIME-WORK-MONEY

Bond Lever-operated Cow Stanchions open and close an entire row of stalls with one lever. Cow proof lock, extra head room, adjustable neck width, best materials.



Write for illustrated bulletin.

BOND FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
MANHEIM, LANC. CO., PA.

When you choose from advertised goods, you choose from the safest goods known. They are value-true.

When the depression hit the dairy industry Amish farmers built a cheese factory, imported an expert cheesemaker and started a new industry.

Amish Rout Depression

WHEN the depression hit the dairy industry many Lancaster county farmers lost their market, while others got as little as 60c per cwt. for milk. Then a group of Amish farmers called a meeting and decided to do something. Their milk, converted into Swiss cheese, now is netting them $1.35 per hundred pounds.

Benjamin B. Stoltzfus donated a plot of ground. A man walked into a country bank, signed a note, which several of his substantial Amish brethren endorsed and the Lancaster County Swiss Cheese "company" was off with flying colors.

They came with horses and mules, with picks and shovels, and worked several days for nothing. A big and deep cellar was needed to ferment the cheese and they had to blast it out of rock. It rained for days which also retarded progress, yet in eight weeks from the time ground was broken the plant was in operation.

Financing of their company was very simple. There were no promotors' fees to pay, no brokers' commissions, high pressure methods, "preferred" stockholders' lists, etc.

They imported an expert, Carl Laderach, a native of Switzerland, to make the cheese. "This is not a real organization," says Mr. Stoltzfus, who seems to be president. There are no elected officers. Once a month an auditing committee—Stanley Moore, David Z. Lapp and Amos Petersheim—go over the accounts, deduct operating expenses and divide the profits among the patrons.

The plant, valued at $7,000, (it would have been more but for the free labor of the patrons) measures 70 by 28 feet, with a superstructure of 17 by 26 feet. It is located several miles southwest of New Holland and was completed May 18th. Its capacity is 15,000 pounds of milk per day. At present about 10,000 pounds are received. The builders had to dig a 70-foot well. Three men are employed there full time.

Of the 64 farmers in this cooperative group 61 are members of the Amish sect. They have demonstrated the finest kind of cooperation, based on mutual trust and good faith, and their enterprise is succeeding.

So successful has been the venture that Amish dairy farmers of the Inter-Gordonville district plan to build a plant this fall unless milk prices increase. "Selling cheese is the least of our troubles," Mr. Stoltzfus declared. "They come to our plant and get it. Even the price went up when beer came back."

A privately owned factory at Belleville is the only other Swiss cheese plant in the state. Jack Martin.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

A WOMAN writes me about butter not coming. She says, "I have three cows, all old milking. Is that the cause?" Doubtless that is the trouble. As the cow advances in the period of lactation the fat globules get smaller. Toward the end of the period they will be so small and the milk have so much serum in it that one cannot batter the little globules into a lump of butter. Recent experiments have demonstrated that the fat globules diminish in size by over half at the end of the lactation period. This doubtless explains a great many churning troubles.

Ripening the cream very completely helps, a high temperature helps. The addition of some salt brine after churning awhile helps, and there are other helps I have been told, but usually when we do get the butter it is inferior in quality.

The Amount of Silage in the Silo

"My silo is ten feet in diameter and 26 feet high. We filled it so it is almost full when settled. How much silage will it contain? I desire to feed so that it will last all winter. If I know the tons of silage I have I can make the ration so it will last."

Your silo will contain approximately 36 tons if the corn was in a good and moist condition when you filled it. You do not give the number of cows you feed from the silo, but that is another consideration. You have to remove a layer of two inches every day from the top surface if you want good feed. If you remove less it will mould and you have partly spoiled feed. When the weather is very cold and freezing we can remove less and still have good silage, but when the temperature goes to fifty and above remove fully two inches daily if you want good feed.

It is important we erect silos of a small enough diameter so our stock will consume the necessary amount of silage daily.

Hay in the Cow Ration

Many barns are well filled with hay this autumn. That makes the cheapest ingredient of a ration for the dairy cows. Then those who have silos have another cheap and economical feed. About 25 pounds of silage per day (30 to 35 pounds for very large cows) and all the hay they will consume will maintain a cow nicely and make some milk. Now if you have grown corn, oats, barley and buckwheat, as you should, you can make up the grain ration from these with the addition of some cottonseed meal and linseed meal at a very small outlay of cash.

Too Many Cows

Yes, there are too many cows and

they are not good cows either. The milk producers have a lot to kick about and justly too because they have been treated shamefully since the facts have been ascertained, but in some instances they need kick themselves and in the fact of not culling their herds they need hire a good strong fellow and say to him, "Kick me good." The poultry folks have been doing this for some years. They cull out the poor and non-layers several times a year, but the milk producer insists on feeding a great lot of cows that never did and never will make any money regardless of the management.

Milk Regulations

I'm a dairy farmer and would like to get a permit to retail 40 or 50 quarts of milk along with my other farm produce in town. Please send me a list of what equipment I must have to do this. Wilbur Gotshall.
Columbia county, Pa.

YOU should make application directly to the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pa., for such a permit. Act 428 gives information about permits, sanitary inspection of your dairy, etc.

With regard to equipment first of all you would need, according to my understanding of the requirements laid down by the Pennsylvania Department of Health, a two-room milk house, one room of which would be devoted to washing of dairy equipment and utensils and the other room for handling the milk.

You would need milk bottles and caps, unless you make provisions with your customers to supply their milk in pails, glass jars or other utensils. If you use containers other than glass bottles it is also understood these would be filled at the farm and not on the street.

You will naturally need a washing vat in which to wash up milk bottles and other dairy utensils.

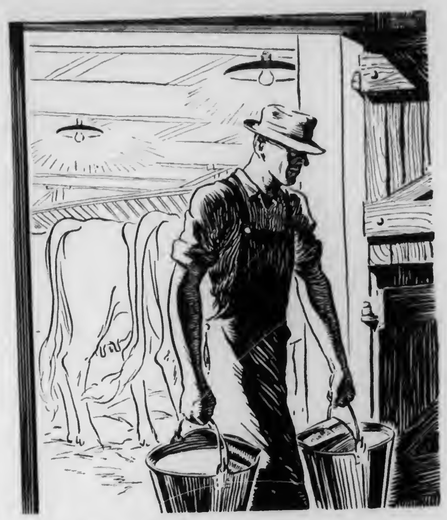
It would be necessary to have provisions for hot water for washing purposes. This may be accomplished economically in a small dairy by having a large container somewhat like a big wash boiler with a lid and an old stove or an oil stove to furnish the heat for boiling the water. A large dairy usually takes care of this provision by having a steam boiler, but for a moderate size dairy an oil stove for heating purposes serves very satisfactorily.

Some sort of sterilizing apparatus is necessary to sterilize the bottles after they have been washed. A tank such as mentioned above can serve the purpose both providing hot water and of sterilizing. You can have a tank of this sort made by the tinsmith with a faucet at the bottom for drawing off hot water, then with a rack in the bottom of the tank you can place the bottles in the sterilizer when all the water has been drawn off except about an inch. Boil this water for a few minutes which will generate the steam to sterilize the utensils. Small sterilizing tanks are also for sale by most dairy supply houses.

Milk bottle capping machine. If you sell your milk in cans, glass jars, etc., you would not need a capper, but it is usually most desirable to handle milk in glass milk bottles and you are not allowed by the Department of Health to cap the bottles with your fingers. In other words, some sort of mechanical apparatus must be used for this purpose so as to avoid the possibility of the milk becoming contaminated by the hands of the man who does the capping. Hand milk bottle cappers can be procured from dairy supply houses.

In a large dairy a mechanical bottle filler is used. You can get quotations from dairy supply firms on the cost of a small farm size bottle filler.

You would also need some device for cooling the milk quickly and to a low temperature. Milk coolers for this purpose are for sale by most dairy supply houses. A. A. Borland



Good lights in the barn

"Look at those filter pads, if you want to know what good lights mean to me," one dairy farmer said to us. The pads were almost as clean after use as before. "Not much chance for the dairy to object when I'm milking as clean as that, is there? Since we put in really good lights, the boys can see what they are at when they are milking. Any dirt clinging to flanks or udders comes off before and not during milking. The result surely shows in the milk we are sending out."

Any farmer who has worked in a properly lighted barn would never be satisfied to work in a dimly lighted place again. There is a lot of difference between just enough light to see your way around and a really well-lighted barn, and it makes a lot of difference in the time it takes to do your work, too.

The cost? Much less than you think. Experience shows that a 100 watt lamp with a shallow reflector between each two cows will be efficient and economical. Assuming that each light will be used for an average of an hour every day this means that the cost of good lights is approximately one and one-half kilowatt hours per cow per month. For a herd of 20 cows at 3¢ per kilowatt hour the cost will be only 90 cents a month.

Talk to your electrical contractor or your power company, and find out how little it will cost to properly wire your barn, so that you can have the benefits of good lights at your work.

Your Electric Company

Published by the Pennsylvania Electric Association

Their **MALT PROTEIN** *will increase your herd's* **HEALTH** *and* **PRODUCTION**

SUCCESSFUL dairymen widely recognize the excellent feeding value of the malt protein contained in Bull Brand Dairy Rations. This is because their base is B-B Dried Brewers Grains, which contain *over twice as much* protein as wheat, oats, barley or corn. In addition to supplying this valuable protein, B-B Dried Brewers Grains add to the palatability of B-B Dairy Rations and give them the necessary bulk and granulation to enable the herd to fully assimilate its feed.

With a variety of other needed proteins and no excess of any one protein, B-B promotes maximum milk production without danger of udder trouble. Fed in any season . . . with any roughage . . . whether milk prices are up or down . . . one of the eight different B-B Dairy Rations will fit in with your system of dairy management and enable you to produce milk at a profit.

B-B Dairy Feeds are sold with a guarantee that they will give you more milk per dollar of feed cost or you can return the empty bags with your figures to your dealer and get your money back.

Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

B-B DAIRY RATIONS

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Jerseys and Guernseys, fine bull yearlings, just extra good, four loads springer heifers, one bred young springer cows. W. L. Rush, Springfield, Mo. Phone 906 days or 660 Rogersville nights.

Reg. Jersey Bull Calves from Imp. High Producing dams. Serviceable age. Price low. Accredited. Blood tested. Hyllmede Farm, Beaver, Pa.

REG. JERSEY Cows and Heifers. Bulls and bull calves. C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jersey Cattle Registered Accredited Blood tested, cheap. Write PETER RAUSCH, Auburn, Pa.

Reg. Ayrshire Cattle, all ages. Both sex, best blood lines. T.B. Accredited. Prices very reasonable. Geo. B. McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

20 PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN Heifers for sale. Accredited herd. Also 3 pure-bred Dorset Rams 6 to 9 mos. old. Wm. S. Baltz, Honey Brook, Pa.

For Sale Forty Purebred Holstein cows and heifers. Herd fully accredited. Gilfoyle Bros., Ulster, Bradford County, Pa.

SWINE

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES. Pigs breeding gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion Blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

REG. CHESTER WHITES. Pigs, gilts, boars, all ages. Bred sows and gilts. Best blood. Low price. A. D. LAWRENCE, Quakertown, Pa.

LARGE BERKSHIRES, all ages, best breeding, reasonable prices since 1885. GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

FEEDING PIGS, 8 weeks, $2.50. Chester White pigs of high quality for breeding $4.00. C. LEWIS TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

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REGISTERED BELGIAN stallions and mares. State Fair Winners. If interested see our stock. Hyllmede Farm, F. H. Cook, Mgr., Beaver, Pa.

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FORTY REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN cattle and 10 young cattle will be offered at Public Auction, Thursday, Oct. 5th, 1933, 10 A.M. Anyone looking for cattle of excellent type will find good material from which to make a selection at L. White & Sons' farm, 4 miles east of New Kensington. Owner, Parnassus National Bank of New Kensington, Pa.

CATTLE

ANDELOT ABERDEEN-ANGUS Choice animals of all ages at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome. Send for our sale catalogue. ANDELOT STOCK FARMS, Worton, W. Alan McGregor, Mgr., (Kent Co.), Maryland

Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs Hampshire Sheep. Buck & Doe Run Valley Farm, R. 5, Coatesville, Pa.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

PURE-BRED Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Price reasonable. E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Milking SHORTHORNS Cows, Heifers, Herd Accredited. C. G. WAGNER, Westford, Crawford Co., Pa.

SHEEP

Hampshire Sheep RAMS AND EWES OF GOOD TYPE. Priced to sell. All stock on approval. ALLAMUCHY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Manager, Allamuchy, New Jersey

FOR SALE 125 Head of yearling Delaine ewes. They are extra good wooled sheep. Will average 10 to 12 lbs. wool. Price $6.00 per head. Also carload of 3 to 5-yr.-old ewes. All sound. Have some half-blood feeding lambs. C. V. BANBURY & SON, Danville, Ohio

C Type American Delaine Merino Rams, one and two years old. Large and well wooled. Lee R. Scott & Sons, Burgettstown, Pa.

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HAMPSHIRE Rams Registered, true type, at reasonable prices. TREXLER FARMS, Allentown, Penna.

HAMPSHIRE AND OXFORD registered yearling rams, 190 lbs. up to 240 lbs. C. M. HAVLIN, Atlantic, Crawford Co., Pa.

Shropshires. Offering yearling rams that are by the same sire as our first-prize pen of Ohio bred lambs of 1932 at Ohio State Fair. C. V. Banbury & Son, Danville, Ohio

Shropshires 7 Cotswolds. 50 purebred breeding rams, quality high, prices low. Flocks established 50 years. . . . Dan Bryan, Portland, Ind.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRES of popular blood lines, priced to make you money. L. M. HEIGHWAY, Bluffton, Ohio

SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN RAMS, one and two years old. Guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM, BEAVER, PA.

Registered SHROPSHIRE Breeding ewes and rams. Frank A. Everitt, Millerton, Tioga Co., Pa.

SWINE

FOR SALE 100 FEEDING PIGS, $2.50 EACH. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

Farmer's Business Letter

THE pig slaughter business has been going great guns. Already well over half of the stipulated four millions have been passed through slaughter houses. But the sow end of the game has got nowhere. Only about 50,000 of the one million the government expected to buy have been offered, and many of them have on slaughter been found to be not piggy at all. Most days this week Chicago has had around 50,000 pigs, and it has been an extraordinary sight. Many of them are fine, thrifty, well-bred pigs. Three reasons are assigned for their sale. Some farmers need the cash they will bring; some have the pigs but not the corn to feed them; and others lack confidence in the future of hog prices, figuring that they might as well take what they can get now, so long as the government is willing to pay the price.

The hog market has been limping along at a weekly average just under $4. This week it was $3.90, the same as three and four weeks ago, and comparing with $3.75 last week, the low point in the recent depression in the market. Stocks of provisions are near if not above the previous high mark for this season of the year, and the pig business has interfered somewhat with the regular trade, as there is a certain profit in slaughtering the pigs and therefore a scramble among packers for them. The packer who has a heavy run of pigs to kill is not a particularly good buyer of hogs on the regular market. Hog slaughter under federal inspection continues heavy. The total in August was 3,476,715 head, largest for the month on record with the exception of 1923. This followed very heavy slaughter in July and June.

Sheep and Cattle

Lambs have gained back a little of their loss. Last week they had dropped to $6.20, as a weekly average, almost a dollar under four weeks ago, but this week there was a gain of 40 cents, bringing the average back to $6.60. Tops this week sold at $7.75, up a quarter from last week. Receipts are moderate compared with recent years at this time. There is nothing in the outlook particularly encouraging, but at the same time there is nothing particularly discouraging.

The cattle market does pretty well, in view of large receipts. While prices of steers dropped off some this week-end, the average price for the week, at $5.80, was up a nickel from last week, though still 20 cents under a month ago. Reports from the western country indicate that there will have to be some liquidation of cattle, on account of feed shortage and the disinclination of bankers to finance carrying in view of the failure of fat cattle prices to work higher. This confirms the previous impression that supplies on the market are likely to be pretty heavy during the coming two months.

Feeder buyers may look forward to good selections, and prices are certainly attractive, on any basis of comparison. This week feeders of very good quality have moved to the country at $4 to $4.50, with choice selections quotable up to $5. Plain quality steers are to be had at $4 and under, while a few heifers are offered at $3 to $3.25. But not even these prices have served to give demand any life. Those who usually feed have a feeling of uncertainty, as they do not know what to expect in the way of effect from government activity in the livestock business. Obviously, by and large, they do not count on higher prices being in any way certain.

Short Corn Crop

The weather has been rather dry in a good many sections, and hot, hastening maturity of the season's corn crop. The danger of frost damage is thus materially reduced. It is now certain that the yield will fall far short of what is regarded as normal. The average of five private reports highly regarded in the grain trade indicates a total corn crop of 2,235,000,000 bushels, a slight decrease from the official forecast for August, and promising the smallest crop with one exception since 1901. There are scattered localities with fine corn, but they are the exception. In the case of oats, the yield if figured at about 650,000,000 bushels, only a little over half last season's crop, and about half of the amount of oats the country has used from year to year. Barley is down almost half, too. The feed situation in general would be alarming if it were not for a large carry-over, reduced export demand and the program directed toward reduced animal population.

Grain Markets Dull

The grain markets continue in a stagnant condition, with the price trend the past two weeks in a slightly downward direction. In this time wheat has lost about four cents and corn about three cents. Speculative interest is extremely light, the reason being uncertainty regarding Washington action and its effects. In the trade there seems to be a feeling that for the long pull wheat should be all right, but that the time has not yet come to get into the market.

Increased movement of land is predicted out this way. Large holders want to get out of land, and are disposed to move it to promising owners on extremely easy terms. A share of crops will constitute payments the first few years, with any kind of luck leading to a deed, with a first mortgage at five per cent. The head of one large insurance company is credited with the statement that his company would be glad to loan a hundred million dollars on farm mortgages right away if they could just be assured that there would be no further state legislation inimical to the interests of creditors. They want some reasonable assurance that payments due will not be interfered with by laws passed in the name of farm relief.

Chicago, September 9, 1933. Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE eastern butter markets were about steady during the early part of September. The demand for butter was light following the Labor Day holiday since many dealers carried over supplies from the previous week. Ninety-two score butter sold at unchanged prices but butter grading below 90 score declined. Late in the week 92 score butter was quoted at 24c per pound in Philadelphia and at 23c in New York.

The into storage movement continued and stocks on hand on September 1st at the four large markets were 79,855,000 pounds. This is the largest stock at this date since 1924. Butter production is declining but at a slower rate than normally.

Eggs and Poultry

The egg market was firm during the latter part of the week but trading was not sufficient to clean up all stocks on hand. Receipts of nearby fresh eggs were rather light and there was a moderate demand for storage stock. Receipts of midwestern and Pacific Coast eggs show some reduction. Late in the week nearby white hennery eggs were quoted at 28@30c per pound, white extras 23@25c, brown extras 23@25c and mixed colors 16@22c.

The demand for fryers and broilers is only fair and prices are about steady. The best grades of fowl are rather scarce and sell at a premium.

Potatoes

The potato shipping season in New Jersey is drawing to a close. The demand at New Jersey shipping points was slow and market dull. Cobblers were quoted at $2 per 100-pound sack f.o.b. New York and Philadelphia markets were dull with a limited demand while Pittsburgh was about steady. Pennsylvania potatoes are arriving by motor truck and are selling at prices ranging from $1.75 to $2.15. Maine potatoes jobbed at $3.25 per 150-pound sack. W. R. W.

Farm Conditions

LACKAWANNA CO., N. E. PA.

Aug. 31: The three-day rain and wind storm damaged all kinds of crops. Corn and oats blown flat, tomatoes rotting, fruit blown off. Oats not all cut due to wet weather. Some farmers trying to thresh from the fields. Potatoes bid fair to be a bumper crop. They are selling at 39@45c per pk., tomatoes 25@35c per basket, butter 23c, eggs 25@30c, peaches $1.50@1.75 per bu. A. A. E.

CENTRE CO., CENTRAL PA.

Sept. 1: Today ends the Grange Encampment and Centre County Farm Show which has been a great success. The Fair drawing large crowds and many awards were given. Many contests such as the Grange plays, various Four-H Club projects, horseshoe pitching, etc. Fine weather continued throughout the week, although the day before the camp opened there was a terrific rain and wind storm which blew down a lot of tents. A.

WOOL MARKET

Last week the finer grades of Ohio and similar fleeces were very firm at Boston, while medium qualities were strong. Considerable wool was sold, but not so much as during the previous week. Fine delaine and half-blood are quoted at 32@33c at Boston, three-eighths 37@38c and the best quarter blood 36@38c. Fine clothing is 26@28c, medium clothing 32@34c.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 25c; extra 92 score, 24c; 90 score, 20½c.

Eggs.—Nearby white extras, 22@24c; nearby brown extras, 22@24c; nearby ex. mixed colors, 19@21c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 7@15c; broilers 13@19c; old roosters, 8@10c; pigeons, pr. 10@15c; ducks, 9@11c.

Fruits.—APPLES, nearby, various varieties, 25c@$1.25. PEACHES, N.J., ⅝ bskt. various varieties, 50c@$1. PEARS, various varieties, $1@2 bus. RASPBERRIES N. J., 5@8c pt.

Vegetables.—BEETS, N. J., & Pa., ½@2 bunch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskt. 20@50c. CARROTS, nearby, 1½@2c bunch. LETTUCE, N. Y., Big Boston, $1@1.50 crt. ONIONS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 65@70c. PARSLEY, nearby, bus., 25@50c. POTATOES Cobblers, N. J. & Pa., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, $1.75@2. TOMATOES, Pa. & N. J. ⅝ bskt., 10@15c. SWEET POTATOES N. J., ⅝ bskt., 20@50c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extra 23½c; standards, 22¼c; 89 score, 19¾c; 88 score, 18¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, 15@16c; fresh extras, firsts, 18@19c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 21@25c; refrigerator firsts, 15@16c; Southern Ohio, W. Va. & Kentucky, current receipts 14@15c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 11½@13c; Leghorns, 8@9c; colored springers, 12@13c; Leghorn springers, 10@11c; old roosters, 7@8c; ducks, 8@10c; turkeys, 10@15c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 23@24c; hog dressed, 17@18c.

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh.—No. 1 timothy, $11@11.50; Standard, $13@13.50; No. 2, $11@12; No. 1 light clover mixed, $13@13.50; No. 1 clover, $12@13. No. 1 oat and wheat straw $8@8.50.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Sept. 11.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat 83@83½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 46½@47½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 46@46½c; No. 2 white oats, 34¾@36¾c; No. 3 white oats, 33@35c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

With receipts of cattle totaling about 40 carloads, most of which were of medium to common grade, the market was slow and steady to a quarter or more lower. One small group of choice 975-pound steers, much above the average, brought $6.50. One load of fairly good 1,300-pound cattle brought $5. The bulk of supply was common to medium sort weighing around 900 to 1,000 pounds and going at $4.25@5. Several lots of pretty good handy-weight steers sold at $5.40. Heifers were lower with steers, good heifers going at $4.25@4.50 and medium kind at $3.50@4. Cows were about steady on the basis of $3.50 for fat beef cows and $1.50@2.75 for canners and common cows. Fresh cows were quoted at $25@50 each. Bulls were steady with choice handy bulls selling up to $3.75 and common to fair kind around $3.

Choice weighty steers	$5 25@ 5 50
Good to choice, do.	5 00@ 5 25
Fair to good, do.	4 75@ 5 00
Ordinary to fair	4 50@ 4 75
Plain heavy steers	4 25@ 4 50
Good to choice yearlings	6 00@ 6 50
Choice handy-weight steers	5 75@ 6 00
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	5 50@ 5 75
Fair to good, do.	5 25@ 5 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	4 75@ 5 25
Common, do.	4 00@ 4 50
Good light butcher steers	5 25@ 5 50
Fair to good light steers	4 75@ 5 25
Common to medium, do.	4 00@ 4 50
Inferior light steers	3 25@ 3 75
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	4 25@ 4 50
Good to choice heifers	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good heifers	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair heifers	3 00@ 3 50
Choice fat cows	3 25@ 3 50
Good to choice fat cows	2 75@ 3 25
Fair to good cows	2 50@ 2 75
Common to fair cows	2 00@ 2 50
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@50 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 25@ 3 50
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good handy bulls	3 25@ 3 50
Common to fair bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

Twenty carloads, including 450 head held over from last week, made up the supply of hogs. The market was active at steady prices. Good handy weights brought $4.90, heavy hogs $4@4.50 and mediums $4.60@4.80. Sixty sows and 1,737 pigs for the government account were on hand. A total of 149 sows and 1,885 pigs of 80 to 100 pounds have been slaughtered, while 10,070 lighter pigs have been tanked here in the A.A.A. program to reduce pork supplies.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 00@ 4 50
Medium wts., 180-210 lbs.	4 80@ 4 90
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 80@ 4 90
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 00@ 4 25
Pigs, 90-115 lbs.	3 00@ 3 25
Roughs	3 00@ 3 25
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts were 18 carloads. The market was about steady. Top on lambs was $7.75 for choice sort of required weight. Mediums brought $3.50@5, while light fat lambs went at $5.75@6.75. Sheep were easier, top on wethers being $3. Medium to good ewes brought $1@2.50.

Good to best wethers	$2 75@ 3 00
Good mixed	2 50@ 2 75
Fair to good, do.	1 75@ 2 25
Common to fair	1 00@ 1 50
Good to best lambs	7 50@ 7 75
Light fat	5 75@ 6 75
Culls, common to good	3 00@ 5 00

Calves

Seven hundred and fifty head were on sale. Good to choice vealers brought $7.50@8, mediums $4.50@6, while heavy and thin calves went at $2.50@5.50.

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HI-GRADE BLOODTESTED CHICKS, $5.45 per 100 for Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Anconas, Leghorns; $4.95 for Heavy Mixed; $4.25 for Assorted; $3.50 for Seconds. Weekly Hatches. Glendale Hatchery, Box 34, Ramsey, Indiana.

THOROUGHBRED BLOODTESTED Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Leghorns, $5.95 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $5.25; Assorted, $4.50; Seconds, $3.95. Hatching weekly. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 50, Ramsey, Indiana.

QUALITY CHICKS.—N. H. Reds, Barred and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, $5.50. Heavy Mixed, $4.50. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

ATZ'S FAMOUS BLOODTESTED CHIX. Before setting, all eggs are closely culled, weighing 26 ounces and over. All popular varieties hatched. Atz's Blue Mound Hatcheries, Milltown, Ind.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in good quality chicks for immediate or future delivery, write Sterling Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana for new catalog and special chick prices.

CHICKS ALL YEAR ROUND. Parent stock culled and bloodtested Leghorns, $6.50. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, $7.00. Mellinger's, 355 East Washington, New Castle, Penna.

CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, 100-$3.00. Heavy Mixed, $3.75; Assorted, $3.00. Prompt, Live delivery. Thompson Hatcheries, Elmore, Minn.

C. O. D. ROCKS, REDS, Wyandottes, $5.25. Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $5.00. Immediate shipment. Yesterlaid Farms, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 3-4 months old. Catalog free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, New Washington, Ohio.

POULTRY

PULLETS, APRIL HATCHED, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. 100-$49.00. Thompson Hatcheries, Elmore, Minn.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS—Pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

VERMI-NOX KILLS worms in poultry—costs less. Zep-Tone makes poultry strong and healthy. Double your egg production. Free 30-day trial offer. Roy McKorton, Mt. Royal Blvd., Allison Park, Pa.

SEEDS & SEED WHEAT

PLANT WINTER BARLEY instead of wheat. 35-55 bushels per acre. Double recleaned seed $1.25, bags extra. Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

CHOICE RECLEANED BARLEY, free of smut, 95c per bushel. Bags free. Maurice Rohrer, Paradise, Lancaster County, Pa.

SEED WHEAT, ROSEN RYE and all fall farm seed. Write for list and prices. W. N. Scarff's Sons, New Carlisle, Ohio.

HOT BED SASH

SASH, all set up, $1.35 each. Booklet. C. N. Robinson & Bro., Dept. F, Baltimore, Md.

PIGEONS

TEN PAIRS of White King Squab breeders at $2.50 per pair—all year banded and mated. George H. Williamson, Route 1, Allison Park, Pa.

Readers' Views

Watch Out for Rats

FOR years threshing has been a vexing problem to those of us who own small farms when our neighbors have large ones. Day after day we have spent long hours threshing hither and yon to get help for a few hours with ten or fifteen acres of oats. I have not grown wheat for some years past. So this year I put the sheaf oats in the barn and will feed it out as needed, having the clean straw for bedding when the grain is eaten. This has an added advantage, as sweet clover was mixed with the straw in cutting. I saved days of hard work using the time on a paying project with my team, and also the expense of the machine. I wonder why I did not think of that long ago. Small Farm Owner.

A 120-Pound Calf

I SEE in your paper where Mr. McMonagle had a cow that gave birth to a big calf. I have a cow that gave birth to a calf weighing 120 pounds. This is her third calf. The first one weighed 110 pounds and the second one 150 pounds. The latter was eight inches across the forehead and 12 inches across the hips. From tip of front toes to tip of hind toes was eight feet. Both sire and dam are pure-bred Holsteins. The third calf weighed 160 pounds when 17 days old. Jonathan Richards.

Montgomery county, Pa.

Bugs in Beans

SOME reader inquired how to keep bugs out of dry shell beans. Put the dry shelled beans in muslin sacks—a sugar sack is good—and hang them in the cellar. Do not leave them in a warm place, but take them to the cellar as soon as they are dry enough to put away. Reader.

Wants to Know

WILL some good reader of the Pennsylvania Farmer please give me information on the following?

I have several ten-months-old shoats and their hind legs are weak, having shown first indications of this trouble about four months ago. They are on pasture. What is the trouble and remedy?

I want to cut some brush this fall instead of grubbing it out. Is there a substance to apply to the stumps which will kill the roots, thereby stopping sprouting next spring? If so, what is it and where can it be had? N. L. B.

Malt for Swine

What is brewers' malt worth as a feed for pigs and hogs, also breeding sows? How should it be fed? H. E. L.

BREWERS' malt is not a desirable feed for young pigs or fattening hogs. If it has any use at all in swine feeding, it is probably best for mature stock.

It is far better to feed brewers' malt to dairy cattle or fattening steers than to hogs. There are two things about brewers' malt which make it undesirable as a hog feed. It is high in moisture content, (nearly 75 per cent of it is water), and it is very bulky. Pigs will not do well on it because they are not able to use large amounts of bulky feed. F. L. Bentley.

World's Champion Wheat

FREELAND WILFORD, Staveley, Alberta, Canada, won the championship prize for wheat at the World's Grain Exhibition, Regina, Canada, July 24th-August 5th. This championship carries with it a cash award of $2,000, the largest amount ever paid as a first prize for wheat. More than $100,000 is being paid as prize money in the grain, corn, grasses and seed exhibits at this Exhibition.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for farm lighting systems. Non-acid, 15 year life. Five year notarized unconditional guarantee. Non-Sulphating. Odorless. Replaces any farm lighting acid type battery at lower price. Free literature. See Jay Battery Company, 81 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

SULPHONOL protects trees from Rabbits. One application lasts all winter. Large can treats fifty trees, $1.00 postpaid. Agents Wanted. Castle Chemical Company, Castle Rock, Minn.

ELECTRION LIGHTING PLANTS, 32-Volt 1,000 Watt. New low prices. Muskegon Machine Company, Inc., Newburgh, New York.

SEND 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows or heifers. Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, 126 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

PHOTO FINISHING

20 REPRINTS 25c. Films developed two prints each negative 25c. Anna's, 1118 Overhill, Chicago.

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GOLDEN CIGARETTE BURLEY extra mild 5 lbs., and box cigars 75c. Cigarette roller, papers free. Mild pipe tobacco 10 lbs. $1.00, pipe free. Guaranteed Tobacco Co., LB-241, Mayfield, Kentucky.

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PATENTS—Small Ideas May Have Large Commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Clarence A. O'Brien, 1517 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

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WE BUY YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Sussman Bros., 137 Washington Place, Pittsburgh.

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Young People

(Continued from page 11.)

in Cornwall, England, 1792; in the United States, at Boston, 1822.

The great wall of China, built 200 B. C., is 1,250 miles in length, 20 feet high, and 25 feet thick at the base.

Printing was known in China in the sixth century; introduced into England about 1474; America, 1536.

The "Valley of Death," in the island of Java, is simply the crater of an extinct volcano, filled with carbonic acid gas. It is half a mile in circumference.

The city of Amsterdam, Holland, is built upon piles driven in the ground. It is intersected by numerous canals, crossed by nearly three hundred bridges.

The tallest man was John Hale, of Lancashire, England, who was nine feet six inches in height. His hand was seventeen inches long and eight and one-half inches broad.

Floral Contest

1. Plant a kitten, and what will come up? Pussy willow.
2. Plant a bag of flour, and what will come up? Dustymiller.
3. Plant a sunrise and what will come up? Morning-glory.
4. Plant one of Cupid's arrows? Bleeding-heart.
5. Plant days, months and years? Thyme.
6. Plant your son John? Johnny-jump-up.
7. Plant some sheep? Phlox.
8. Plant a kiss? Tulips.
9. Plant Christmas Eve? Star of Bethlehem.
10. Plant the middle of the afternoon? Four-o'clock.
11. Plant orange blossoms? Bridal wreath.
12. Plant a preacher? Jack-in-the-pulpit.
13. Plant the king of beasts. Dandelion.
14. Plant grief? Weeping willow.
15. Plant immortality? Life everlasting.
16. Plant the Star-Spangled Banner and the Union Jack? Flags.
17. Plant what impoverished noblemen try to do? Marigold.
18. Plant contentment? Heart's-ease.

Just Thoughts

When the cows come home the milk is coming;
Honey's made while the bees are humming;
Duck and drake on the rushy lake;
And the deer live safe in the breezy brake;
And the timid, funny, pert little bunny,
Winks his nose around so funny.

Anna Lena Helst.

Little Folks

Vegetable Caricatures

THIS is a new sort of art and you can have a lot of fun making these odd-looking folks. If I wanted to have a party, I believe I'd tell all my guests to bring a vegetable along with them. Then after the crowd got there, I'd divide the crowd and give them each the same number of vegetables and see which side could produce the best caricature.

A pumpkin or squash will make a

fine face. Use corn silk, grass, husks, roots and foliage for hair. For eyes, try onions and pumpkin and squash seeds. The eyes can also be drawn on paper and pinned to the face. Mouths can be made of paper or of red peppers or radishes.

I know you will find vegetable caricatures much more fun than painting or drawing or playing games. Try it some time and write and tell me about it.

Suppose you write a four-line poem about the picture. There will be prizes for the ten best. Send the poems to Little Folks Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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2-Ton, 136-Inch Wheelbase Chassis . . $795

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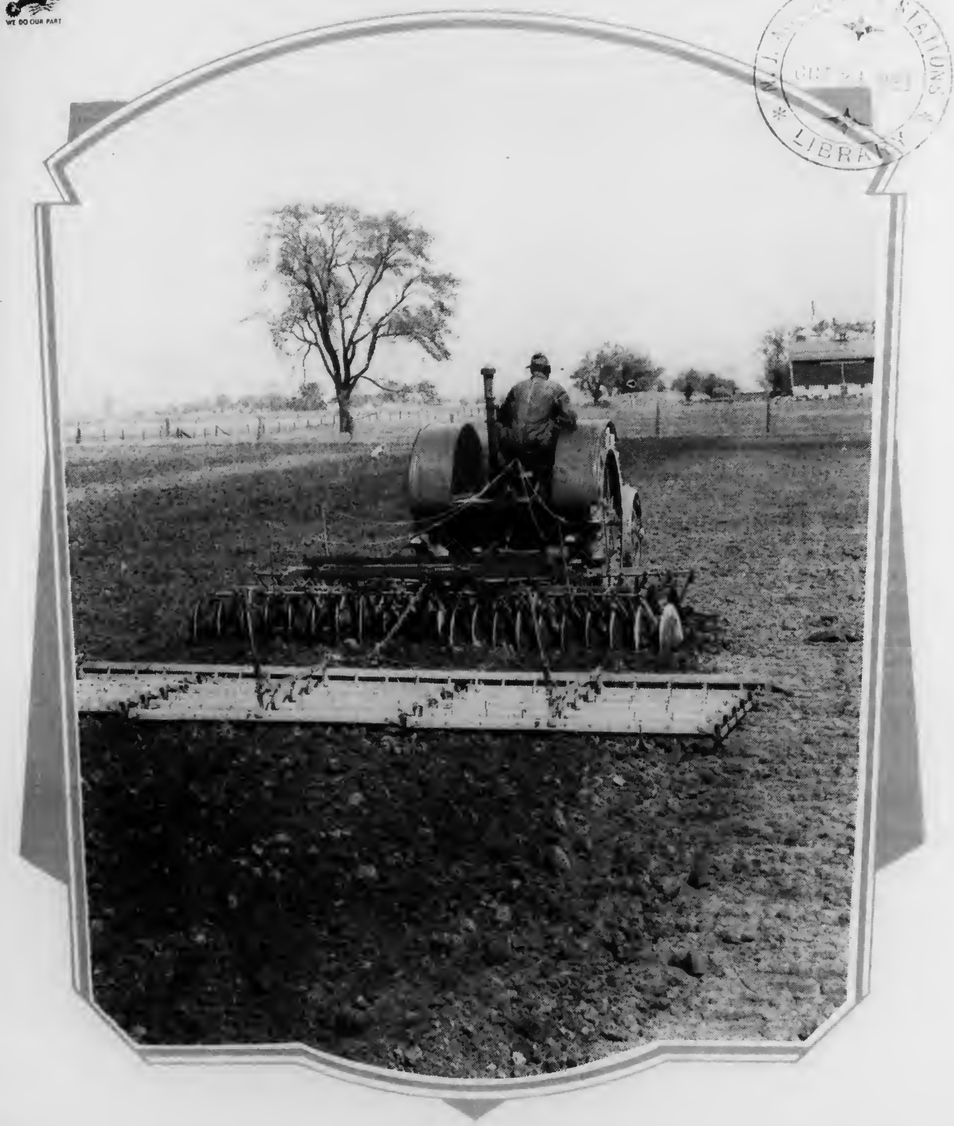

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SPARKS-WITHINGTON COMPANY (*Sparton*) . . . . . Jackson, Mich.
TRANSFORMER CORPORATION OF AMERICA (*Clarion*) . . . . . Chicago, Ill.
UNITED AMERICAN BOSCH CORPORATION . . . . . Springfield, Mass.

Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

WE live in curious days. Millions of little pigs are having cause to wonder at the ways of human beings. Tens of millions of dollars have been used to prevent land from doing its annual stunt of producing things, and vastly more money is in the way of being spent. It might appear to a visitor from Mars that an excess of good land in America has come to be recognized as a monster that must be throttled.

* * *

And along comes a reprint of an article that appeared in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy last month. It is entitled "Some Organic Matter Requirements in General Farming," and its author is my friend A. W. Blair, soil chemist of the New Jersey Experiment Station. It deals with the relative merits of commercial fertilizers and farm manures in crop production, and Professor Blair's results range themselves along side of those obtained at Rothamsted, Wooster, State College and other stations favoring commercial fertilizers, especially when cost is taken into account.

* * *

I think we need all the truth we can get about soil fertility, no matter how much the public may burden itself in the effort to keep land and animals down to a lower level of total production. We are traveling a road that easily may lead to more stringent control of crop production, and the rules of the game must necessarily be based on acreage. My reader may say that government interference cannot come in on the farm for whose payment he slaved and for whose taxes he now slaves, but we are on a curious road whose turns are neither mapped nor predictable, and the point that interests me for this moment is that never was a time when it was more desirable that the acres one has should be rich acres. If maximum acreage is to be allotted, the surface will be measured but the depth will not be figured in unless some new would-be advisor barges in with that brilliant idea. Anyway, even when times are not queer, a rich soil is surest to yield income.

* * *

A few weeks ago I referred to our experience with fertilizers in our flower garden. Having accepted, with great difficulty, the teaching that a high-grade, complete fertilizer, generously used, would take care of the needs of plants, I had held out against the belief of the actual gardener that only manure would give satisfactory results, but when some degree of failure drove me to give in and heavy applications of manure were made the rank growth of plants and great profusion of bloom attracted local attention and put me into the ranks of backsliders. That showed in what I wrote, and then came this reprint of what Professor Blair had said.

* * *

Preceding his statement of his own results, Mr. Blair refers to an earlier paper by Dr. Chas. E. Thorne, of the Ohio Station. He says: "In his summary Dr. Thorne points out that considering duration of test, the yield of wheat on Plat 8, Broadbalk Field, Rothamsted (complete fertilizer treatment) is the largest of which the world has any record. This record yield has been obtained without the introduction of organic matter other than that contained in the roots and stubble of crops grown. At Wooster, Ohio, the yields from Plat 8, which has received chemicals only, have been above the average yields for the county in which the test is located, notwithstanding the fact that the soil was very poor at the start.

"For a period of 40 years at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station yields of corn, oats, wheat and clover were maintained as well by chemicals as by manure. Doctor Thorne does not believe that either chemicals or manures possess any regular superiority in unfavorable weather. He finally calls attention to the fact that the work which he has reviewed shows that it is possible by the use of chemicals alone to maintain the yields of farm crops for periods of 20 to 70 years on a parity with the yields from applications of farm manures containing much larger total quantities of the essential chemical elements, and further, that the addition to the land of any organic matter for the sake of carbonaceous material which it may contain is altogether unnecessary."

Professor Blair calls attention to the heavy losses of nitrogen from the soil when large applications of manure are made. He also raises the question whether, "under conditions of general farming, it is necessary to raise materially the level of nitrogen and organic matter in the soil."

When I study the results obtained from commercial fertilizers alone, with dependence for organic matter placed solely upon roots and stubble of harvested crops, and especially when I read the statements of the scientists who conduct these tests, I get around to pretty hearty acceptance of their teaching. When the land is up to the point that the growth of crops is so vigorous that a great body of roots accumulate in the soil and a lot of stubble is present for turning under, I can see how and why it can be, but—

* * *

Let's put it this way: The danger of losing money keeps one conservative. If a farmer had land the soil and physical condition of which showed that it was not rich in organic matter, and if he wanted to borrow money on that land, I should be away from the proposition. If he said that he intended to plow some stuff down and not to depend solely on the roots and stubble of harvested crops, I should begin to feel that he talked the same language and I could take a risk on him if all else looked good. I like the color that plenty of organic matter gives the soil.

* * *

Going back to that flower garden just for a moment: Of course I know that it affords no example of the ability of a soil to supply its needed organic matter. Corn roots and grass turf would provide far more material. But if a complete fertilizer could do the work in this garden, it will readily be understood that, under the circumstances, plenty of manure will be used.

TOPPED TIMONIUM SALE

The Hampshire ram shown above topped the Timonium pure-bred ram show and sale this year. It was consigned by Buck & Doe Run Farms of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and bought by Harry T. Campbell & Son of Baltimore county, Md., for $39. The sale averaged $22.70 this year, compared with $17.38 a year ago.

Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the Experimental Orchard at the Pennsylvania State College on August 7 and 8 attracted over 400 fruit growers from Pennsylvania and neighboring states. On August 9 and 10 about 50 research workers from other states came to State College to study the results of these experiments. The fruit growers saw convincing evidence, both in growth of trees and in yields, on the more important conclusions that may be drawn from these experiments, which already have entered into commercial practice to a very considerable extent. Some of these conclusions are: the paramount importance of maintaining the organic content of orchard soils by the continued use of sod rotations or annual cover crops; the desirability of seeding cover crops in early spring instead of early summer, thus reducing the expense of cultivation and increasing the quantity of organic matter returned to the soil; the benefits of applying phosphorus in the orchard as well as nitrogen, particularly to stimulate the growth of soil-improving crops; and the futility of planting an orchard on any site which does not have a deep soil.

Arsenical Spray Residues

The summer meeting of the State Horticultural Association, held at the same time, was featured by the address of W. H. N. Wharton of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, on the spray residue problem. He cited the experience of cabbage and celery growers as evidence that fruit growers cannot afford to treat this matter lightly. A newspaper report that serious arsenical poisoning had resulted from eating ripe olives prostrated the fresh fruit market for olives for ten years, and it has never fully recovered. The consumption of early cabbage and celery in the Baltimore market declined 50 per cent in a few days following a newspaper report that they carried spray residues in injurious quantities. The oyster market suffered a prolonged depression after several cases of typhoid fever had been traced to this source.

There is, Mr. Wharton stated, unquestioned evidence of slow poisoning resulting from the use of fruit containing excessive quantities of arsenate of lead. The Supreme Court has rendered a decision that the Food and Drug Administration is not obliged to prove that spray residue did actually cause poisoning in any particular case, but only that it might have done so, since it is recognized that individuals vary in susceptibility.

W. S. Hager, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania, announced that the charge for making a spray residue determination this season is $3, this fund to be administered through the Treasurer of the State Horticultural Association, as is now done in grade certification. However, it is expected that adherence to the County Spray Service recommendation will make this a minor problem in Pennsylvania.

Horticulture Week

The tenth annual Horticulture Week at State College will occur on December 12-14. The general subject this year is insect and disease control. About one-half of the time will be devoted to a laboratory study of the science which underlies spraying practice, to be followed by a consideration of the practical applications of the science in commercial work. The three sections—fruit, vegetables and ornamentals—will meet separately in the discussion of the applications. The attendance in the section on ornamentals will be considerably increased this year by the decision of the Pennsylvania Federation of Garden Clubs to hold its annual meeting at the College during Horticulture Week.

Garden Gossip

By GILBERT S. WATTS

AS usual our September crop of stringless beans has produced the finest and most tender pods of the whole year. Market gardeners know this and it is a tip to home gardeners to plant bush beans throughout the month of July.

One little patch of beans was sprayed but once with magnesium arsenate at the rate of two pounds to 100 gallons of water. There the beetles became quite plentiful before the crop was finished. Nearby two plantings received three applications of the same insecticide. The last spray was put on just as the tiny pods began to show and hardly a beetle can be found. It is very easy and inexpensive to control the Mexican bean beetle this way and there is no danger of poisoning the beans for food.

The round-podded high quality green beans such as Tendergreen, Full Measure, New Stringless Green and so forth are very popular with most consumers. But it has been interesting to see that old time flat green variety Bountiful outyield the others very heavily in several plantings. It picks faster too and can be sold profitably for much less. With us the round pods sometimes but not often equal it in yield. In a patch we just finished picking Bountiful produced at the rate of 495 bushels per acre, Tendergreen made 311 bushels and Conserva, a new high quality variety, was third at 173 bushels. Conserva certainly is good to eat but on our soil it has not in one test planting last year and three this year made much over half the yield of Tendergreen, etc. It may have a place where soil and climate are especially favorable for the growth of beans.

* * *

IT is the middle of September and our late potatoes are as green as April grass over most of the piece. The exception is at one side where no cover crop was plowed down. The greenest potatoes are now growing where a thick growth of rye was plowed under when not over 12 or 15 inches high last spring. Last year the piece was in sweet corn.

In contrast beans planted late in the spring were decidedly poorer where they followed a tremendous growth of vetch and could hardly have been better where they followed early radishes. Of course that does not mean that vetch is detrimental to the succeeding crop, but it does mean that it should have been plowed sooner to benefit the beans. We let it grow long because that piece needs the loosening effect of a large volume of organic matter and we were willing to risk something in the bean crop in order to get the additional tonnage of humus making material. Potatoes probably will go there next spring with a cover crop of rye growing this winter. I will not be surprised if the part which produced the best beans following the radishes will make the lower yield of potatoes.

* * *

THE worms are pretty bad in many cabbage fields this fall. It is relatively expensive to get them with the non-poisonous insecticides which really should be used after the heads have begun to take real form. I know that we shall go after them a little harder earlier in the summer another year.

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Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

I SPENT some time in each of the four days devoted to the re-hearing of the milk-marketing agreement for the Philadelphia milk shed. It was an interesting occasion. About 2,000 men and women gathered in the ball room of the Bellevue Stratford hotel for the first day's session, coming from the four corners of the "shed."

Representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were there to hear the kicks and complaints, and they were many. They came from farmers, independent distributors, chain stores, small ice cream manufacturers, consumers and others. In fact, nobody defended the "agreement" except the large distributors and the officers of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

* * *

To one on the side-lines who has no personal interest in either the production or distribution of milk, the sessions were interesting and sometimes amusing. One of the strange features was the sharp division among farmers. Some of them were called (in private) radicals, reds, communists, etc. They were those who made extreme demands and opposed all that had been done in the past, including the actions of their own organization. Charges of duplicity, double-dealing, incompetency, etc., were hurled at those who signed the agreement for the farmers. Threats of a milk strike were heard on the side.

Testimony was offered to the effect that at least one of the distributing companies had forced, or coerced, farmers into buying stock, which is now worthless, in a subsidiary company. Claims were made that one of the companies had made as high as 24 per cent profits during the year 1932, at a time when farmers producing milk were not making cost of production.

The chain store and other cash-and-carry distributors disputed the justice of compelling them to charge the same retail price for milk as is charged by wagon distributors. The small ice cream makers said they would be put out of business if they were compelled to pay twice as much for cream as the big distributors pay. The big distributing companies also manufacture ice cream, using the surplus milk as a source of cream, and this they get at a very low price.

* * *

Another rather surprising development of the case was the very general criticism of the basic-surplus plan for controlling production. This plan was adopted several years ago, and was generally acclaimed as the best method of regulating the production of milk to the seasonal demands that was ever used. Now, it is claimed, the principle is being juggled and misused by the distributors to their own advantage and to the disadvantage of the farmer.

Demands for release from membership in the Inter-State organization were made by individuals, and by representatives of groups in sections having their own smaller, secondary markets. All these objected to being bound by the action of the Inter-State officials in the matter of signing the agreement, and also to paying the assessment of four cents per hundred pounds to maintain the organizations.

Representatives from consumers' organizations were present to protest the rise in price as unfair and unwarranted. They voiced their willingness to pay a price which would return a fair price to farmers, but they objected to dividing the increase with the distributors.

* * *

In the above, I have merely acted as a reporter, giving the facts and claims as presented. I have expressed no personal opinion. But I would be missing a chance if I did not give any of my own reactions to the case.

In the first place, the whole proceeding, if allowed to go unchallenged, works harm to the principle of c-operation and organization for farmers. Men seemed to forget that the satisfactory conditions in the Philadelphia milk shed during the years from 1917 to 1931 were due to the splendid organization which the farmers had the good sense to build up. As long as prices were good and the supply kept within bounds everybody boasted of the efficiency of the Inter-State organization.

But when the depression came and prices went down because people could not buy milk in the same amount complaints began and accusations were hurled at the management. Instead of loyally holding together and strengthening the weak places in the organization some of the members began boring from within and tried to scuttle the ship.

Without doubt there is need for reshaping and maybe reforming the producers' organization. It is possible that the by-laws need rewriting so that there may be more democratic representation and control. Surely, in a truly cooperative body, the management must be subject to its membership. But that can easily be accomplished if the membership is constructive instead of destructive.

* * *

To me one of the regrettable features of the hearing was the tendency of some to degenerate into personalities, and to make charges of duplicity. Seemingly without more foundation than mere suspicion claims of disloyalty and double-dealing were made against officials of the Inter-State Dairymens' organization.

The present agreement is not what it should be, and will probably be modified. But it will not be because of some of the cheap and unfair testimony presented.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

FOLKS used to think that if they had one tallow candle to light up their living rooms with they were pretty well off; and compared with earlier times they were right. I remember when all the light my mother had in the whole house was a saucer of melted lard in a "sasser", with a button tied up in a rag and dropped in the grease for a wick. Think of sewing or doing any kind of fine work by such a light as that!

Then came the old-fashioned kerosene and camphene lamps. It was a great day when we got our first kerosene lamp. Greater still when the electric light came. One was enough to flood the whole living room. Now they tell us that instead of one we should have several lights in different parts of the room. Light, more and more light, is the word in this fast impatient age.

Once when I was sick my wife used to ask if she should not pull down the shade to keep out the sunlight. Always my plea was, "No; put it up high, just as high as you can get it, and the lighter the room the happier I was.

It seems to me sometimes as if the farmer folks of this country are pulling down the shades too close. The sunlight does not fall on the average country home as bright as it ought.

Friends of my heart, let's stop looking for the shadows and watch more for the coming light. It is coming, and we look far off to life's hilltops we can catch its rays breaking in the East. Let's lift up our hearts and rejoice, for the morning is drawing near!

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A Survey of Values

By R. U. Blasingame

IN recent years there has been a growing recognition of the fact that no true comparison can be made of the changes in farm machinery prices from 1910-14 to 1932 without consideration of the quality of value made in equipment by improvements in design, materials and construction during this twenty-year period.

Recognizing the need for an investigation of this matter, the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Engineering of the U. S. Department of Agriculture suggested that a committee of agricultural engineers, not connected with the equipment industry, make a study of the changes in quality values of farm machines during this period. J. B. Davidson, Iowa State College, G. W. McCuen, Ohio State University, and the writer were selected to conduct this inquiry. A report of the inquiry was published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Michigan. The committee conducted the inquiry without compensation and the Society is offering a 165-page report for sale to cover printing charges.

The object of the inquiry was to evaluate the changes made between 1910-14 and 1932 in the design and construction of twenty-five farm machines. The improvements were limited to those which affect the value of the machines to the user in doing the work for which they are intended. The quality of the implements made in 1910-14 was given a value of 100 and the improvements made in the subsequent years were evaluated in percentages and added to this base of 100.

Changes in Design

Such machines as automobiles, trucks and tractors were not included in the study, due to the fact that they had not reached a high stage of development in the prewar period.

Changes in the design and construction of equipment may add to its quality value by producing any of the following characteristics:

1. Greater durability and productive usefulness.
2. Reduction in the replacement of wearing parts.
3. Reduction in loss of time due to failure of machines to function continuously.
4. Less breakage of machine parts.
5. Increased efficiency in the use of energy.
6. Increased capacity of machine.
7. Improved operating efficiency.
8. Improvement in operating precision.
9. Reduction in time required to care for machines.
10. Reduction in lost time and expense due to accidents.
11. Greater economy through improved operating devices.
12. Improved efficiency through lessening operator's fatigue.

Study Fifty Machines

In order to study farm implements in detail, the committee secured twenty-five farm implements manufactured in the 1910-14 period and twenty-five corresponding implements manufactured in 1932. Each of these machines was analyzed part by part, and all improvements made during the intervening period were evaluated. I have selected one machine the grain drill as an example of how the changes in the machines were analyzed and evaluated. (See next column.)

Materials Used in Farm Machines

Part III of the report is devoted to laboratory tests relating to materials entering into the manufacture of this equipment. Our limited space will allow only brief mention of the improvements in this direction.

1. Grey iron test bars one inch square by 13.3 inches long cast in 1913 showed a transverse strength of 2,685 pounds. In 1930 it was 3,335 pounds, an increase of 24 per cent.
2. Elevator pipes on threshing machines were formerly made of 20-gage galvanized steel. They are now made of 18-gage.
3. Drive chains of steel have in most cases been substituted for malleable.
4. Concaves for threshers formerly made of grey iron are now made of steel. In testing them for strength, they are placed on supports 18 inches apart and a 27-pound hammer falling 4 feet broke the grey iron in one blow. Steel concave under the same test stood repeated blows from the same height without failing.
5. The loads to which bolts are to be subjected have been carefully studied and steels selected which would withstand such loads. Tests on ⅝ inch by 5-½ inch machine bolts used as rear braces on plows, for example, showed an increase in tensile strength from about 15,000 pounds for low carbon steel formerly used to 23,000 pounds for the high-carbon steel now used.
6. Harrow disks were made of high-carbon steel six years ago. Beginning with 1927, both plow and harrow disks have been heat-treated—making them stronger, harder, tougher and more resistant to wear. The Brinell hardness has been increased from about 200 to 385. Tests were made by clamping the blades in a vertical position and dropping 100-pound hammer onto the edge of the

(Continued on page 16.)

Grain Drill

Year	Basic Machine of the Period 1910-14
1910-14	12x7 single disk, plain drill
	Engineering developments that have increased the quality value of the 1910-14 machine.
1922	Heavier springs placed on gear case to prevent breakage. Wheel hubs changed from grey iron to malleable.
1923	Grease cups substituted for oil holes in disk bearings.
1924	Wheel spokes increased from 7-16 to ½ inch and tires from 3-16 to ¼-inch thickness.
1925	Improvement of lift for great height and clearance. Disk bearings improved to retain lubricant and thus increase life and durability.
1926	Disk bearings improved to include felt retaining washer and exclude dirt. Hubs machined and sleeves turned for better fit in wheels. Lock washers added.
1927	Improved new single-disk opener. Furrow-opener lift equipped with improved balance spring. Center bearing added on lock shaft. Drawbar strengthened and equipped with larger pins. Driving collar strengthened to overcome breakage. All single disk feed patterns strengthened to prevent breakage. Added brace to hopper to prevent splitting side boards of the latter. Tube tops changed to prevent small seed from blowing out. New drawbars and hangers. Lifting lever quadrant improved. Alemite-Zerk added to disk bearings.
1928	New clutch-shifter yoke for better wearing surface. Alemite-Zerk oiling added all around. All ribbon tubes lengthened 1½ inches. Copper steel used for tube tops and receivers to better resist rust. New metal sowing table instead of cardboard. Steel grain hopper of copper-bearing steel of greater capacity, rolled sides, accurate punching, substituted in place of wood hopper. Improved feed cups with additional bearing surface, which are bolted to hopper, instead of being fastened with wood screws, to assure permanent alignment throughout life of machine. The division between feed cups in grain hopper made of heavier material and held in place by forming of sheet steel in place of being tacked in place.
1929	Steel eveners, doubletrees, singletrees adopted in place of wood. Lifting device improved, having compression spring to prevent bending jackshafts. Foot boards lengthened.
1930	New roller bearings in main axle bearings.
1931	Strengthened lifting lever quadrants to overcome breakage. New one-piece tube top to prevent grain blowing. Redesigned wheels of greater strength.
1922	Hand lift redesigned for easier operation.

Index of Quality Value

1932 — 110
1910-14 — 100

In addition to this chronological record of improvement, the old and new machines were photographed. On each photograph numbers were inserted pointing out typical improvements. This gives a visual record of the various changes in all of the machines studied.

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THE INTERNATIONAL

TWENTY-NINE breeds of livestock will compete for prizes and honors at the 34th International Livestock Exposition, to be held at Chicago, December 2nd-9th. The premium list, just issued, shows in most cases the same prize money as in past years. Entries may be made up to November 1st.

A FATAL BULL

ONE Sunday evening last month S. Arthur Rickey, a prominent farmer of Perryman, Md., found his pure-bred Guernsey bull loose and raising havoc with a number of small chicken coops. Mr. Rickey caught the bull and led it back to the barn, but before he could tie it the animal charged and killed him instantly. The victim had led this bull to the barn many times before, but there is always a first time for an attack, and too often it is the last time for the man.

WHAT OF THE PEOPLE?

IN its first annual report the National Land-Use Planning Committee says that various suggestions have been made to it for taking "submarginal" land out of agricultural production, but adds "What is to be done with the people?" They tangle up many plausible suggestions and schemes, for they can neither be canceled by juggling figures nor ignored through fine-spun theories. Neither can they be disposed of like an alleged surplus of pigs nor plowed under like too much cotton.

PESTS AND PROGRESS

TAKING Pennsylvania as a whole Japanese beetles were less numerous and destructive this season than in several years. A preliminary survey of the corn-borer infested part of the state shows fewer borers than a year ago. They are still with us but they are slowing down. Thus it has been with most of the pests that threatened to swamp agriculture. When the Colorado beetle appeared potato growers were in despair, but they learned to lick the beetle and raise more spuds per acre than ever. The San Jose scale was expected to destroy our fruit industry, and now we have more fruit than we can sell profitably. When the army worm was first observed in some communities consternation prevailed, for it was thought our grain and grass crops were doomed. Now the government pays farmers to raise less wheat. Contrary to earlier fears the daisy has not taken over all our pasture land nor the paint brush our meadows. All of these things were bad for but not fatal to farming.

VARIETIES OF LEGUMES

SCIENTISTS have found that cystine, tryptophane, lysine and histidine—four amino acids found in proteins—are essential to proper growth and maintenance of animals and man. This is another way of saying that clover is good for sheep, that alfalfa makes milk and that soy beans are useful in balancing a ration. The scientists, however, go farther than simply verifying the fact that legumes are valuable feeds; they state that certain varieties possess more of the desirable amino acids than other varieties. Unfortunately they fail to name the good varieties, so we shall have to proceed as usual and select the kinds that seem to give best account of themselves when turned into milk, meat or eggs. Varieties of legumes are commonly chosen on the basis of the growth they will make. It might be well to note in feeding which kinds appear to produce best results in animals which eat them.

TO SPEED LOANS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, in a communication to officials and employes of the land banks, calls for more speed and greater liberality in granting farm loans. Stating that the Emergency Mortgage Act was created to help farmers, and that an accounting for its administration will be required, he urges greater effort toward meeting the demands made on it. When the Act was passed the machinery for administering it was entirely inadequate for handling the flood of applications which followed. However, it was enlarged as rapidly as possible and has closed more loans the first six months of this year than during all of last year. But it has 180,000 applications on hand with new ones coming in at the rate of 17,000 a week. The present rate of appraisal is about 15,600 a week. Even though this is an increase from two or three hundred a week Governor Morgenthau is right in stressing the fact that more speed is necessary to catch up. It is interesting to note an official demanding action instead of explaining why something cannot be done.

EMERGENCY MILK PLAN

AN emergency plan for dealing with pending milk agreements has been announced by George N. Peek, Administrator of the AAA. Adoption of the new policy follows controversies in Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit and other cities. Under the new plan agreements with schedules of farm and retail prices will be approved for a trial period of 30 days. Licenses to distributors, stores, etc., also will be issued for this 30-day period. They will require payment to farmers of the agreement price on the base surplus plan. The Administration will have access to the books of dealers and the latter will be required to make reports on uniform forms. The temporary 30-day license will not contain schedules of retail prices, but a maximum retail price will be provided. Subsequent amendments to the price schedule will be based on the information assembled from the reports. If the price schedule in the agreement is sustained by the evidence it will be placed in effect. If not hearings will be held. The three-day hearing at Philadelphia last week showed that a problem which has baffled men engaged in the business for years is not easily solved in a few weeks by government edict.

PRE-REVOLUTIONARY BARLEY

IN recent years winter barley has become a crop of some importance in Pennsylvania and adjacent eastern states, it being used in rotation instead of winter wheat. It is estimated that 5,000 Pennsylvania farmers harvested winter barley this year. But it is not a new crop in this region. In 1768, or about that time, one John Metcalfe, who described himself as "late salt master of Fort Pitt in North America," petitioned the Earl of Hillsborough, Principal Secretary of State for His Majesty's Dominions in North America, for reimbursement for losses he claimed to have suffered at the hands of the British forces in and en route to Fort Pitt. Among the many items on Metcalfe's list is this: "28 Acres of Indian Corn and 3 Acres of Winter Barley and Wheat growing which were eaten up and consumed by the Horses and Cattle and Sheep under Colonell Bouquets Command, £345 15s". These crops Metcalfe declared were destroyed in 1763, when Colonel Bouquet's command camped at his plantation near miles from Fort Pitt on the road to "Legonier," but Colonel Bouquet stated that everything had been destroyed by the savages before he arrived there August 9th, 1763. Metcalfe was evidently liberal in his estimates of loss, a time-honored custom among those who make claims against any government, but incidentally he leaves a record of the growth of winter barley in Pennsylvania in 1763.

THE HOG PROGRAM

LAST week the committee of twenty-five which has been studying a hog-control program submitted its conclusions to the Secretary of Agriculture. Other plans were proposed too, but it is understood that the one is to be put into effect as a temporary measure. It is understood also that the so-called "parity" price is to be $8 per cwt. or thereabout. The committee says:

"The price of hogs should be advanced through agreements between the secretary and the processors (and or licensees) as quickly as possible, so as to reach (not later than November 1, 1933) a price not less than parity f.o.b. Chicago, such price to include the amount of the processing tax. The price of heavy hogs should be substantially less. The foregoing prices should be maintained until June 1, 1934. Market differentials based on experience should be announced and should be sufficiently flexible to meet conditions which may develop. If possible the grading of hogs should be under federal supervision. The processing tax should be put into effect November 1, 1933, at the rate of $2 per hundred on all hogs."

What the processors think of all this we don't know, or how they regard their ability to put up and keep up prices "by agreement" with the Secretary of Agriculture. Apparently the plan meets with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which has acquired the habit of doing the acting first and its thinking—when?

The committee of twenty-five submits also suggestions for a "substantial reduction" in corn and hogs for 1934. This is the old familiar contract system, whereby producers agree to reduce their output. Incidentally, as bait, each producer who signs the 1934 reduction contract is to be paid a "benefit" of $1 per cwt. on all hogs weighing less than 220 lbs. marketed between November 1, 1933 and June 1, 1934. The objective of the 1934 campaign is to reduce the corn area by 15,000,000 acres, no contracts to be effective unless this amount of reduction is pledged. The funds necessary are to be raised by processing tax on corn and competing commodities as well as on hogs. Reward for reduction of corn acreage is to be 30c per bushel on the basis of average yield on the land eliminated, years of partial or complete crop failure not to count in computing yields. That sane mind could conceive or approve such a scheme is one of the most wonderful things about it.

New Jersey Farm Comment

ONE of the most potent of the weapons with which it has been armed by the Legislature was brought into play last week by the State Milk Control Board. Its power to refuse licenses to milk distributors has used with the result that the Allenhurst Dairy of Asbury Park was denied a license on the grounds that it was not paying producers.

The Board, in making public its decision to refuse a license to the Asbury Park firm, said "numerous complaints" had been received from farmers of non-payment.

Two other dealers, cited to appear before the Board to face the same charges, were given until October 1 to pay farmers "in full." The names of the dealers were withheld. A number of other cases before the Board were turned over to the Attorney General's Department for the institution of legal proceedings to collect fines as provided for under the law.

These proceedings were described in the announcement as "part of a determined effort being made by the Board to protect producers from dealers who are disregarding provisions of the law."

Attention was called to the fact that since the Board has been in existence, "farmers . . . . are receiving approximately $350,000 per month, or over $4,000,000 per year, more than they were paid under conditions that existed before June 1." It also was asserted that while the retail price of milk has advanced only 20 per cent since June 1, the price to producers has increased 60 per cent.

* * *

Sweet Potato Marketing

SOUTH JERSEY sweet potato growers, worried over the low prices offered for their crop, and prospects for still further price declines, last week initiated a move to stabilize the marketing of this important Jersey farm commodity. Jersey's crop this year is estimated at 1,500,000 bushels.

At a mass meeting held in Swedesboro High School, growers of Camden, Gloucester, Atlantic, Cumberland and Salem counties voted to form a state sweet potato marketing committee. Its objectives will be to stabilize marketing and to obtain sufficient credit from federal agencies to permit winter storing.

Plans called for the appointment of the committee early this week, and the presentation of the committee's plan to the growers as soon as possible.

Price fixing should be a part of any plan accepted, in the opinion of many growers. They express the belief that cooperation on the part of a majority of the growers in this direction will aid materially in preventing ruinous price declines.

Ralph Starkey of the Gloucester County Cooperative Agricultural Association presided over the Swedesboro meeting. This organization, together with the Gloucester County and the State Extension Service, and the State Department of Agriculture, all are cooperating in the move to better the sweet potato growers' market position.

* * *

Poultry Auction Market Summary

THEIR patronage of auction markets has meant more than an additional $60,000 in the pockets of 2,500 New Jersey poultry keepers for the fiscal year ending June 30th, when $1,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry were sold over cooperative auction blocks, the State Department of Agriculture reports.

These figures are on the business done by poultry and egg auctions at Flemington, Paterson, Vineland and Mount Holly. The Agriculture Department reports that on each of the four egg auctions the producers received approximately one cent more per dozen for their eggs than the highest comparative New York City wholesale price, or about $50,000 more than they would have received had they sold in New York. Prices for poultry at meat auctions were said to be from three-fourths to two and one-half cents above comparative New York prices, which made for a difference of $12,151 in favor of the men who sold over meat auctions.

* * *

Potato Growers Look to '34

FACING the future with new hope as a result of one of the most financially successful seasons in the last decade, leading Central Jersey potato growers and dealers are already looking ahead to 1934 firm in the belief that the market stabilization plan initiated this year should be continued next season.

This view is expressed in a letter sent last week to all growers who cooperated with the Potato Sales Company in its efforts to bring about more orderly marketing of the 1933 crop. The letter, signed by the 14-man Farmers' Committee of the Sales Company, said:

"To the Potato Growers:

"We have experienced one of the most prosperous seasons for a number of years.

"We believe this to be due, in part at least, to the joint efforts of dealers and growers to stabilize the industry through the Central Sales Office.

"When the office was opened there were those who predicted that it would not survive the first week. They were wrong! The successful operation of the office, despite opposition, demonstrates what can be done by the growers and dealers when they work together.

"Your committee wishes to thank the dealers represented in the sales office for their splendid cooperation. They spared no effort to dispose of the crop to the best advantage.

"We also wish to express our appreciation of the way the growers adhered to the marketing plan. It was a remarkable demonstration of confidence in a farmers' organization. We are indebted also to the representatives of the state and county agricultural agencies who gave valuable assistance in making the plan a success.

"As growers we have made a step in the right direction. No one can definitely say how much the organization has meant to the growers but no one can deny the fact that it was a benefit. The results are so outstanding that your committee feels that we must have a similar organization next year. Meetings will be held this fall when the full report of this year's activities will be presented. At the same time plans will be laid for 1934. It is our hope that every dealer and grower will join the organization.

"Your committee again wishes to thank dealers and growers alike for their help in carrying the marketing plan to a successful conclusion. We have completed a job that is certain to be of immeasurable benefit to the New Jersey potato growers."

Members of the Farmers' Committee signing the letter were: C. T. Satterthwaite, Allentown, chairman; Ross Clayton, Freehold; Jesse Coleman, Trenton; Walter Conover, Freehold; William Duncan, Monmouth Junction; Fred Elker, Cranbury; Clifford Fly, Hightstown; Spencer Perrine, Cranbury; Charles B. Probasco, Hightstown; Henry Probasco, Freehold; Henry Reed, Cranbury; F. S. Richardson, Allentown; S. C. Stillwell, Freehold; and Ezra K. Whitson, Marlboro.

Tentative dates for meetings to consider reports on this year's activities of the Potato Sales Company, and to plan for 1934, have been set for November 6th at Englishtown, and for November 8th at Hightstown.

* * *

Hog Reduction Plan

NEW JERSEY farmers are likely to participate in the federal plan for reducing the pork surplus by purchasing young pigs and piggy sows. In the first place, New Jersey's quota, as set by Federal officials, was only 300 pigs. Even with this small quota, there were not enough Jerseymen interested in the plan to sell that number of pigs under the regulations laid down by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

At a meeting held last week in Gloucster county, growers indicated that they could exceed the New Jersey quota if the Government would waive the regulation setting 25 pounds as the minimum weight for young pigs. Most of the pigs Jersey farms would sell to the Government are under this minimum weight. Efforts were initiated last week by Dr. W. G. Meal, State Extension Service marketing specialist, to have the 25-pound minimum weight modified by Federal officials, but no decision has been announced as this is written. Few Jerseymen are interested in selling sows. September 29 was set as the last day on which farmers could participate in the hog reduction campaign.

* * *

TB Testing

THE State Board of Agriculture cheered dairymen last week with the announcement that it would resume its previous policy of financing the tuberculin testing of accredited herds. This word came after the bill, passed by the Legislature to provide $100,000 for bovine tuberculosis testing, had been lost and found in the State House at Trenton. Last July the Board, as an economy measure, ruled that owners would have to pay for the testing of accredited herds.

The Board also set January 23rd to 26th as the dates for the annual Agricultural Week and New Jersey Farm Show, and elected S. C. Stillwell of Freehold as a trustee of the New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund, to succeed Andrew R. Scully of Neshanic Station, whose term as a member of the State Board of Agriculture expired June 30th. William H. Clark of Hainesville was elected as the Board's representative of the State Dairy Committee to succeeed Mr. Scully.

* * *

Wheat Reduction Plan

INDICATIONS late last week were that only five to eight percent of New Jersey's 4,800 wheat growers would apply for contracts to participate in the government's campaign to reduce wheat acreage. September 25th was the last day for forwarding applications for contracts. Information on the exact number of farmers who will cooperate in this plan, and the number of acres of wheat to be withdrawn, is expected any day now from H. R. Cox, State Extension Service agronomist.

* * *

Fears Milk Law Nullification

THE charge that "certain people" are trying to nullify the program of the State Milk Control Board was made by Harold Braddock, general manager of the United Milk Producers of New Jersey, before a meeting of the Burlington County Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, at Mount Holly, last week.

"Certain people," he declared, "are trying, and will continue to try, to take the teeth out of the milk laws of this state. The big companies have plenty of money and are getting their 20 per cent, but we dairymen do not get our 20 per cent.

"The time is coming when all milk of good quality will be of one grade. It is fictitious to have this A and B milk now. The big question today is that buyers are trying to upset the New Jersey Milk Control Board."

State Grange Master David H. Agans expressed the opinion that New Jersey dairymen "will be put out of business" unless they take steps to prevent the importation of milk in tank cars.

"The dealers, of course, have a right to make a profit," he said, "but we must drive against the chiselers abong the buyers. The problem of foreign milk is not a new one, but it has grown bigger in the last 35 years."

* * *

Student Judging Contest

THE University of Maryland dairy cattle judging team was awarded first place in the intercollegiate student judging contest held in connection with the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., September 18. Teams from ten states participated in the contests and second place was won by the team representing New Jersey. This was the second consecutive year that a Maryland team has won this contest.

Members of the winning team were: Albert Nicholson, Chestertown; Charles Clark, Forest Hill; and William Chilcoat, Sparks. Scores for the ten contesting teams were: Maryland, 2,149; New Jersey, 1,938; New York, 1,928; Massachusetts, 1,898;; Vermont, 1,866; Pennsylvania, 1862; Connecticut, 1,853; Rhode Island, 1,800; Maine, 1,790 and New Hampshire, 1,742.

* * *

Briefs of the Fortnight

A TOTAL of 125 Cumberland county poultrymen in 35 cars toured through Pennsylvania's Bucks and Montgomery counties to see how chickens are kept on the better farms of the Keystone State. Poultry farms much larger than most in Cumberland county are seen. Interest also is shown in the widespread use of batteries, range shelters for growing stock, and the 2 and 3-story poultry houses made from old barns.

The Rutgers University team places second in the annual intercollegiate dairy judging contest at Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. Rutgers is first in judging Holsteins and second in the Guernsey classes.

Miss Rebecca Hough of Juliustown donates a branding iron, believed to have been made in 1775, to the State College of Agriculture for its museum of old time farm implements. This iron is described as "a relic of New Jersey's agriculture of Colonial days, when it was the practice to identify livestock grazing on common lands with individual brands of their owners."

Saddles and Lariats

By Lewis B. Miller

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SYNOPSIS

In the spring of 1854 a Tennessee youth riding westward over the plains of central Texas came to a settler's cabin where, as he prepared to spend the night, he learned that the settler and his slave had been up most of two nights to guard the place from Indians who were on the warpath; also that three men were buying cattle in the vicinity for the purpose of driving them over the Rockies to California, where they hoped to sell the animals at a big profit. This interested the boy who saw a possible chance to get to California. Accordingly he followed the cattlemen, eventually catching up and getting a job helping them drive cattle. He stated that he had been referred to them by the settler whose name was Adams. After buying a herd of cattle the group started out on the long trail to California, the youth Jess Holloway soon mastering the work connected with the job. They passed near the Adams ranch and found the place deserted. A neighbor informed them that the family had migrated to Salt Lake on the order of a Mormon official. Pressing onward the owners of the big drove hope to cross the Rockies before cold weather. To avoid loss it is necessary that the cattle be counted every two or three days. Ed Simpson, their best rider, is injured while breaking an "outlaw" horse to ride. Two nights after Ed, Simpson's misfortune a heavy storm scatters the cattle but all are finally recovered. Heavy rains falling almost every day cause much trouble in getting the steers over the swollen creeks and rivers. Two new hands are employed, one a half-breed named Patterson and the other a full-blooded Choctaw called Hawk Tail. A daylight stampede takes place and Jess distinguishes himself by checking the leaders and tying up the herd in a circle. The party now approach the Arkansas River a few miles above Fort Gibson. Between twenty and thirty caravans are ahead of them waiting to cross the river. Jess proposes to lead the way across so the herd will follow. When he gets out in deep water, however, his horse refuses to swim and Jess scrambles up on a snag for safety, the confused cattle milling around him. The snag falls to hold and Jess falls into the river, grasps a steer's tail and is thus towed ashore, the drove following.

"I ought to have remembered them sooner," admitted Jess. "But we've been so busy since then that somehow they slipped out of my mind. I'll go back over there right away and see about them. And somebody had better go with me."

It was now late in the day, and there were threatenings of more rain, the sky being overcast with clouds. But it was soon decided that Jess and Gregory should return to the south side of the Arkansas, and remain there till the eighty-odd missing steers were found and brought across. If assistance should be needed, they could send for more men.

So the two set out at once for the ferry, each of them mounted on one horse and leading two more. They might have plenty of hard riding to do before they found the runaway steers. Jess had borrowed a pair of boots and a hat, and both he and Gregory had their blankets tied behind their saddles.

When at length the flatboat had landed them on the south bank, they started for a cabin that stood out at the edge of the prairie. Both had got slightly acquainted with the Creek Indian living there. Having no camp outfit with them, they were going to see if they could make his house their headquarters while on this side of the river. They had especial need of some place to leave their spare horses.

But before they had ridden far toward the Indian cabin, Jess said:

"Phil, if you can lead all these horses, I'll ride down the river and see if I can get on the trail of those steers. Even if I can't find them, I can learn the course they've followed, and then we may not have to ride all the way back to the river to strike their trail to-morrow morning."

"Don't you think we'd better stay together, Jess? One man might have trouble driving all those steers if he found them."

"Not much chance to find them to-night. We wouldn't have time to ride to that Creek's and then get back to the river before it's too dark to pick up the trail. So if you'll manage the horses, I'll take a little round by myself, and see what I can learn while daylight lasts."

"All right, then. I'll trot on and arrange matters with that Indian. You'd better not stay out late. We can get an early start in the morning, and it won't take us long to run those rascally steers down." He rode away, leading the fresh horses.

Jess galloped down the river-bank for a mile or two. When near the point where he had seen the cattle go ashore, he rode more slowly, looking for tracks.

Soon he discovered where they had passed. There had been no other cattle here since the last rain, and their tracks were very plain. Away the cowboy went, following the trail at a gallop.

The cattle had entered some scattering timber and then turned down the river. They were traveling away from the house to which Gregory had gone, but Jess pushed on rapidly after them, hoping to overtake them before night. No telling how far they would wander by morning if they remained at large.

The whole sky was now thickly overcast with clouds; and before the young cowboy suspected that night was near, darkness began to come on. Still hoping to overhaul the cattle at any minute, he kept riding as long as it was possible to follow the trail.

But at last he had to turn back, without finding them. Now he started for the Indian cabin. He rode rapidly for a short distance, till the thickening darkness forced him to drop to a walk to keep from running against trees and bushes.

Before long the moonless, cloudy night became so black that he could not see his hand held an inch in front of his face. Having a blanket behind his saddle, he was wondering if it would not be better for him to lariat his horse and go to sleep somewhere, when rain, a slow drizzle, began to fall. He untied the blanket and fastened it around his shoulders, but rode on.

Jess's sense of direction was unusually strong so much so that as long as he could see he never lost the point of the compass. But so thick was the darkness now that he was soon forced to admit to himself that he couldn't tell east from west or north from south. It occurred to him that his horse might be able to find the way, and he gave him the rein. But from the animal's aimless manner it quickly became evident that he either did not know where he was expected to go, or did not care where he went. Soon he stopped and began to graze.

"Well, now, this is a pretty how-do-you-do," said the cowboy to himself. "I'm hopelessly lost, no doubt of that. And this drizzle bids fair to last all night. I can't tell whether I'm going to California or back to Texas. And I'm just as likely to ride into the Arkansas River as anywhere else," he added, a little later, when his horse began to splash through water.

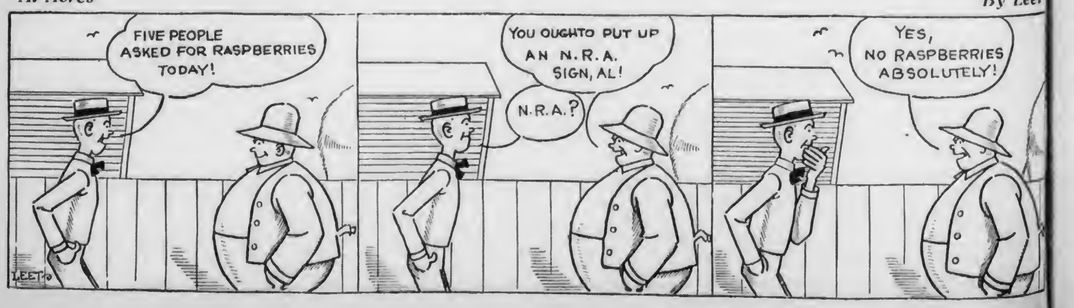
The water proved to be only a pond, and after emerging from it he kept going as fast as he dared in the pitchy blackness that shut him in.

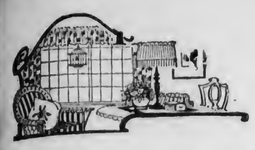
After he had been riding for perhaps an hour, wandering whither he knew not, the lost cowboy found himself in water again. Thinking this was only another pond, he urged his horse forward. But after splashing along for a few hundred yards till the water was up to his stirrups, he detected a faint, dull roar. Now he realized that the roar came from running water, and that if not actually in the river he was at least in back-water from the river. He had supposed himself a mile or more from the Arkansas.

The roar of the swollen stream, little more than a muttering, so filled the air that he could not make sure what direction the sound came from. He turned his horse and thought he was retracing his way. But the water soon began to grow deeper. Now the horse stopped short, trembling and snorting, and refused to advance another step. Jess sat still in the saddle, wondering what he ought to do.

(To be continued.)

Al Acres — *By Leet*





The Farm Home

Grooming the Oil Stove

By MABEL WORTH

THOSE of us who have an oil stove are interested in putting it in thorough working order so as to secure the greatest efficiency from it. Perhaps we need a new one. We can always convince ourselves we do—they are so attractive! And so we read up on the new models and learn about their good points.

Some of the late types displayed are beautiful—there is no other word to describe them. To look at one is to want one. Why not decide to use the old one in the laundry or the workers' cook-house, or relegate it to the store-room?

The new ones with the porcelain cooking tops if carefully handled will last as long—as ourselves! One need only wipe them off with a damp cloth frequently to keep them shining and clean.

We are all agreed nowadays that such household equipment is not really a luxury as we once thought, but a real need in the home returning dividends of comfort and satisfaction to the whole family. Such a stove in the home equals health conservation as well as the saving of time.

As with all tools or machinery, proper care is essential to the operation of an oil stove.

Clean for Operation and Appearance

It is especially important that the burner parts be thoroughly cleaned. There is a stiff fiber or wire brush for this purpose that aids in improving both the appearance and the operation of the burners. Of course if the mush has boiled over—as it will—special attention is required. A burner that has had such an experience should really be boiled. Boil in a strong solution of ordinary washing soda which will remove all the waste matter.

The perforations in burner drums or chimneys or any part of the burner, in fact, should be brushed carefully so that none of them is obstructed. These openings should be kept clear and in condition to function correctly in supplying proper ventilation and draft for the complete combustion of the kerosene. If this process is interrupted, smoke results and even the formation of soot. If we are careless in this regard, and darken the curtains, it isn't fair to blame the stove, now is it?

Should you have a stove of the long chimney type with a door or window containing isinglass, any of the tiny windows that are broken or have even small holes in them should be replaced. Draft through these breaks interferes with complete and proper combustion. Small pieces can be obtained at any hardware store to make the necessary repairs.

If yours is only a summer-stove, before storing, the oil should all be drained out and not left standing in the feed pipe or burners of the stove. Throw this away. It is recommended that the feed pipe be drained every three months, so as to keep out any sediment that gathers. A long wire is useful for this purpose.

If you plan on purchasing a new oil stove, stroll through the stove department and admire the beauty of the new ones. You may have them in colors, of course, to match your color scheme. Some of the features being emphasized are double-wall chimneys, glass reservoirs, porcelain warming cabinets, sliding trays under burners, and all sorts of gadgets making it a pleasure to use them. The built-in ovens and burners in front and rear make them equal to the convenience of a gas stove.

When you "count your blessings," be thankful for the comfort of an oil stove. They are indeed a boon to the home maker.

What Can You Tell?

What has been your experience with oil stoves? Have they been economical, serviceable and dependable? The Editor of this page is anxious to know from your own practical knowledge just what you think of them. Address your letter to Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Butter Making

IT is surprising how few women know the art of making good butter.

Of course a separator is far better than the old method of skimming milk with a dipper; but either method will produce good butter if managed as follows:

Every time fresh cream is added the whole mass should be well stirred, and cream should cool before adding to the jar of cold cream. Above all never let cream stand until too sour, and keep as cold as possible until time to churn.

Churn at as low a temperature as possible, and never touch the butter with your hands. Use a wooden paddle, and never wash if you want the best butter. Work until every drop of milk is out, then sprinkle with salt and use a level teaspoon of sugar to every pound of butter. Let salt and sugar stand on butter until you wash up your churn, etc., and by this time it will be pretty well dissolved. Then work, and work, and work until the salt and sugar are well mixed through the butter. That is usually the cause of streaked butter—insufficient working. Mold in plain mold, or use the flowered ones if preferred. Most good butter-makers in our section prefer the plain ones, and sometimes have their initials carved in the mold.

Adda C. Hall.

To look at the latest models in oil stoves is to want one.

Food for the School Child

HOW to feed the school child? That is a question which pops up every year as September rolls around again and days become cooler. Parents have come to realize that poor marks, dullness, fretfulness and sickness during the school year are largely due to the sort of fuel the child's body is given.

Lunches carried to school should be as well balanced and appetizing as those eaten at home. They should be temptingly and daintily packed; not slabs of cold meat thrust between hunks of bread by the child himself. Sandwiches filled with well-seasoned chopped vegetables, cream cheese and nuts, chopped meats, eggs, dates and chopped dried fruit are all delicious and wholesome, and when they are wrapped separately in waxed paper they keep their freshness.

The hot dish in winter is as essential as cooling foods in summer. It keeps the child's digestion working properly throughout the afternoon and stimulates the appetite. In many rural schools it is possible to prepare hot dishes in the schoolroom; in city schools they may usually be purchased at the lunch counter. Where neither way is possible, hot dilute cocoa or other milk drinks, or cream soup or vegetable chowder may be carried in a small thermos bottle. In this way the milk and hot dish are combined in one.

About Flowers

I am very fond of Spotted Leopard plants but cannot do anything with them. As long as I keep a glass over them they seem to grow a little but as soon as I take that off they die. Will you kindly give me some information about how to raise them?

Mrs. E. G.

THE Leopard plant wants a rather light soil and must not be kept very wet nor in the direct sunlight. Try your plants again with these facts in mind and see if it will not work.

Anna E. Sharpless.

A child learns to like a new and unfamiliar food when only small amounts of it are given him at first, until he becomes accustomed to it.

Pear Hints

By JENNIE REED

MY canned pears always were rather hard and lacking in flavor. I have learned just recently the cause of it—too rapid cooking. Pears, even more than most fruits, should be cooked very slowly. Stew, do not boil them. Several hours will not hurt if they are of a hard variety or not well ripened. If you never have tried putting a stick of cinnamon into each quart jar of pears, try it and see how it improves the flavor.

When making pear butter it is not necessary to pare nor core the fruit. Wash it, cut out all rough, wormy and diseased parts, stew until soft, rub through a sieve, then finish cooking. This saves hours of time and labor when a large amount of butter is being made. Some of the juice may be drained off and made into jelly if desired but I would not advise this as I think it would impair the quality of the butter and not make a very good jelly. The skins and cores, like those of apples, help to thicken and flavor the butter. Ground cinnamon is the best added flavoring for both pear and apple butter. Nutmeg, also, is good in sugar apple butter.

Another great help in making fruit butters is to cook them slowly in the oven or over a very low flame on the oil stove. They need only an occasional stirring to prevent scorching and if carefully done are as good as when made in the older, more laborious way.

The Right Hat

A WOMAN'S hat has to be more than a head covering. If a hat is well-chosen it can accentuate all her good points and subdue less desirable features.

To choose a hat well, look critically at face and figure in a full-length mirror, both with and without the hat. If the face shows deep lines from nose to mouth, or even tiny sagging lines in the cheeks, close fitting, up-turned models will be more becoming than those with wide droopy brims, which repeat the drooping lines of the face. On the other hand, a round plump face looks all the rounder and plumper in a snug turban which outlines the face. To repeat, in a hat, lines which appear in the face, generally accentuates the face lines. The rule holds for good lines as well as for bad ones.

Tall thin women can apparently reduce their height and add width and balance to their figures by wearing hats with wide drooping brims. Short stout women can look taller and more slender in hats that flare up from the face, for these make the neck seem more slender. Trimming placed high on th crown or at the center of the hat gives an effect of height. And all women, small, medium and large, look best in hats that are in proportion to their size.

A good living is made up of satisfactory human relationships and satisfactory consumption of goods.

Thanks to You

THE Farm Home page editor wishes to express her appreciation to those kind readers who sent recipes in response to the requests a few weeks ago. We regret exceedingly they came in such numbers that it is possible to print only a few of them. Here they are:

* * *

Pepper Relish

Twelve sweet red peppers, 12 green peppers, twenty-six onions. Remove seeds from peppers, peel onions and chop fine. Add six tablespoons salt, cover with boiling water, let stand ten minutes. Drain and add one quart vinegar, four cups sugar and cook ten minutes. Seal. Mrs. Leon Prince.

* * *

Dried Corn

Four cups cut-off corn, two tablespoons salt, three tablespoons sugar, one cup sweet cream.

Mix well and dry over steam dryer, never letting it cool until dried. Then watch after stored and stir frequently. The corn does not get hard as plain dried corn does. Mrs. C. B. L.

* * *

Apple Relish

Eight apples, eight red tomatoes, six onions, six peppers (green and red), three cups sugar, one-fourth cup salt, one pint vinegar, one-half teaspoon each cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Put all through food chopper and cook twenty minutes. N. G. B.

* * *

Sandwich Filling

Fifteen medium-size cucumbers, one quart onions, one hot pepper, three green sweet peppers, three red sweet peppers.

Grind all together and add one-half cup salt. Let stand over night. Drain and add to liquid: one pint of vinegar, one cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one teaspoon celery seed, one teaspoon mustard seed, one teaspoon ground mustard and four tablespoons of flour. Bring to boil and add the vegetables and heat thoroughly. Add one cup of sweet cream and four eggs and seal. Mrs. John Gromley.

* * *

Mustard Pickles

Two quarts small or medium-sized pickles, cut into dices, two quarts green tomatoes quartered, two quarts small onions, two large cauliflowers, cut into flowers, eight green peppers sliced.

Make a brine of eight pints water and one quart salt. Pour over vegetables and let stand twenty-four hours. Cover with clear water and scald. Pour into a colander and drain.

Mix together: two cups flour, twelve tablespoons mustard, two tablespoons turmeric with enough vinegar to make a smooth paste. Add two cups sugar and enough vinegar to make four quarts, boil this mixture until it thickens, stirring all the time. Then add the vegetables, and bring to a scald. Place in jars and seal. This will make about eight quarts. M. L. B.

* * *

French Mustard Pickles

Two quarts green tomatoes, one head cauliflower, three or four hot peppers, one quart little white onions, six sweet peppers, one dozen small sweet pickles. Chop tomatoes and peppers rather coarse, cut cauliflower in small sections. Sprinkle with one cup of salt and cover with cold water.

Let stand over night. In the morning boil the whole for three minutes, drain and pour over the following: one quart vinegar, one-half pint water, one cup sugar, three tablespoons ground mustard, one-half tablespoon turmeric, three tablespoons flour. Boil and pour over the whole, adding pickles with the liquid. Mrs. C. L. Maple.

* * *

Taylor Cakes

Two cups molasses, one cup sugar, one-fourth cup lard, one-fourth cup buttermilk, four eggs, one tablespoon soda, one tablespoon cinnamon, one tablespoon ginger. Flour to make a stiff batter. Drop by spoonfuls in greased pan. Mrs. J. P. S.

* * *

Canning Corn and Lima Beans

I read your directions for canning corn and Lima beans and found them very good. I think, however, that my method is some improvement. I have a steam pressure cooker. I shave the corn from the cob then pack it cold and raw in the pint jars, filling the receptacle within an inch of the top, put in a level teaspoon of salt, (unless you want more), and clamp on the lid of the jar. Place in cooker for one hour not above ten pounds. Wait until there is no danger of siphoning.

Be sure to boil the rubbers before they are put on the jars so as to take any strong odor of rubber away. Also be sure there are no particles of corn on the rubber when you put this rubber on and none when you put the lid on and clamp down.

If the cooker is opened too soon the siphoning will loosen the lid from the rubber and the corn will not keep. Open the vent cock just a tiny way. As long as the steam comes out the cooker will or may siphon. Clamp down the second clamp, handling the jars gingerly. I have never lost a can this way. The same with Lima beans. If these vegetables are cooked too much they do not come out fresh like from the garden. D. W. S.

* * *

Sweet Pickles

Wash pickles well. One gallon vinegar, four ounces salt, one ounce salisylic acid, one-eighth ounce clove oil, 20 cents worth of saccharine.

Use a good size jar or crock, pack in layers and pour solution over. Weight down and cover with cloth. Unsigned.

* * *

Grandmother's Ginger Creams

One-half cup shortening, one cup sugar, one egg, one cup molasses, four cups flour, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon nutmeg, two teaspoons ginger, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon, one cup hot water, two teaspoons soda.

Cream the shortening, add sugar and cream well. Add unbeaten egg and beat mixture well. Add molasses and beat again. Sift flour once before measuring. Sift flour, salt and spices together. Add alternately with the hot water in which the soda has been dissolved. Chill dough. Drop by teaspoonfuls on oiled cooky sheet and bake. You can wash top with beaten egg yolk or put icing on them when baked. Bake eight to ten minutes in moderately hot oven (375 degrees). Makes five dozen cookies. Mrs. J. C. Hostetter.

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Ginger Cookies

Two cups New Orleans molasses, two tablespoons vinegar, two tablespoons soda in one-half cup hot water, one cup sugar, one cup lard (melted), one egg, two-thirds cup hot water, pinch salt, one tablespoon ginger.

Add flour enough to roll, be careful not to get too much flour. I generally add two cups flour and then set aside for an hour, then add the rest. When you have rolled them throw some granulated sugar on top; roll lightly to make sugar stick, then cut. Roll from one-fourth to one-half inch thick. Mrs. D. S.

* * *

Canning Spinach or Swiss Chard

Wash thoroughly, steam in covered kettle until wilted, using just enough water to keep from burning.

Pack quickly and loosely into hot jars, add one level teaspoon salt, fill with cooking water, partly seal and process three hours in hot water bath or 75 minutes in steam pressure cooker at ten pounds.

Carrots.—Grade for uniform size. Wash and scrub with stiff brush. Boil fifteen minutes. Slice or pack whole in hot jars. Add one level teaspoon salt to each quart, fill with cooking water, partly seal and process two hours in hot water bath or 45 minutes in steam pressure cooker at ten pounds. Remove and seal immediately. Mrs. J. S. Allen.

* * *

An Idea

One day while hunting for a jar brush and not finding one in the ten-cent store, I bought instead a long-handled "bath" brush. It works so good that I will always buy that kind. Try one. They last longer, too.

Those of you who can elderberries know what a job it is to pick them all off by hand. My husband made a little frame to fit my preserving kettle, covered the bottom with a half-inch mesh wire screen, put two to three-inch sides on it. I lay it on the kettle and rub the bunches of berries lightly over. It works quickly and the berries are soon cleaned. Louise Reer Marquardt.

September Styles

No. 7957.—Ladies' house frock. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust. Size 44 requires 4⅝ yards of 32-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7987.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches. Size 44 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material together with 1 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7992.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 38 requires 2⅞ yards of 54-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7959.—Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½, 38) also 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4⅛ yards of 54-inch material. To line the coat requires 3⅜ yards of 36-inch material. Tie of ribbon requires 2¼ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7967.—Designed in sizes: 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19, with corresponding bust measure 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37. Size 13 requires 3⅝ yards of 54-inch material if made with the cape. Without the cape 2⅞ yards. To line coat and cape requires 4¼ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8000.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7991.—Simple frock. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 (with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½, 38) also 40 and 42 bust. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7996.—Ladies' apron. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44, extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 2⅞ yards of 32-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7989.—A simple frock. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 (with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½ and 38) also 40 and 42. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8001.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2⅛ yards of 35-inch material together with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8003.—Girls' coat. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 1⅞ yards of 54-inch material. To line the coat requires 2¼ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8010.—Pretty blouse. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 (with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½, 38) also 40 and 42. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7641.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 yeas. Size 2 requires 1⅝ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7451.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2-year size requires 1⅝ yards of 36-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Young People's Forum

Buying the Girls a Rifle

By ALVIS MORRIS

"TELL us another story, grandmother," we children begged. "An Indian story," added one of us. So Grandmother told us the story I will tell to you:

Evening was drawing near. We children had grown nervous waiting for father and mother to come home from church. Never had they left us alone so long before.

Eddy was the oldest of us all. He drew father's old rifle from its pegs, and began mending it. I can still remember how important he acted as he polished that old rifle.

"Sue, let's play the Indians have surrounded us," he said.

"But you must not use real bullets," I said.

"I'll just load this gun for fun," he answered.

"You know father said—," I did not need to finish for Eddy knew how strict were father's orders concerning fire arms.

When we played Indian we always kept guard, so Eddy climbed the ladder to the loft. He kept watch for an hour or so, when we suddenly heard an awful whoop.

"Indians," we all whispered in awe.

Another second, and a terrible boom sounded above us. Eddy had shot.

"Sue, the bullet pouch," he called, so excited that I barely heard it.

I ran up the ladder with the pouch. Eddy loaded the old rifle. Now children it takes time to load an old rifle.

When the gun was loaded he put it into my nervous hands.

"You, Sue, you shoot it when I yell," he said.

"No, Eddy you must not go outside," I said.

"Sure, we are playing real Indian now."

In two minutes a hair-raising scream reached me on my perch. I pulled the trigger. My ears were filled with all kinds of noises. Eddy rushed into the house, and put mother's red shawl around his shoulders. He then put a rug around each of us. He then rushed us out the door.

"Scream, and scream hard," he commanded.

We made two trips around the cabin screaming. Eddy in the lead.

"Halt," Eddy called. Now tell me what you see."

There came mother and father at a lope. Riding the other way were two mounted Indians. You see there were three of us, and we scared them away.

"A commander receives a medal for bravery," father said and gave Eddy a new rifle.

"A brave commander is helpless without brave soldiers," said mother.

"I see," said father, "the next time I go to the settlement, I will buy two new rifles."

A West Virginia Landmark

THE Fairfax Stone is the most noted landmark in West Virginia. It was erected October 23rd, 1746, to mark the western boundary of the grant of land made to Lord Fairfax by the King of England.

This stone was the first monument erected to mark ownership in land in this state. It was constructed of sandstone and was built up to a point or apex four feet and six inches from the base. The base was on a level with the surface, and the stones forming the pyramid were three in number, two of which were each two feet high, and the cap-piece or apex, six inches high, all joined. There was no date, but on the middle stone, on each of the four sides were the letters "FX". The joints were cemented and the cutting perfectly true.

This stone, one of the most interesting historical monuments in the United States, was destroyed in December, 1884, by some unknown person, believed to have been the work of some thoughtless boys.

The Davis Coal and Coke Company had another stone cut and put in its place, as nearly similar to the original as possible. Cleo H. Wandling.
West Virginia.

Wilbur Reider and his pet cat are inseparable companions.

It's a Promise!

The make-up editor has experienced a change of heart and given us a whole page again. Isn't that fine? Now it is up to you folks to fill it. There are so many things we need for Our Page. Just listen to this list.—

Pictures for the Little Folks to Color

Must be drawn on plain, unruled paper, using heavy pencil or ink. Prizes for all published.

Poems for "The Poets' Corner"

which will be a feature of each issue. Make them short. There will be prizes for all published.

Short Stories.

Each page will carry a story under the title "This Week's Story." Prizes will be given for all published.

Now for a contest. What interesting landmarks can you tell us about? There must be many around your own section of the country. Perhaps your grandfather can tell us something interesting. Ask him. Anyhow, if you want to be one of the prize winners, send us your contribution on "INTERESTING LANDMARKS" before October 15th.

Address all letters to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

And if we want that Make-up Editor to give us an entire page, we'll just have to get busy and fill it with interesting things. Let's all get together and see what we can do about it.

Yours for a better page,
Elsie K. Watson,
Editor.

EXTRAORDINARY RHYMES

They say you cannot find a word
To fully rhyme with month,
And yet a Hindu prayer book's name,
Is actually "Grunth."

There is a little stream in Wales,
The name of it is Blorenge,
Now where's the guy who said a rhyme
Could not be found for orange?

TOUGH ON AUNTIE

"How do you make anti-freeze?"
"Put her in the ice-box!"

I'd Rather Be a Girl

THERE is only one reason why I'm writing this letter and that is to tell Anna Jane Swiger what I think of the letter she wrote on "I'd Rather Be a Boy." First I want to tell you I am a girl and I'm going to talk for my side.

I would like to have Anna Jane give better reasons why boys are more handy. For instance, about washing dishes, milk and churn. Those are just simple, very simple, house chores. But what about cooking, baking or washing clothes. Very few boys can do it and oh, my! how awkward they are!

And don't say girls can't work in corn fields! I've lived on a large farm all my life and I know what work means. I have several neighbor girl friends and they all work out in the fields all summer long. They take a boy's place many a day. My own sister does.

And now, Anna Jane, you talked about laboratories and war. I want to tell you that girls do work in laboratories. They can if they want to but a whole lot of girls are afraid to get their hands ugly. I've gone to high school and worked with chemicals myself, and it didn't make me crazy. I'm sure. I enjoyed working with them and finding out the results.

As for war—why talk about it? Who wants it? I hope no one. But just the same there are girls who are just as good in shooting and handling guns as boys. Here's another thing—maybe if the female sex would have a chance to run things there wouldn't be any talk of future wars. Where does war get you anyhow? No place.

Girls have every bit as much fun out of life as boys. What sports or games are there that girls can't participate in? Why is it that girls can get a job quicker than a boy? Because she seems to possess better ability and accuracy.

In conclusion, if Anna Jane reads this I'm hoping she doesn't get angry because I just couldn't stand to read her letter and not reply.

Pennsylvania. Ruth C.

Editor's Note:—Boys, what have you to say now? Let us hear from others on this subject.

THE HAUNTED CASTLE
By Janet Smith

Crumbled are its walls,
Desolate and bleak—
Naught but the seagulls
So timid and meek.

Now it's old and aged with time
It has seen a better day,
And its walls once sublime—
Now hasten to decay.

Once to his love the gallant knight
Strode back from the spoils of war,
He was victorious in the fight
Victorious—yet footsore.

In the moldering ballroom once
Laughter floated on the breeze,
And music soft and sweet
Wafted through the trees.

All is silent as the tomb,
Departed are they all,
As the twilight round enshrouds
Faint echoes rise and fall.

A FRIEND
By Janet Smith

Did he pay any heed,
When he found you in need
Of friends in this cold earth?
If he did he's a friend of worth.

Or did he pass you by
When tears were in your eye?
Did he his sympathy send?
If he did, then he's a friend.

Do You Know--

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Further information will be sent upon request to Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

When Kitty Poses

By William Dickson Towne

When Kitty has her picture took,
It's most as good as any book;
For when she sees the camera man
She primps herself as best she can
She licks her paw to wash her face—
Sees that every hair's in place,
And sits up nice. Oh! Won't that do?
She turns around a time or two
Sits down again and then says "meow"
Go ahead and take me now.
The camera clicks, the picture's took
Kitty meows and with a look
Upon her face as if 'twere fun,
"Let me see one when it's done.

Little Folks

You Tell Us

DEAR, DEAR! What can be the matter with these poor dishes. Why they have me weeping, too. Where's my handkerchief? I can't imagine what is wrong, can you? All right, then, you tell the rest of us in a four-line poem. If you're real good we'll give you a prize.

Send the poem immediately to Little Folks Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prize Winning Poems

The Dutch Girl

Gretel of Holland,
With a gay little hat,
Does wear wooden shoes
And play with her cat.
Ruth M. Weaver.

* * *

I live in Holland, my name is Katrine.
My dear pussy-cat is the nicest I've seen
My shoes and my clothes are as queer
as can be,
But your skimpy dresses look funny to me
Betty Anne Buchanan.

* * *

This little girl whose name is Anne,
Come from the far-off Holland-land.
She likes to work and play and sing
And happiness to others bring.
Margaret Brundage

* * *

Little Kittie Gretchen,
With little Kittie Mew,
Speaks to us of Holland,
From cap to wooden shoe
Emma H. Cortman.

* * *

I'm a little Dutch girl,
Katrina is my name,
I love my little kitty,
Wouldn't you folks feel the same?
Emogene Whitacre

* * *

Although on the Young People's page I stand,
I come from a different and foreign land
I am Dutch Gertje; my cat is Dutch, too,
I hope you all like me for I like you
Jacqueline M. Parsons.

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Poultry Problems

Amount of Feed

Can you tell me about how much feed 100 N. H. Red pullets three to six months old should eat per month? What proportion should be grain? Is a mixture of wheat and corn as good as one of wheat, corn and oats? Is it best to keep grain in hoppers all the time or feed three times a day?
H. F. Hicks.

ACCORDING to information gathered by Purdue, Indiana, Red pullets were found to eat about five pounds of feed from the 13th to 16th week; six and one-half for the next four weeks, and seven for the next. This is feed consumption per bird per month.

If your birds are on range it will probably be best to scatter the scratch feed morning and night at different places about the area. If you have good heavy oats it is all right to add a certain amount to the wheat and corn. Say two parts wheat, two parts corn and one of oats, by weight.
R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Losing Hens

I have been losing my hens for over three weeks. I've lost over fifty. They just get sick one day and die the next. Their heads stay red and they don't lose any weight. Not long after they are sick they droop their heads and fall over dead. My young chickens are dying the same way.
J. M. J.

THE trouble with your chickens may be due to what is sometimes called summer poisoning, due to eating decayed flesh, maggots, etc. They may scratch in the barnyard manure and get things which are not good for them. If they have access to a dead chicken or animal the results would be the same. The thing to do is to keep the chickens somewhere else, and also to look around for any dead animal which they may be eating.

Poultry also get a disease called fowl typhoid at this season which may cause serious losses. It usually comes from filthy surroundings and can be transmitted from one bird to another through contamination from the droppings. About all that can be done is to separate the well birds from the others and keep them in a clean place while the disease runs its course.

It would be advisable to have your county farm agent look at your flock, as he would be able to tell just what the trouble is and what to do for it.
R. L. S.

Broilers

I would like to know if there is a demand for broilers the year around or if it is only seasonal. Can you tell me what the prices have been the last three years, especially during the three summer months, on live broilers? Any other information you can furnish me on this subject will be greatly appreciated.
F. J. B.

SEVERAL years ago there were great possibilities in raising winter broilers, but for the past few years the price has been very low, so that there has been very little money in the business. Summer prices are usually the lowest of the year, owing to the competition of surplus males from the raising of farm flocks of pullets.

In general I would say that the business of raising broilers for the general market should be entered into with extreme caution. Where there is an opportunity to work up a retail trade, or do business with high-class hotels or resorts, there is a better chance to make a little money, but it would be advisable to inquire carefully into your local possibilities before investing much capital in the broiler business.
R. L. S.

Poultry Short Course

THE Thirteenth Annual Poultry Short Course, November 13th to 16th, 1933, at The Pennsylvania State College is arranged to give class room instruction in various phases of the poultry industry and actual practice in the laboratory.

The College Poultry Plant offers housing space for more than 2,300 laying fowls, all of which may be trapnested. Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Holland and Bronze Turkeys are being trapnested this year. Breeding flocks of each of the above varieties of fowls are maintained for instruction and research purposes.

The poultry plant is equipped with three incubators, one of which is electric. A permanent brooder house, heated by hot water, has brooding capacity for 5,400 chicks. A new battery brooding system, capable of starting 1,800 baby chicks and carrying 600 birds to 16 weeks of age, was added to the plant three years ago. These facilities are available for observation and instruction work. The first afternoon of the program will be devoted to a detailed study of the College poultry plant.

Requests for reservation should be made early to the Department of Poultry Husbandry, State College, Pennsylvania. Upon arrival, register in Room 106, Horticulture Building.

MEMORIES OF ALASKA AT TOUR REUNION

Driving a hundred miles is nothing to some folks when it comes to getting together for a reunion with other tour members. Here are some of last year's Pennsylvania Farmer Alaska Tour party who attended the reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Trego of Chester county, Pennsylvania, recently.

First row seated, left to right.—Horace Mackey, Ellen Marie Townsend, Mrs. Sadie Krewson, Miss Phoebe Eves.

Second row seated, left to right.—Mrs. C. M. Townsend, Miss Rebekah Warfel, Betty Benner, Grace Lukens, friend of Miss Green, Minnie Schadt, Mrs. William Lippincott, Mr. Jacob Hartz, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Trego, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brunges.

Standing, third row, left to right.—Miss Olive Green, Mrs. Carrie Mixner, Horace Burns, Elwood Brackin, Ruth Newton, William Briggs, Miss Myra Eves, D. H. Sprenkel, Miss Lauretta Eves.

Standing, fourth row, left to right.—Mrs. D. H. Sprenkel, Mr. B. P. Tomlinson.

Standing, fifth row, left to right.—Mr. and Mrs. John Albright, Elizabeth and Helen Cobourn, Anna Krewson, Belle Chambers.

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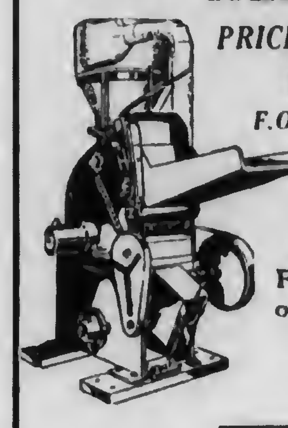
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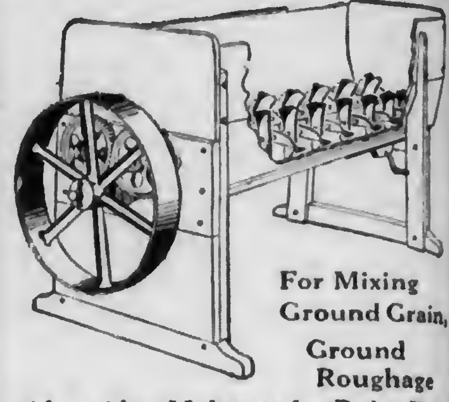
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PONIES

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JAMES ROSETTER, Albany, Ohio

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

THE writer spent the first day of September at the Tucker County, West Virginia, Fair. The exhibits were very creditable and proved that the farmers were growing good crops. It was too early for a fine display of fruits and corn. While I enjoyed meeting many old friends the pleasure was climaxed when I met a large group of farmers in the Baptist church and had a round-table discussion that lasted one and a half hours. Thirty years ago I went to the county seat to try to hold a farmers' institute and did not have a baker's dozen present. There are now a lot of first-class farmers in this county and they are trying to get hold of the very best methods.

* * *

Alfalfa and Clover for Silage

I PASSED Woodbine Farm and saw four or five teams hauling in alfalfa and red clover half cured. This combination was going into the silo. The owner of the farm, T. L. Burner, said he had found that if this crop was cut down and at once put in the silo it turned black, but if partially cured and mixed with corn, half and half, it made first-class silage. When farmers learn how to grow alfalfa, and they can learn, I am wondering whether the acreage of corn will not be cut down one-half and alfalfa will be used for silage with less corn.

Mr. Burner says if he would tramp the silage he suspects that he would have mouldy silage. He puts the blow pipe over to the center of the silo and lets the silage drop down. There has been a lot of money wasted by tramping silage in West Virginia.

* * *

Soy Bean Stubble for Wheat

THE same mail brought me two letters last week asking whether soy-bean stubble should be plowed for wheat. Most assuredly no. I would not let a man plow either soy-bean stubble, buckwheat stubble or corn stubble if he would make no charge for it. Wheat as well as grasses sown in the fall want a firm subsoil and a loose surface soil. This can scarcely be had if a breaking plow is used. When sod land is sowed for wheat the plowing should be done in June and dragged down as fast as it is plowed, and it should be harrowed every ten days until the wheat is sown.

* * *

Brief Answers

J. B. M.—Corn should be dented before it is put in the silo. No, it does not pay to husk part of the corn off when filling the silo. A test was made of this plan in Massachussetts. It was found that it took five acres when the corn was all husked and after it was dried and ground and put back on the silage fodder, to be equal to four acres when the corn went into the silo on the stalk.

A farmer can get more out of his corn crop by putting it in the silo than in any other way if he is keeping dairy or beef cattle. At the Ohio Station it was proved that the returns were nearly doubled.

Yes, as a rule wheat grown for hay will bring a larger return than when grown for the grain in the East. One big advantage is that you can get a good crop of clover following the wheat harvest. This crop, however, should be composed of red and sweet clover and alfalfa.

Sow your timothy when sowing the wheat. Yes, I have changed my mind in regard to the growing of timothy. Sow two bushels of wheat, 15 to 20 pounds of vetch and one gallon of timothy. More money has been lost by thin than by thick seeding.

For Idle Acres

WHERE the Agricultural Adjustment Act for reducing the wheat acreage is adopted there is often some question as to what can or should be done with the land left out of wheat production. It is pretty clear that no crop which may be harvested next year may be grown. It is not likely that a special pasture crop will be permitted.

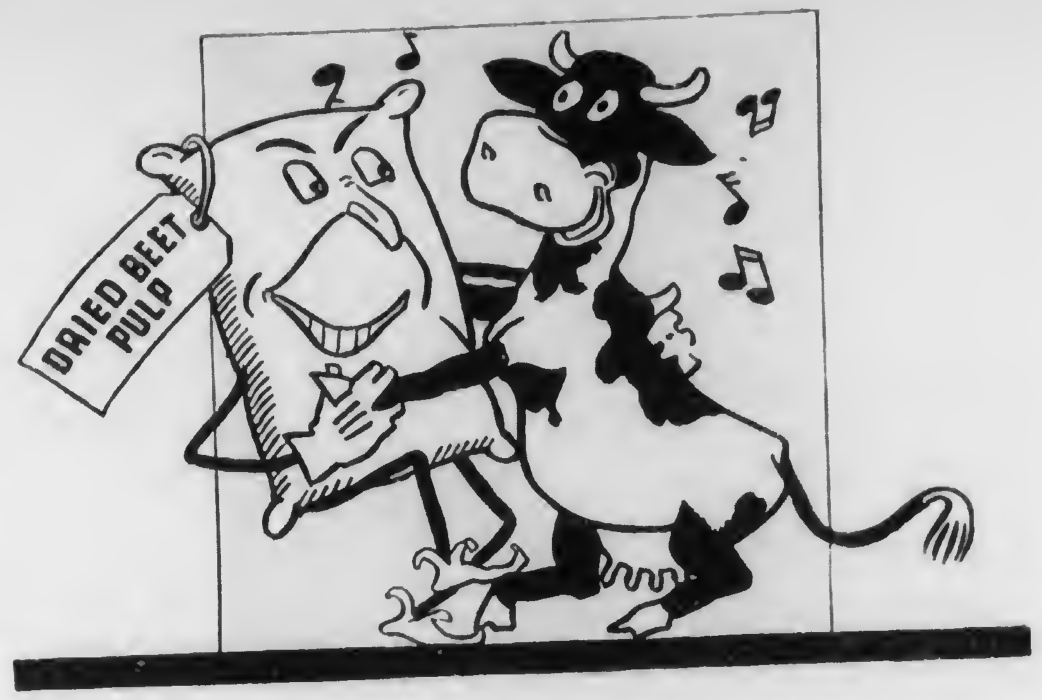
Plans should be made, however, to prevent undue washing, to, if possible, improve the soil, and to have the field come along in the rotation not unnecessarily broken up. Where part of the normal wheat acreage follows corn harvested for grain, the unseeded area will probably be a part of the corn stubble ground since the rush of fall work making timely harvesting of corn and the thorough preparation of corn ground for wheat a difficult matter. Where the common rotation is to put stalk ground wheat back to wheat the second year, the unseeded area may simply be plowed before weed growth gets too large next summer and fallowed till seeding time. On land where sweet clover or alfalfa do well, sweet clover seed might be sown on this acreage during the winter or harrowed in lightly early in the spring. This would make something to turn down in August and would improve the soil materially.

Where the unseeded area must come out of land already plowed, and at least partially prepared for wheat, something should be done to retard winter washing and to assure a stand of clover on this part of the field for the succeeding years' hay crop. It has been suggested that oats be drilled on the area early this fall instead of wheat. This would make a winter cover and considerable organic matter, and would be dead in the spring so that there would be no question as to harvesting a crop. The clover or alfalfa seeding could be made next spring on the area seeded to oats in the same manner and at the same time as the seeding on the wheat. Since there would be no grain to compete with the clover an excellent stand and maximum first season growth might be expected. Clipping to keep down weeds may be necessary until the clover takes full possession. Quite a few potato growers who practice a two-year rotation have long ago abandoned sowing grain following the potatoes because of trouble with lodging and interference of grain harvest with proper care of the potato crop. By sowing sweet clover alone in the spring these men are much more sure of a good stand and abundant growth, whereas when sown with a grain crop stands were uncertain and growth small, unless the weather after harvest was unusually wet.

Where too much trouble is anticipated from weeds in following the above plan a shallow seed bed might be prepared in the spring and six pecks of winter wheat or winter rye sown with the clover seeding. The winter grain would not get much size but would retard weed growth in early summer and disappear later.

For the good of the clover seeding it may be well to sow some fertilizer.

Where part of the wheat acreage is infested with such bad weeds as Canada thistle, quack grass, sow thistle or morning glory it may be possible to include the infested area in the unseeded acreage and kill, or at least weaken, the pests by summer fallowing or repeated plowings. A seeding of alfalfa or even of clover and timothy may then be made on such fallowed land in August with excellent prospects.
Miles Horst.



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Jerseys and Guernseys. One load yearlings, past, extra good, four loads springer heifers; one load young springer cows. W. L. Rush, Springfield, Mo. Phone 908 days or 609 Rogersville nights.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS, both sex, all ages. Accredited T. B. and Blood Tested.
S. W. TOWNSEND, Cochranville, Pa.

Reg. Jersey Bull Calves from Imp. High Producing dams. Serviceable age. Price low. Accredited, blood tested. Hyllmede Farm, Beaver, Pa.

REG. JERSEY Cows and Heifers, Bulls and bull calves.
C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jersey Cattle Registered Accredited Blood tested, cheap.
Write PETER RAUSCH, Auburn, Pa.

Reg. Ayrshire Cattle, all ages. Both sex, best blood lines, T.B. Accredited. Prices very reasonable. Geo. B. McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

For Sale Forty Purebred Holstein cows and heifers. Herd fully accredited.
Gilfoyle Bros., Ulster, Bradford County, Pa.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS and HEIFERS to freshen this fall.
Jones & Bringgold, West Concord, Minn.

SWINE

For Sale at reasonable prices. Fine lot of Berkshire Boars ready for service.
W. S. FORBES, East King St., Opposite Post Office Drive, Chambersburg, Pa.

LARGE BERKSHIRES, all ages, best breeding, reasonable prices, since 1885.
GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES. Pigs, bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,101 lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

REG. CHESTER WHITES. Pigs, gilts, boars, all ages. Bred sows and gilts. Best blood. Low price. A. D. LAWRENCE, Quakertown, Pa.

FEEDING PIGS.—6-8 weeks $2.50. Chester White pigs of high quality for breeding $4.00.
C. LEWIS TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

HORSES

REGISTERED BELGIAN stallions and mares. State Fair Winners. If interested see our stock. Hyllmede Farm, F. H. Cook, Mgr., Beaver, Pa.

BAY HORSE 5 years old, weight 1,600 lbs.
CECIL CALLIHAN, Helen Furnace, Pa.

Farmer's Business Letter

THE evidences of business gains over the low time six months ago are too substantial to be ignored. There is more business. Yet sentiment is markedly upset at the moment, because of the uncertainty that arises from the unsettled question of inflation of the currency.

The drive for inflation is gaining momentum. It has tremendous support in farm and political circles. Farm leaders are putting on the pressure, and many of even the more conservative farmers now favor it. The reason is that NRA has outrun AAA, and prices of what farmers have to buy have advanced much more than prices of what they have to sell. It is hopeless to try to figure on trends, or future prices, and there can be no incentive to make production commitments until this question is settled. Obviously, the administration is reluctant to make the venture, fearing the consequences, but there can be no certainty that it will refuse to take the step if and when the pressure becomes great enough. Further price improvement, especially in the farm field, is about the only thing that can be counted on to check the mounting inflation wave.

Hogs Advance

Livestock markets have been doing better, though just why no one seems to know, for sure. The advance in hogs has bordered on the spectacular this week, but it cannot be fully explained in terms of demand and supply. The supply of market hogs, excluding the bonus pigs, has been moderate for the time of year, but not light. Demand for fresh pork cuts has been strong, but there has been nothing out of the ordinary in the demand for cured meats. Most out of the ordinary has been the gain in eastern orders for hogs, and this is an important factor. But it is necessary to look outside these developments for the main reason that has carried prices to a higher level. Some guess it is inflation; some that it will be found somewhere in the packer code that is under deliberation. But whatever it is, the price gain, in some classes of hogs almost doubling the return over the low time last winter, is most welcome to producers. The tops this week worked to $5.45, within a dime of the high time since two years ago this fall. And this week's average price, at $4.60, shows a gain of a full half dollar over last week, which in turn was above the preceding week.

The Pig Deal

The government has passed its original four million quota in the slaughter of pigs, and it has been extended to almost six million. It is expected that this number will be reached some time next week. The outlook now is that less than 100,000 piggy sows of the expected million will be killed. The pig slaughter business has been moving along in a more orderly manner lately, the only fly in the ointment having been a Chicago protest against the stench. The carcasses have been dumped just outside the city, and so have made life almost unbearable in nearby suburbs. Most people do not understand that there has been very little salvage from these pig carcasses. All that has been got out of them of late has been three to ten per cent of low grade grease. No fertilizer, no tankage. Almost complete waste.

Cattle and Sheep

The cattle market has done better, too. While price gains have not been as great as in the case of hogs, the market has had a good tone, and prices have worked a little higher. Encouragement has been found in that, since trade has been bad for many weeks. This week, top steers sold at $7, and the average steer price for the week was $5.80, ten cents up from the week before. Cattle are $2, some kinds $3 under a year ago, and those selling long-fed stuff have been losing plenty of money, where they could afford to lose none. The graziers of the Southwest have been particularly hard hit, and have been holding off marketing in the hope of a turn for the better. They held a meeting in Kansas a week ago to discuss their plight, but got no further than to pass a resolution calling on the adminstration to devalue the dollar to put their prices up.

Sheep have not done as well, relatively, as cattle and hogs. The market sagged a bit this week, the lamb average being $6.75, off 15 cents from last week, but still $1.40 above a year ago. Best lambs have sold at $7.75, a very good price compared with most anything else coming off the farm. The striking thing about the lamb business is that there is more confidence in it than in any other class of stock.

Grains Higher

Grains took a big jump, carrying wheat for future delivery past a dollar, but they had a setback late this week, mainly on rumors from Washington that inflation had been shelved. There is no other important factor in the market. The grain trade has apparently arrived at the conclusion that past experience counts for little in trying to figure the future, though the opinion is heard that if the administration takes a middle course in shaping the value of the dollar, the present price of wheat will likely stay somewhere in the neighborhood of its present level. A report from Washington yesterday said that contracts signed by 219,818 growers indicated a reduction of 3,200,000 wheat acres next year and the year after. The campaign is supposed to be completed next Monday. A reduction of around 50,000,000 bushels in the crop is thus indicated, provided other growers do not make up the difference by increasing acreage.

Chicago, Sept. 23, 1933. Watson.

Produce Market Review

BUTTER prices advanced during the latter part of the month, despite the fact that production continues larger than at this time last year. Top grades were in active demand and sold readily while the medium grades were irregular. Cold storage holdings in September were the largest ever reported and totaled 175,187,000 pounds, or an increase of 43,156,000 pounds over the five-year average. Buyers operated cautiously and limited their purchases to immediate needs but despite the unfavorable conditions prices continued to advance. Late in the week ninety-two score butter was quoted at 25c per pound in Philadelphia.

Eggs Higher

The egg market was higher with receipts of fresh eggs lighter than at this season last year. Hennery white eggs were in only light supply in Philadelphia and New York and sold readily. Medium and lower grades of eggs were in moderate supply and met a fairly active demand. Consumption appears to be fairly satisfactory and reflects improved business sentiment. Late in the week nearby hennery whites were quoted at 32@34c, white extras at 26@29c, brown extras 24@26c and mixed colors 17@24c.

The dressed poultry markets in the East have held steady with very few changes in prices. Desirable-sized stock was rather scarce and sold readily. Large chickens held firm in price despite increasing supplies. Early in the week there was a good demand for choice live poultry due to the Hebrew holidays but later the demand fell off sharply. Plymouth Rock live fowl sold at 10@17c per pound, and white Leghorns at 7@11c.

Potatoes Steady

The white potato market was generally steady during the latter part of September but trading was slow. The Jewish holidays were partly responsible for the slackening of demand. Supplies in most city markets were moderate and shipments from producing sections were lighter. The market in Maine was dull with Green Mountains selling at $1.35 per 100-pound sack f.o.b. Offerings of Pennsylvania potatoes were moderate in eastern markets and prices ranged from $1 to $2 per 100-pound sack with most sales of good stock around $1.85@2. Pittsburgh market quoted Pennsylvania Russets at $1.75@1.85 per 100-pound sack. Maine potatoes jobbed at $1.85@2 per 100-pound sack with some fancy lots bringing $2.25 in Washington, D. C.

Apples

Apple markets held about steady with a rather limited demand. Most varieties sold at 75c to $1.25 per bushel in Philadelphia and New York with poorly graded lots lower. Apple harvest in Cumberland, Adams and Franklin counties of Pennsylvania is under way. The season has been delayed due to the very short crop of Jonathan in those counties. The first week in October is expected to be the peak of the harvest and movement to market.

W. R. W.

THE WOOL MARKET

Wool continues to advance. Trading was heavy at Boston the fore part of last week and quarter and three-eighths strictly combing wool sold at 39@40c. Fine delaine was quoted at 32@33c with half-blood at 31c.

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22.—No. 1 timothy, $14.50@15; Standard, $13@13.50. No. 1 light clover mixed, $13@13.50; No. 2 clover and No. 2 clover mixed, $12@13. No. 1 alfalfa, $18@18.50. No. 1 oat or wheat straw, $8@8.50.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 26c; extra 92 score, 25c; 90 score, 21c.

Eggs.—Nearby white extras, 26@29c; nearby brown extras, 24@26c; nearby av. ex. mixed colors, 23@24c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 7@17c; broilers, 13@19c; old roosters, 9@10c; pigeons, pr., 15@16c; ducks, 9@11c.

Fruits.—APPLES, nearby, various varieties, 50c@$1.25 bus. PEACHES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., various varieties, 50c@$1.50. PEARS, various varieties, $1@1.75 bus. GRAPES, N. J., ⅝ bus., Concords, 60c; Pa. ½ bus., 50@60c.

Vegetables.—BEETS, N. J., & Pa., 1@2c bnch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskt., 30@50c. CARROTS, nearby, 1@2c bnch. LETTUCE, N. Y., Big Boston, 50@60c crt. ONIONS, N. J., 50-lb. sacks, yellows, 80c. PARSLEY, nearby, bus., 35@50c. POTATOES, various varieties, N. J. & Pa., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, $1.85@2. TOMATOES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskt., 30@40c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 30@40c.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 25@32c; creamery butter, 27@33c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 29@32c.

Poultry.—Chickens, 45c @ $1.25 each; Springers, 40@90c each. Ducks, $1@1.50 each; Squabs, 25@40c each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 10@12c ¼ pk. PEARS, 15@18c qt. PEACHES, 15@20c box. PLUMS, 10c box.

Vegetables.—BEANS, string, 15@17c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. ONIONS, 10@12c ¼ pk. CUCUMBERS, 2@3c each. LETTUCE, 8@15c head. SQUASH, 5@7c each. SWEET CORN, 15@18c doz. TOMATOES, 4@8c pt. POTATOES, $1.50@1.80 bu.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 25@30c; creamery, 27@30c.

Eggs.—Large, 30@33c doz.; small, 18@25c doz.

Poultry.—Springers, 19@21c lb.; dressed, 35@85c; old, 12@15c; dressed 40c@$1.

Fruits.—APPLES, 15@30c ½ pk. PEACHES, 10@18c ¼ pk. CANTALOUPES, 5@10c each.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@13c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 3@6c hd. LETTUCE, 5@10c hd. SPINACH, 10@13c ¼ pk. CARROTS, 5c bunch. ONIONS, 8@12c box. TURNIPS, 10c ¼ pk. SAUERKRAUT, 15c qt. CELERY, 3@10c stalk. BEETS, 5c bunch. RADISHES, 5c bnch. EGGPLANTS, 5@10c. CORN, 12@30c doz. TOMATOES, 5@10c box.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extra, 24¼c; standards, 22¼c; 89 score, 20¼c; 88 score, 19c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, 16@17c; fresh extras, firsts, 18@20c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 23@27c; refrigerator firsts, 15@16c; Southern Ohio, W. Va. & Kentucky, current receipts, 15@16c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 12@14c; Leghorns, 10@11c; colored springers, 13@16c; Leghorn springers, 10@11c; old roosters, 7@8c; geese, 7@8c; ducks, 8@10c; turkeys, 10@15c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 25c; hog dressed, 20@21c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 87½c; No. 2 hard wheat, 88@88½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 46½@47½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 45¾@46¼c; No. 2 white oats, 35½@36c; No. 3 white oats, 34½@36c.

120 GUERNSEYS AT AUCTION

Franchester-Elgercon
Wooster, O., Tuesday, Oct. 17

Knox County Consignment
Mount Vernon, O., Wed., Oct. 18

Northwestern Ohio Consignment
Maumee, O., Thursday, Oct. 19

Darke County Consignment
Greenville, O., Friday, Oct. 20

Balanced offerings at each sale with a total of 120 cows, 50 heifers, and 20 bulls from Ohio's best herds.

T. B. and BANG DISEASE TESTED

Sales cataloged in one book to be mailed only upon application.

Sales Management
OHIO GUERNSEY Breeders Association, Wooster, Ohio

Gold Standard **FARM LIGHT BATTERIES** The Gold Standard of Quality NEVER CHANGES
For only a short time can our prices remain so low. Inquire now without obligation
Reading Batteries, Inc., Reading, Pa.

GRAVE MARKERS $8.
Bronze Mounted on Marble
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
WM. McKENZIE BRONZE CO., Mansfield, Ohio

The Sale announced for October 5th
AT L. WHITE & SONS FARM
near NEW KENSINGTON
Has Been Postponed
Full details of sale will be announced in the paper at a later date.
PARNASSUS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW KENSINGTON, PA.

FRITZLYN FARM GUERNSEYS For Sale
Sons and grandsons of Uplands' Good 63-77253 A R. The type and production sire from a herd that has been line bred with May Rose blood for twenty years. Some ready for service now, all out of A R. dams. Herd Federal accredited and bloodtested. Write for circular or sales list. Fritzlyn Farms, Pipersville, Pa.

20 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS, one and two years old. Your choice, $15.00 at the farm. HYLLMEDE FARM, BEAVER, Pa.

MEN WANTED
to travel the rural routes looking after new and renewal subscriptions to
The PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
Pleasant, dignified work, position permanent with good pay to men who can qualify.
Must own or have use of automobile.
Write Circulation Dept.
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Thirty carloads made up the supply of cattle on the Pittsburgh market the first day of this week. Demand was only fair and trade was slow at about steady prices. Few good cattle were offered. One lot of 21 head averaging 1,358 lbs., fat and of choice quality, brought $5.25, while another lot carrying less finish and averaging 1,365 lbs. sold at $5. Small groups weighing 1,300 lbs. or more went generally at $5. A bunch of well-finished 1,000-lb. steers brought the extreme top of $5.30. The bulk of ordinary to good 1,000 to 1,100-lb. steers sold at $4.50@5. Common to medium light steers went largely at $4@4.25 and inferior light sort $3.25@3.50. Heifers were fully steady on the basis of $3.50@4.25 for fair to choice, while a few odd head extra good brought $4.50. Cows were easier, pretty good sort going at $3@3.40 while cutters and canners sold down to $1@2.25. Bulls were in plentiful supply and went at about steady prices, $3@3.50 taking most of the handy butchers, with choice kind a nickel or so higher.

Choice weighty steers	$5 00@ 5 25
Good to choice, do.	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good, do.	4 50@ 4 75
Ordinary to fair	4 25@ 4 50
Plain heavy steers	4 00@ 4 25
Good to choice yearlings	5 25@ 5 50
Choice handy-weight steers	5 00@ 5 25
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good, do.	4 50@ 4 75
Ordinary to fair, do.	4 00@ 4 50
Common, do.	3 75@ 4 00
Good light butcher steers	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good light steers	4 25@ 4 75
Common to medium, do.	3 75@ 4 25
Infrior light steers	3 25@ 3 75
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	4 25@ 4 50
Good to choice heifers	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good heifers	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair heifers	3 00@ 3 50
Choice fat cows	3 00@ 3 40
Good to choice fat cows	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good cows	2 50@ 2 75
Common to fair cows	2 00@ 2 50
Canners	1 00@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@50 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 25@ 3 55
Fair to good handy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Common to fair bulls	2 75@ 3 00
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 2 75

Hogs

About 20 carloads of hogs were on hand, including 300 head held over from last week. The market was fairly active and the supply soon cleaned up. Heavy hogs were steady at $4.75@5.25, this taking hogs up to 350 lbs. Handy weights were a nickel lower at $5.65@5.75. Last week they got up to $5.95. Light weights showed an advance, selling at $4@4.25. One deck of choice quality brought $4.50. They averaged 142 lbs. About 3,000 little pigs were here for government account.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 75@ 5 25
Medium wts., 180-210 lbs.	5 65@ 5 75
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	5 65@ 5 75
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 25@ 4 50
Hogs, 90-115 lbs.	4 00@ 4 25
Roughs	3 50@ 4 00
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Fourteen carloads were in the pens. The market was steady. Good to best lambs went at $7.25@7.50; bucks $6.50 down. Medium and light weight lambs brought $4.50@6.50. Sheep were steady on the basis of $3 for prime wethers.

Good to best wethers	$2 75@ 3 00
Good mixed	2 50@ 2 75
Fair to good, do.	1 75@ 2 50
Common to fair	1 00@ 1 75
Good to best lambs	7 25@ 7 50
Light fat	5 50@ 6 50
Culls, common to good	3 00@ 5 00

Calves

With 750 calves on sale the market was steady, good to choice vealers going at $7.50@8; heavy and thin calves $6 and on down.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

1,300 FARM NOW ONLY $3,800, 105 Acres, 9 cows, crops, machinery, vehicles, lot hay, all silo, oats, buckwheat, apples, potatoes, vegetables included at this new low price; 17-cow pasture, 85 acres fields, wood & fruit; good 8-room home, electric available, good 20-cow basement barn, other buildings, insurance $4,500; aged owner asks only $3,800, easy terms; pic. page pg. 48 big New catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1427-BE, Land Title Bldg., Phila. Pa.

FOR SALE.—Good dairy farm, new house, tenant house, two large barns, two silos, 143 acres, 30 acres in wood lot. Splendid location one and one-half miles from good village and high school. Inquire of U. G. Welch, Edmeston, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA

SEND FOR OUR 1933 Catalogue of Lancaster County Farms. McClure Bros., Quarryville, Pa.

AUCTIONEER SCHOOL

BE AN AUCTIONEER. Earn $25-$100 daily. Send for large illustrated catalogue, also how to receive Home Study Course free. Reppert's Auction School, Box P.F., Decatur, Indiana.

AGENTS

NEW GARMENT HEM LINE MARKER 25c, coin or stamps. Agents wanted. Barrett Engineers, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

BEES AND HONEY

CHOICE CLOVER EXTRACTED HONEY 5 lbs., $1.00; 10 lbs., $1.90. Postpaid. John W. Martin, R. 1, New Holland, Pa.

SALESMEN

ABLE MAN—Can average $35 or more weekly. Take orders for guaranteed fruit trees, shrubs, roses, etc. Competition eliminated. Unlimited Free Replacement. No delivering or collecting. Exclusive territory. Burr Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

DOGS

REGISTERED BEAGLE PUPS, price reasonable. Floyd Hess, Warfordsburg, Pa.

SHEPHERD PUPS, and two-year Hampshire rams, $15.00, Chas. E. Sechler, Markleton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

2,000 READY-TO-LAY English Type White Leghorn Pullets from De Vries, Grandview best R. O. P. Bloodlines. Also hundreds of Pedigreed males directly related to contest winners. Just what you want for improving your flocks. Low Prices. Write today. Grandview Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich.

ATZ'S FAMOUS BLOODTESTED CHIX. Before setting, all eggs are closely culled weighing 26 ounces and over. All popular varieties hatched. Atz's Blue Mound Hatcheries, Milltown, Ind.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in good quality chicks for immediate or future delivery, write Sterling Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana for new catalog and special chick prices.

CHICKS.—Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, 100-$3.00. Heavy Mixed, $3.75; Assorted, $3.00. Prompt, Live delivery. Thompson Hatcheries, Elmore, Minn.

C. O. D. ROCKS, REDS, Wyandottes, $5.25. Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $5.00. Immediate shipment. Yesterlaid Farms, 31, Healthy, Ohio.

THOROUGHBRED BLOODTESTED CHICKS. Hatching weekly. Write—Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Indiana.

TESTED CHICKS.—N. H. Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes 6c, Heavy Mixed 5c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

BIG, HUSKY, BARRED, White Rock; S. C. Red, Buff Orpington pullets. Soon lay. $12.00 per dozen. Faraway Farms, Silver Lake, Indiana.

BRAHMAS, ROCKS, REDS, Leghorns, Anconas $4.50. V. Frey, York, Pa.

HATCHING HI-GRADE CHICKS WEEKLY. Glendale Hatchery, Box 31, Ramsey, Indiana.

POULTRY

PULLETS, APRIL HATCHED, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, 100-$49.00. Thompson Hatcheries, Elmore, Minn.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 3-4 months old. Catalog free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, New Washington, Ohio.

BROWN and WHITE LEGHORNS (both combs) 254-Egg. Australorps, Barred Rocks. Vera Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS. Large Barron Strain. Four months old. Also ready to lay. Fisher Bros., Atlantic, Penna.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS—Pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

TESTED SEED GRAINS.—High Quality Wheat, Oats, Barley and Seed Corn. Alfalfa, Timothy and Mixed Hay, Straw, Russet Seed Potatoes. Trojan Farms, Office 17 North 7th Street, Allentown, Pa.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES 5c AND UP. Yellow and Blood Red Delicious. Grapevines 5c. Pears, Plums, Cherries, Nuts, Berries, Pecans, Ornamentals. Free Catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 125, Cleveland, Tennessee.

PLANT WINTER BARLEY instead of wheat. 55.55 bushels per acre. Double recleaned seed $1.25, bags extra. Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

10 MONTMORENCY CHERRY TREES 1.6 ft. $1.25; $10.00 per 100. Zertass Nurseries, Inc., Dansville, N. Y.

HOT BED SASH

SASH, all set up, $1.35 each. Booklet. C. N. Robinson & Bro., Dept. F, Baltimore, Md.

PIGEONS

WHITE KING PIGEONS 1933 banded, not mated, $1.50 per pair. George H. Williamson, Route 1, Allison Park, Pa.

PHOTO FINISHING

FILMS DEVELOPED, TWO FREE Enlargements with each roll, 25c coin. Century Photo Service, Box 829, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

20 REPRINTS 25c. Films developed two prints each negative 25c. Anne's, 1118 Overhill, Chicago.

Protective Service

A Picture Victim

BECAUSE I have been a victim of one of the agents of a so-called "studio firm" I was interested in the item "enlarged pictures" in August 19th issue. Too much stress cannot be placed on the baseness of their actions in regard to influencing inexperienced persons to invest, and the utter failure of producing a satisfactory likeness. Keep on publishing all such actions as you publish "vicious bulls." Many will be benefited. M.H.

Penalties for Stealing

STEALING farm property is a serious offense in Pennsylvania, carrying a maximum fine of $500 and a jail sentence of three years, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture officials point out.

"The laws are clear and specific in dealing with this type of lawlessness and all farmers should report cases of marauding to the proper local or State Police officials immediately," they advised.

The Farm Stealing Act provides that any person who steals "any kind of property whatsoever growing or being on the land of another, every such person so offending shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of larceny and be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) and to undergo imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding three years."

Connecticut Hits Thieves

A LAW is now effective in Connecticut which requires all persons engaged in buying, selling and-or transporting live poultry to obtain a state license. Four exceptions are made as follows: Merchants transporting dressed poultry; transportation of poultry by common carriers; shipments of poultry originating outside the state or passing through the state, provided a bill of sale accompanied each shipment; transportation by farmers of poultry entirely of their own raising.

This means that any Pennsylvania poultryman or dealer who ships, other than by common carrier, live poultry into or through Connecticut must accompany the shipment with a bill of sale or obtain a Connecticut license which costs $2. The state then provides metal license plates which must be attached to the motor vehicle being used for transporting the poultry.

Accident Claims Paid

National Casualty Company claims paid from September 4th to September 16th, inclusive:

PENNSYLVANIA

BERKS COUNTY.—Marvin Wicklein, sawing wood, lacerated thumb, $9.33; BRADFORD—Ruth E. Smith, Bene. of Charles R. Smith, fatally injured in motorcycle wreck, $50.00; Nicholas D. Snyder, fell, injured shoulder, $4.67; BUCKS—Frank L. Dodge, auto wreck, broken tooth, $2.00; CHESTER—Ralph E. Wherry, thrown against post, injured back, rib, $9.33; William Passmore, injured arm, $3.00; DAUPHIN—Katheryn Barner, slipped, fell, injured knee, $3.00; Nicholas Hoover, tripped, fell, injured head, jaw, $10.00; LACKAWANNA—Julius Keller, slipped, fractured leg, $31.33.

LANCASTER—Harvey E. Stoudt, injured shoulder, $20.00; LUZERNE—Raymond F. Harned, fell, fractured arm, $20.00; Walton Hunsinger, loading straw, wounded finger, $3.00; MONTGOMERY—William S. Stephen, can fell on foot, fractured toe, $12.67; Gordon W. Graham, thrown from bicycle, injured hands, arms, head, $13.33; R. Harold Moses, unloading hay, cut finger, $9.33; SOMERSET—John A. Gohn, thrown from wagon, injured shoulders, arms, knee, $28.67; SUSQUEHANNA—Hurley Entrot, caught ankle in rake, injured same, $14.67; WYOMING—Rex W. Mowry, kicked by horse, fractured rib, $16.67; YORK—Medford Krick knife slipped, cut finger, $2.00.

MARYLAND

CARROLL—Ora E. Hill, auto wreck, injured arm, shoulder, neck, $18.67; Theodore F. Yingling, fell, fractured leg, $10.00; Harry Little, arm struck by hay fork, $6.67; Charles H. Bixler, crowbar slipped, injured thumb, $2.00.

NEW JERSEY

BURLINGTON—A. L. Richie, stepped on rail, injured foot, $1.67; SALEM—James H. Stimpson, cranking truck, mashed fingers, $1.00.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for farm lighting systems. Non-acid. 15 year life. Five year notarized unconditional guarantees. Non Sulphating. Odorless. Replaces any farm lighting acid type battery at lower prices. Free literature. See Jay Battery Company, 81 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

CORDWOOD SAWS. 26" $3.00; 28" $3.50; 30" $4.25; 32" $4.65; 36" $8.60. Superior quality. Fully warranted. Hudson Machinery Company, Decatur, Illinois.

BUY GENERATORS AND MOTORS before prices advance. ½ horse repulsion induction Motors $12.75. Electrical Surplus Co., 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

SULPHONOL protects trees from Rabbits. One application lasts all winter. Large Can treats fifty trees, $1.00 postpaid. Agents Wanted. Castle Chemical Company, Castle Rock, Minn.

ELECTRION LIGHTING PLANTS. 32 Volt 1,000 Watt. New Low prices. Muskegon Machine Company, Inc., Newburgh, New York.

SEND 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows or mares. Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, 126 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

CIDER, how to keep it sweet and make vinegar quickly, and catalog of cider mills free. Palmer Bros, Cos Cob, Conn.

SITUATIONS

POSITION AS MANAGER or assistant on large farm. Farming and accounting experience. Address Box 243, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG WOMAN wants position caring for aged persons on farm. Reference. 333 Pittsburg Street, Columbiana, Ohio.

SITUATION.—Farm or Ranch Manager, 37, single, experienced. Reference. Mark Weaver, Strasburg, Penna.

ENTERTAINMENT

"PRACTICAL PROGRAMS FOR GRANGE and Other Rural Groups." A new book with a complete Grange program for every month. Price 60c. Write today for the big, free, Eldridge Catalog of Plays, Minstrels, Songs, Grange and 4-H material, etc. Eldridge Entertainment House, Inc., Dep't. P., Franklin, Ohio.

PATENTS

PATENTS.—Small Ideas May Have Large Commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Clarence A. O'Brien, 1517 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

HELP

ALERT WOMEN.—Make money selling Dress Goods, Hosiery, Lingerie, Men's, Children's apparel. Beautiful samples free. F. Fitzcharles, Trenton, New Jersey.

WANTED: Farmer or farmer's son to travel in home County. Steady work, no investment. Write the H. C. Whitmer Company, Columbus, Indiana.

TOBACCO

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO. Enjoy Kentucky's Pride. Home Manufactured Chewing, 28 big Twists, sweet or natural, $1.00. 28 sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural $1.00. 20 full size Sweet Plugs, $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Kentucky.

CHEWING, SMOKING or Cigarette Tobacco, 5 lbs., $1.25, 10, $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box 5c cigars free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

FINEST AGED CIGARETTE BURLEY or Choice Long Red Leaf Chewing 10 pounds either and carton popular brand cigarettes only $2.00. Pay when received. Common grade cheaper. Quality Tobacco Growers, Fulton, Kentucky.

GOLDEN CIGARETTE BURLEY, mild 5 lbs. and box full size cigars $1.00. Cigarette Roller and Papers free. Tobacco Exchange, B417, Mayfield Ky.

CHEAPER AFTER ALL. Moneyback guarantee. Brighter, milder, mellower smoking or rich ripe chewing, five pounds $1.00. Riverside Ranch 128 Cottagegrove, Tenn.

GOLDEN HEART Tennessee's Finest Mellow Natural Leaf 10 pounds Smoking, 3 sacks and pipe $1.00, 10 pounds Chewing flavoring recipe $1.00 Farmers Sales Company, Paris, Tenn.

GOLDEN CIGARETTE BURLEY extra mild 5 lbs., and box cigars 75c. Cigarette roller, papers free. Mild pipe tobacco 10 lbs. $1.00, pipe free. Guaranteed Tobacco Co., L6210, Mayfield, Kentucky.

FRAGRANT MELLOW smoking or chewing tobacco, bulksweetened, 5 lbs. and box full size cigars 75c. Pipe, Silk Socks free. Farmers Tobacco Exchange, I610, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED 15 pounds smoking or 12 pounds Chewing flavoring and formula free. $1.00. 40 plugs $1.65. Kentucky Farmers Wingo, Ky.

"PRIDE OF DIXIE" CIGARETTE BURLEY extra mild, 5 pounds and box Cigars $1.00. Cigarette roller and papers Free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

"GUARANTEED, BEST GRADE, Chewing or Smoking, 10 pounds, $1.00. Manufacturing recipe and flavoring free. Doran Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING, 10 lbs., $1.00. Smoking, 75c, pipe flavoring recipe free. Organized Growers, Wingo, Ky.

BAGS WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES FOR YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Pittsburgh Bag & Burlap Company, 803 Progress Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE BUY YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Sussman Bros., 137 Washington Place, Pittsburgh.

EDUCATIONAL

PHOTOPLAY SCENARIO WRITING taught by Correspondence. Hollywood trained Director. Write for free test. Photoplay Writers, 511 Fox Theatre Bldg., Philadelphia.

Splendid Results Last Season

August 5, 1933

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gentlemen:
I wish to state here that the Pennsylvania Farmer is one of the best mediums that we advertise in. From our small classified ad we receive a very large volume of business from folks who read the Pennsylvania Farmer.
(Name given on request)

PUT ONE OF THESE SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS TO WORK FOR YOU

HUNTING AND FISHING

TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, SNARES, scents; lowest prices; quickest service. Write new catalogue. Howe Fur Company, Dept. 1, Coopers Mills, Maine.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

YARN—ALL WOOL rug yarns only $1.15 lb. Other yarns at amazing bargain prices. Samples and knitting directions Free. H. A. Bartlett, Mfg., Box F, Harmony, Maine.

PATCHWORK PIECES. Beautiful percales, big bundle, 35c. Postage 10 cents. Wands Apron Company, 6412 Eggleston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

OLD GOLD WANTED

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH. Watches, Trinkets. Satisfaction or shipment returned. Postpaid Casper Company, 6 Franklin Garden, Boston Mass.

EGGS WANTED

A GOOD MARKET FOR YOUR EGGS—If you can ship by parcel post Day Old Graded Eggs send information regarding breed and size flock and daily egg production to Agricultural Management Company, 1527 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Get into the habit of

Using Our Classified Department

When you have anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, poultry, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery.

The rate is 12c per word and the minimum charge $1.20.

When four or more consecutive insertions are made of the same copy the rate is 10c per word per insertion. Cash must accompany order.

Our next issue is October 14th, and forms close October 6th.

Mail Order, Copy and Remittance *Now*

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kindly start my advertisement containing .... words in your next available issue and run it...... times. I enclose remittance for $.

WRITE YOUR COPY HERE

....

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Instructions: Name and address count the same as any other words. Each number and initial counts as a word.

A Survey of Values

(Continued from page 5.)

disk from increasing heights until a maximum height of 20 inches was reached. The old type disk failed by tearing and distortion. Only a small dent was made in the edge of the heat-treated disk and there was no evidence of cracking or tearing.

These are only a few of the tests which were made and are outlined here to illustrate the thorough manner in which these machines were examined to determine the quality value of the new machines as compared to the old ones of 20 years ago.

Following is a list of the machines studied with the per cent increase in quality value:

	Per Cent
Grain binder	170
Cultivator	165
Grain drill	140
Farm engine (3 H.P)	200
Disk harrow	190
Peg tooth harrow	130
Spring tooth harrow	140
Hay loader	155
Mower	170
Corn picker	210
Corn planter	155
Tractor plow	190
Gang plow	150
Walking plow (1-horse)	140
Walking plow (2-horse)	140
Sulky rake	135
Side delivery rake and tedder	140
Cream separator	145
Corn sheller (power)	190
Corn sheller (hand)	170
Manure spreader	180
Grain thresher	195
Feed grinder	175
Ensilage cutter (16-inch blade)	215
Spraying machine (2-nozzle)	175

The published report has been welcomed not only by engineers but by statisticians and economists interested in source material relating to the general subject of farm equipment. In the past statisticians have been obliged to compare prices of farm implements of today with those of the prewar period without making any off-setting calculation to show the degree to which they have been improved during this period. The committee believes that it has provided, in its report, the necessary data for computing a composite index of farm machinery prices and quality—a subject which has been of widespread interest for many years.

Give a Tree

If you want to please your city friends who have just bought a new place or who have a treeless property give them shade trees. Maple, elm, evergreen, beech, oak, ash or any kind of liked forest tree from your woods will please them more than a gift bought in a store. Take it up properly at the right season with a good ball of earth and include with the gift a sack for barnyard manure if their soil is poor. The right kind of a tree, which can be a nut tree as well as a shade tree, is a real treasure.

Hilda Richmond.

Weather Insurance for Gates

It is a good half day's job to build, brace, reinforce and hang the average 12-foot farm gate. Any job that takes that much time, labor and material merits a painted surface. The entrance gate that is painted green, gray, yellow, blue or red indicates that the owner is proud of his property and intends to maintain it. Paint protection given regularly will indefinitely extend the service life of the gate.

L. K.

Walnut Pipe 178 Years Old

A piece of wood taken from a log, which was bored and used as a water pipe, laid down in 1755 at the old Moravian settlement at Bethlehem, Pa., was identified this spring by Forester John E. Aughanbaugh, of the Pennsylvania Forest Research Institute, Mont Alto, as native black walnut.

See how good light can make every room more pleasant

Up early or to bed late—good lights are just as important in the bedroom as any place in the house. Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Dalbey, Youngwood, Pa., have completely modernized the lighting in their home. Mrs. Dalbey especially likes the lights on the dressing table, and the reading light over the bed.

So much of mother's time is spent in the kitchen that it is especially important to have good light here. In the attractive kitchen of Mrs. A. E. Warner, R. D. 2, Bridgeville, Pa., the center flood light generously illuminates the whole room. The light over the sink helps especially after supper.

In addition to a center flood light, every well-lighted living room should have several table or floor reading lamps. Mrs. Lavina Watson of New Kensington, Pa., is 85 years old. She finds a modern electric floor lamp best for reading, and enjoys many happy hours with her books and papers.

Everybody likes a cheerful diningroom, and nothing can add cheer as much as ample light and attractive lighting fixtures. This dining room is in the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Morgan, Haddonville, Pa. It is a real country home, but Mrs. Morgan says it is "a house just as complete, as comfortable and as livable as any city home—thanks to electricity."

A complete lighting layout for your house will be made, free, by

Your Electric Company

Published by the Pennsylvania Electric Association

What man likes to shave in the dark? A well-lighted bathroom is an essential part of a modern farm-home. Center flood light and bracket lights on both sides of the mirror give ample illumination in this bathroom in the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Dalbey, Youngwood, Pa. Lights like this cost only a few cents a month.

Read the Advertisements

They will assist you in making the honorable and ancient profession of farming a modern source of profit to you, and happiness to your family.

Now you'll get somewhere with your Fencing

A farmer once said, "Fence is something a farmer is always putting up—but always needs more of."

That's because so much of the fence he buys doesn't last, and it takes all his time and money to replace old fence, instead of completing the fencing of his farm.

If you use Cambria Fence, the fences you put up are there to stay. Then you'll have time to set out new fence instead of forever replacing the old. Cambria Fence has a tight coating of pure zinc that resists the elements for many years, on a base of copper-bearing steel wire. This wire is highly resistant to rust, and will continue of itself to defy the rains and snows for many more years. So much for corrosion.

But there's another enemy constantly working on fence—the animals it's put there to hold. If a fence sags or gets even a little slack, it gives the animals a foot-hold to work their way through.

But not so with Cambria Fence. Because of the springy steel and the tension curves in the line wires, Cambria Fence always stays taut. You can depend on Cambria Fence to keep the hogs in the corn or the cows out of it.

Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.

CAMBRIA FENCE

New Low Rates

Room rates have been reduced at Pittsburgh's popular hotel—the Fort Pitt. Now you can get a delightful room with bath for $2.00; without bath, $1.50. Room with bath for two $3.50 . . . It's a NEW DEAL for everybody.

Fort Pitt Hotel

Rooms with Bath: Single $2.00; Double $3.50. Without Bath: $1.50

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly

Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

October 14, 1933

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Philadelphia Pittsburgh Harrisburg

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY FOR COWS HOGS POULTRY

What is LARRO RESEARCH FARM?

LARRO Research Farm is the "proving ground" for all Larro feeds. It is the leading privately-owned institution of its kind in the country. It has two principal jobs—first, to make sure that Larro Feeds yield the feeder the greatest possible profit—and second, to carry on experiments of all kinds for the purpose of making these feeds still better if possible. Sample lots of all Larro products are regularly fed and the results closely watched. In addition, scores of other tests requiring months and years are constantly carried on. Facts are sorted out from theories to protect Larro feeders from the many fads and fancies that are constantly springing up. And all work is done under practical, everyday conditions, just like those on any American farm. The result is that Larro Research Farm is recognized, the country over, as a source of reliable information on all phases of poultry and animal nutrition.

NRA WE DO OUR PART

Ask the Larro Dealer in your community about Larro Dairy Feed and Larro Poultry Feeds, Calf Meal and Pork-Maker. You'll make more money if you feed them.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY—DETROIT, MICH.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS in Pennsylvania Farmer contain information that is valuable and important. Read them and when answering them mention Pennsylvania Farmer. It will help us and help you.

This Mark in the NECKBAND

UTICA BODYGARD KNIT

NRA WE DO OUR PART

Refuse to buy blind. Insist on nationally known qualities and values and do your share to win back prosperity. For three generations, the Utica BODYGARD trademark has been a national emblem of underwear excellence. It is more so today than ever. Insist on it and choose from garments of the best heavy fleeced qualities to the finest light ribbed unions or two-piece garments for every member of the family. Your dealer can order whatever style and size he hasn't in stock.

UTICA KNITTING COMPANY
Utica N.Y. Anniston, Ala.

A sign of BETTER UNDERWEAR For Every Member of the Family

Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

MILLIONS of people who were idle are now earning their bread as the result of a nationally ordered incursion into optimism that was led by the National Recovery Administration. Continuing reemployment must rest on the more solid foundation of a known demand for goods and services. There is disappointment at Washington that the high-pressure program did not bring greater results, and more dependence now goes into opening banks that have billions of dollars tied up, the distribution of money through public works of many sorts, the assumption of mortgages by various devices and the loaning of money to corporations to finance buying from basic industries.

We have some friends who are dependent entirely on small fixed incomes, and the rise in prices that is the essence of the National Recovery Act staggers them. But some of the advance in cost of living is due only to the desire of groups to get big pay for their services and the making of codes gave opportunity to fix a high scale and demand that the public patronize none that does not display the eagle. In the trail of the NRA are some things that time doubtless will correct.

* * *

One of our teachers has a family of three boys. To pay for hair-cuts at the new rates fixed for the state was out of the question for him. He says that he bought clippers from a mail-order house, cuts the hair of the three children, gets his hair clipped by his wife, and has one problem solved among the scores confronting him.

* * *

The last summer and early fall has been the right time to buy things that necessarily would have to be bought in the near future. The declared policy of the Administration could lead only to higher prices. The buying has been done to save money rather than to conform to any waving of the flag, but both motives are fine if one has the money and the nerve. But one does not fail in being a fine citizen when he reminds himself to all his friends that old-fashioned economy certainly does become any man or woman who does not have the money to buy safely and with regard to possible future needs. It is the first duty of any man to try to make sure that he and his family never will be brought into the bread-line.

* * *

I do not understand the government's criticism of the bankers who do not want to loan money to manufacturers without pretty definite assurance that they can get it back when due. They did a lot of loaning of that sort a few years ago and the banks are now closed because depositors wanted their money returned to them. Certainly I hold no brief for bankers, but their business is to hold the money in their charge when the collateral is good, and they need no urging to do that. Financing the operations of business men who have had their costs greatly increased under the regulations of the NRA is sound business only when there is reasonable assurance that the public can buy goods at the higher prices.

* * *

We have a notable example of progress in orderly thinking. Our National Department of Agriculture officially recognizes the fact that if farmers produce more than they can sell inflation of our money cannot provide an adequate market and without such a market there cannot be an adequate price. Some farmers are criticising the Secretary's recognition of this evident truth. He appealed for restricted production as the first requisite to agricultural recovery. Along with that he would have a dollar of fair purchasing power—a fair dollar for payment of debts—but he puts present emphasis on restricting the supply of farm products to what the markets can take. Then due refinements could be made effective. But sane and effective means of long-term restriction do not seem to be in sight.

Garden Gossip

By GILBERT S. WATTS

IN seasons of adequate rainfall or on irrigated land timothy may prove a very convenient and excellent cover crop. This is especially true where it can be sown in a growing crop such as cucumbers, squashes, eggplants, sweet corn and so forth. During August we broadcast timothy in several patches and wherever we could find space to get through cultivated it in with an eleven tooth walking cultivator.

Some of the outstanding advantages of timothy as a cover crop when used in this way are low cost of seed even when 25 or 30 pounds are sown to the acre, elimination of plowing and fitting especially for the cover crop, and the fact that timothy makes but a small growth during the first weeks of its life. Thus it is not likely to compete seriously with the cash crop for moisture, plant food and air. On fertile soil it is surprising how the young timothy thickens into sod after frost has killed the cash crop. And in the spring, particularly when it is top-dressed very early with nitrogen, it makes a remarkably thick sod at an early date. Sometimes we mix a little vetch with the timothy.

Early Seeding

Another trick in getting cover crops started at minimum expense is to broadcast such seeds as rye and vetch or a mixture of these as soon as harvesting has been completed. They sowed three bushels of rye to the acre broadcast over a very viney patch of cucumbers while the pickers were making the last gathering. One went over with a weighted disc harrow to get the seed into the soil very nicely. In another piece plantings have been made of vetch as each week's crop of celery has been completed. The rye is being used on account of the lateness of the date as fast as space in land is released. The seed is simply broadcast and worked in with a spring-tooth harrow. As a rule plantings made in such a manner with no plowing start off better than those located on soil that has been fitted to make a seed bed. In another case the soil in a bean patch was very loose and loamy and the grain drill was run right through the standing plants without any preparatory work.

A dollar saving plan where plowing is required to prepare for row crops on truck patches that are in good tilth is to turn a rather shallow furrow. Today we are plowing a viney and somewhat weedy tomato patch for rye. The soil is moist and loamy and we are turning only about four inches of soil with the tractor running in high gear. Although the piece will stand a full nine-inch furrow I can see no reason for deep plowing now. In fact the residue of the fertilizer applied to the cash crop will remain close to the surface where the cover crop will reach it quickly.

Farm Credit

By CHARLES S. JACKSON,

Pres., Federal Land Bank of Baltimore

CREDIT for production and for cooperative organizations will be made available to farmers in Pennsylvania and four other states through the newly organized Production Credit Corporation of Baltimore and the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives. These two institutions are a part of the Farm Credit Administration and, with the already established Intermediate Credit Bank and Federal Land Bank of this district, will provide short-term, long-term and intermediate credit to farmers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Production Credit Corporation of Baltimore will not loan money to farmers. Instead, it will subscribe to Class A stock in Production Credit Associations. The associations will make the loans to farmers. Such loans may be made for general agricultural purposes, including loans for the purpose of producing and harvesting crops. Loans also may be made for the breeding, raising and fattening of livestock and the production of livestock and poultry products.

Ordinarily, the loans will be secured by a first mortgage on growing crops and other personal property. Livestock loans will be secured by a first mortgage on livestock. As for terms, conditions and rates of interest, they will be prescribed from time to time by the Production Credit Corporation of Baltimore.

The majority of the loans will be made for periods of less than twelve months. In no event will loans be made for longer than three years. As in the past, the Federal Land Bank will continue to provide for the long-term credit needs of agriculture.

How Associations Are Organized

To obtain production credit it is necessary to organize a production credit association. Such an association may be organized by ten or more farmers. The necessary charters, rules and regulations will be issued by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration in Washington. Associations will be local institutions and their territories will be defined.

The usual procedure will be for persons desiring to form a production credit association to write to the Production Credit Corporation of Baltimore. The corporation then will arrange for a representative to meet with applicants, explain the set-up and organization of the production credit system, and assist them in making an application to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration for a charter. After the charter has been received, some one from the corporation will help organize the association.

It is expected that with the establishment of production credit associations in many communities, the need for regional agricultural credit corporations and also for feed, seed and fertilizer loans by the government will be diminished so that they no longer will be necessary. At the same time, there will be built up a large number of associations capable of handling production credit cooperatively. The stock of each will be owned wholly by the borrowing farmers, the government gradually discontinuing ownership of any stock in the associations.

New Bank for Cooperatives

The recently organized Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives will make operating and facility loans to farmer cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations. Commodity marketing credit will be provided through the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Baltimore. It will continue to make loans on the security of warehouse

(Continued on page 17.)

It's between the Cow and the Customer that the PROFIT must be made

Between the cow and the customer — that's where electricity can help you make a profit. That is where you can save time and labor, cut your handling costs, hold down the bacteria count and often insure for yourself the premium price which is paid for good grade milk.

These pictures show how some real, up-to-date Pennsylvania farmers are making money on their milk. Our rural men can talk to you intelligently about how electricity helps the farmer make money on his dairy herd.

Ultra-violet equipment (sun lamps) in use on the Nicholson farm increase the calcium content of the milk, and keep the cows in best condition. During the fall and winter months these animals are sun-rayed twelve to fourteen hours per day.

Lower Left: Cleaner milk at a lower cost is produced on the Nicholson Farm near Money, Penna., with the help of an electrically driven milker.

Your Electric Company

Published by the Pennsylvania Electric Association

Below: Electric milk cooling cabinet on the Hillside Farm of Mr. William Kinzer, Vintage, Penna., helps to bring a premium price for his milk. Owned by Mr. Kinzer's family for nearly 200 years, today it is a modern farm in every respect. In addition to electric lights, refrigerator and range, an electric pump supplies water to his herd of 26 Jersey cows at the barn and to drinking fountains in each pasture.

"NEVER LETS GO"

The great farm belt lacing used by millions of farmers and recommended by agricultural schools and makers of belting and farm implements everywhere. A smooth point of great strength and long life. Easiest to apply. Protects belt ends. Ask for Alligator Steel Belt Lacing

GENUINE ALLIGATOR STEEL BELT LACING
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Automobile Licenses Revoked

Don't Let This Happen to You

Pennsylvania's Financial Responsibility Law becomes effective Jan. 1, 1934. Both your Operator's and Owner's Licenses will be revoked if, after Jan. 1, 1934 you have an accident resulting in damage to persons or property exceeding $200, and are unable to pay the judgment. Many accidents result in damage greater than this.

You must prove financial responsibility to meet all judgments against you.

A policy in this company offers proof of responsibility—we assume your risks, protect you in court and pay damages that may be awarded against you.

Write for particulars, rates and name of our representative nearest you.

PENNSYLVANIA THRESHERMEN'S and FARMER'S MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Dept. D-2,
325-333 S. 18th Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

NATIONAL

SAVES YOU MONEY *on farm lighting!*

● Increases the efficiency of your lighting. Ask your dealer for National in the RED DRUM. Write us if he cannot supply you.

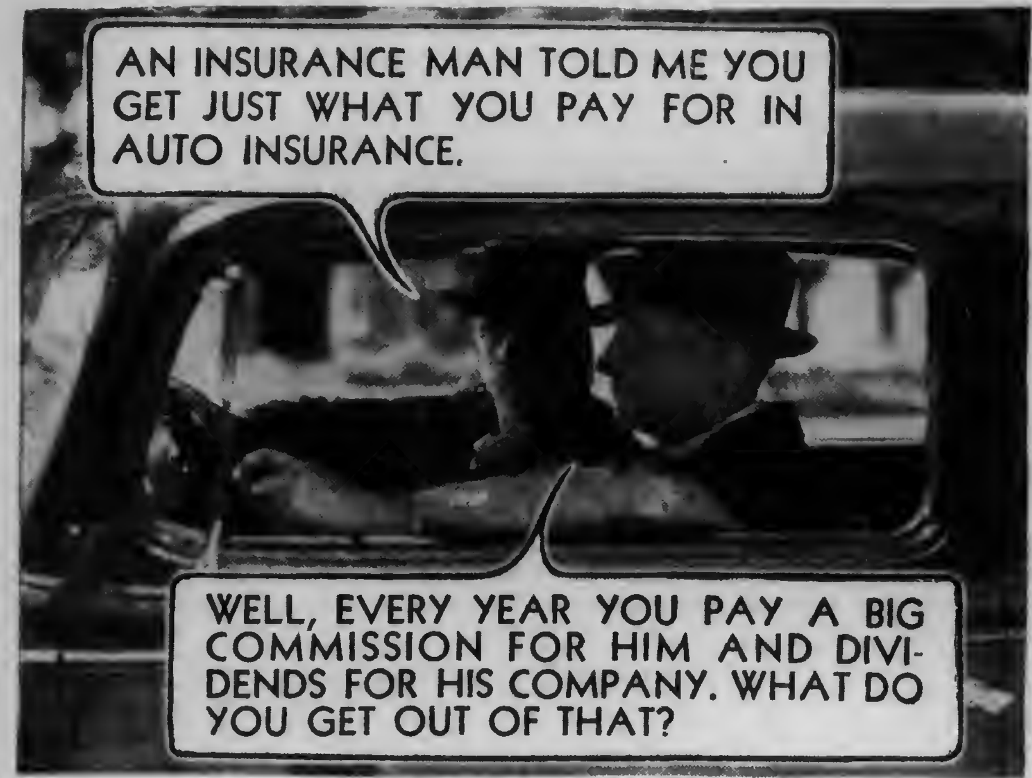
FREE *"The Story of Carbide" interesting, illustrated booklet. Sent on request.*

NATIONAL CARBIDE SALES CORP.
Lincoln Building New York, N. Y.

CARBIDE

They Solve Your Problems

ADVERTISERS in Pennsylvania Farmer want your business. They want to give you satisfactory service and aim to please you. When writing advertisers, tell them where you saw their advertisement. You will do them a favor, as well as help yourself and Pennsylvania Farmer.



Has anybody ever told you why farmers in this state can get the best automobile insurance for 20% to 30% less than it costs most people? It will pay you real money to know.

How You Save Money

Seven years ago, a group of Ohio farmers organized to give themselves auto insurance at a sensible cost. They decided (1) not to pay somebody else a new sales commission every year just for renewing old policies, (2) not to pay somebody else dividends (often amounting to 100% in 6 or 7 years) when they could just as well save that money for their policyholders, (3) not to pay for the accidents of people living in bigger cities when driving risks are so much less for farmers and people in smaller towns.

These farmers just used their common sense, but it made such a big saving on premiums that their $10,000 start has grown into a $2,690,000 business, serving nearly 90,000 motorists in seven states.

You Are Eligible for Low Rate

If you live on a farm or in a town or small city, you are eligible for this complete, low cost protection in a company controlled by *farmers* and run for the benefit of all policyholders. After all, it's *your* money that you're spending, for *your* protection. No matter where you carry your insurance, find out what Farm Bureau Automobile Insurance offers and make *your own* comparisons. This handy coupon will bring you complete facts.

The UNINSURED Driver is betting his CAR, his FARM and his LIFE SAVINGS that he WON'T have an ACCIDENT.

Our Bulletin Tells How to Avoid Special Bond or Cash Deposit under New Financial Responsibility Law—WRITE FOR A COPY!

FARM BUREAU *auto* INSURANCE

TOTAL ASSETS OVER $2,690,000
SURPLUS — OVER $500,000

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.,
222 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.

What responsibility does new Pennsylvania law require of motorists and how can I establish it at lowest cost?

(Name of Car) ....
(Model) .... (Year) ....
Name ....
Address ....

Please Mention PENNSYLVANIA FARMER When Writing to Advertisers

HOG SPECIAL brings out the runts. It gives pigs an appetite, helps digestion, supplies minerals and helps to overcome the bad effects of worms. This has been proved time and again at the Research Farm.

Give your wormy, unthrifty pigs the benefit of Hog Special. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

HOG SPECIAL PRICES NOW REDUCED

Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

MY son and I spent a very pleasant and instructive four hours at the unique dairy plant of Walker-Gordon, near Princeton, New Jersey, a few days ago. I shall not go into details concerning this biggest certified milk establishment, since it has so often been written up, and also because tens of thousands of people have visited it. But there are a few factors connected with its development that have a bearing on general agriculture.

In the first place this outstanding creation is the result of one man's 38 years of work. Henry W. Jeffers accepted what he told himself was a temporary job away back in 1896, just after he had graduated from Cornell Agricultural College. A small company of philanthropic minded men in New York City conceived the idea of starting a dairy farm for the production of clean, high-grade milk to feed babies. Babies were dying by the thousand in those days because the artificially fed ones were not given clean, wholesome milk.

Jeffers accepted the job of managing the new one-farm, 35-cow dairy as a stop-gap job. That beginning has resulted in the development of a plant containing 3,500 acres and a capacity of 1,700 cows. And Jeffers has been there ever since. The board of doctors—dieticians to children—tell him the kind of milk they want for babies and invalids, and Jeffers furnishes it.

* * *

This plant is far more than an ordinary milk producing farm. It is a laboratory in the true sense. Doctors and scientists are on the job every day in the year. They inspect the cows, the men and the milk. Their continuous experiments discover what babies and invalids should have in milk, and the Walker-Gordon cows furnish it, under direction of H. W. Jeffers. The latest vital finding was that rickets are prevented and even cured by a sufficient amount of vitamin D in milk, and this element is being supplied in abundance by feeding the cows the right elements.

* * *

One of the unusual practices at this plant is the shredding and drying of alfalfa as fast as it drops behind the mowing machine. I made a visit to the plant ten years ago to see the first newly installed equipment. It was the very first the inventor erected for practical purposes. Jeffers realized that much of the most valuable part of alfalfa is lost in the harvesting by the old sun-cure method. And if the weather happens to be "brittle" the whole crop may be lost. After hearing the claims of the inventor he said: "Go ahead. I'll try anything once."

The plan was a success. At a cost of about $6 or $7 per ton alfalfa is turned into the best feed in the world, and it doesn't matter what the weather is like. Since that original dryer was installed, a newer and bigger one has been built, showing that Jeffers' hunch and quick decision were right.

* * *

The Walker-Gordon plant grew to such proportions that the fertile mind of Jeffers found it was impractical and uneconomical to have the sole management under one head. The farming of 3,500 acres and the personal oversight of 1,700 cows was too big a proposition to be directed from one source in detail. He set about to find ways of dividing responsibility, and devised a system of cooperation which insured efficiency and brought more money to the workers.

The land was divided into several units by a plan which he calls decentralized farming. One hundred or more acres is rented to a man who pays his rent by bringing in so many tons of silage corn. After the rental is met, the company pays him so much per ton. Alfalfa is produced in the same way, and even calves are raised on the same plan. The renters are satisfied and happy. One man made enough in six years to buy a farm for himself.

Most of the cows on the place are owned by individuals. The owner keeps them in company barns under company direction. They are fed company feed according to the general formula. The care and attention given by the owners follow the company's outlined plan. The owner is paid so much per quart for the milk produced.

* * *

One of the latest and most unique additions to the plant is the rotolactor. It is the only one of its kind in the world. It would not be practical for a smaller herd, nor would it pay for producing Grade B or even Grade A milk. Certified milk, which sells for 23 cents per quart, is produced at this plant, and that makes a difference.

The rotolactor beggars description. It is at once a building and a machine which bathes, washes, dries and milks 50 cows every twelve and one-half minutes as they stand on a revolving platform. The room is enclosed in glass, and visitors must look through glass from a room above.

These are only a few of the unusual things in connection with the far-famed milk plant. They are not given here as suggestions for the average dairyman to follow. The point I want to make is the value of the quality of originality. Farmers who have the courage to make such changes in practice as the times and opportunity suggest have always been outstanding in their line. And the men who are afraid, or who won't think or experiment, will always belong to the "common-run" class; and they are always in trouble.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

ONE by one we have had to stand and see our lovely chestnut trees go down before the terrible blight for which as yet no positive cure has been found; and now some insect pest is attacking the horse chestnut tree, often known as the "buckeye." The leaves lose their healthy color. They curl up and die; and because the tree is fed through its leaves, soon the beautiful widespreading "buckeye" may be no more.

We call the thing which kills our trees the blight, and there may be no better name for it. It is indeed a blight; but it is no more so than is the evil which attacks the lives of our young folks, and I had almost said the older folks too. You know what that thing is. It may be you have seen it in your own family, though God spare you and all of us this heartbreaking experience.

In one of his articles Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote this:

"There is a little plant called Reverence in the corner of my soul's garden which I like to have watered about once a week." It requires no great flight of fancy to know where this great man found the refreshment his heart needed, and he surely was a better man for the time he spent in the house of the Lord.

And do we not all need to cultivate the spirit of Reverence more carefully than we do? So easy to lose respect for Father and Mother. Good things have so little claim upon us!

They tell us that the best way to fight the blight in our horse chestnut trees is with a rake and a bonfire. But it can be done. The blight can be destroyed, the stain removed; and then we can set out the lovely plant of Reverence.

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Number of Horses on Farms in Pennsylvania

By M. C. Gilpin

FOR 20 years the farm horse has been losing ground, as far as numbers are concerned, slipping faster and faster until during the ten years from 1920 to 1930 the farm horse population of this country showed a decrease of 6,313,696 head. Pennsylvania farmers owned 505,966 horses in 1920 and only 311,759 in 1930. Nobody knows how many they possess today, but the number will be greater a year from now, for the long downward trend in the horse business has stopped.

On the first of January, 1920, farmers of this state owned 13,873 colts under a year old, while in 1929 only 4,261 colts were born on our farms, according to census figures. This year 37 county agents report a total of 2,990 colts in their counties with 3,709 the expectation for next spring. On the basis of this the 1933 colt crop in Pennsylvania was about 5,000 head and that of next year will be over 6,000, an increase which is confirmed by stallion license figures. In the spring of 1933 some 25 per cent more stallions were licensed than a year ago. However, raising colts is not meeting the need for more work stock fast enough, so 15,000 or 20,000 horses have been shipped in from western states and sold to replace worn-out horse power on Keystone farms in the past year or two. County agents in 37 counties estimate a total of 11,031 head thus imported, or an average of about 300 head per county. They place the average colt crop of 1931 at about 80 per county and of 1934 at 100 or more. They also estimate that about 10 per cent more horses are now at work on our farms than two years ago.

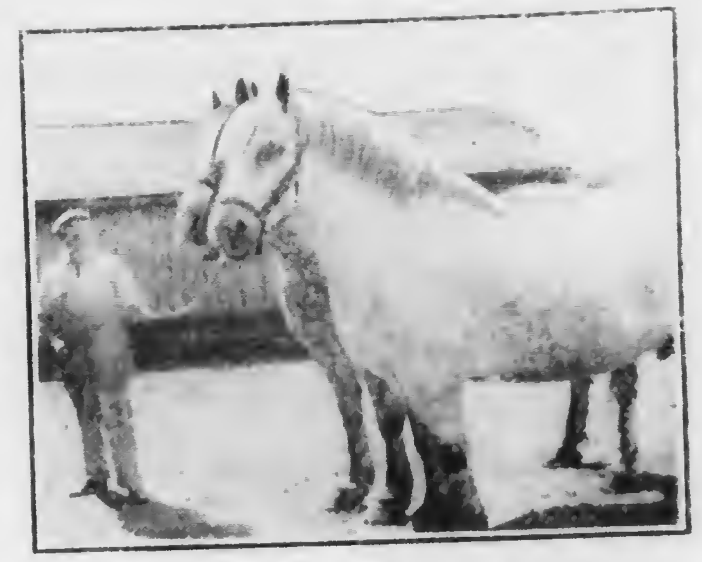
Some County Agents' Estimates

Greene county imported 225 horses last year and about 200 this year. In 1931 some 200 colts were raised and next spring 250 are expected. In Potter county the increase in breeding is represented by 200 colts scheduled for next spring, compared with 120 two years ago. Center county brought in 250 horses in 1932 and 300 in 1933. "Sales this year were all cash and horses brought good prices," says the county agent. One hundred and twenty colts, or 20 more than in 1931, will be raised next year. It is estimated that 700 horses have come into Butler county in two years, that 250 colts were born in 1931 and that the crop next year will be about 275 head. Beaver county has imported 300 horses per year for the past two years. It produced 25 to 30 colts in 1931 and will increase the production to 75 in 1934. Indiana county farmers have bought 500 horses in two years, raised 200 colts in 1931 and will raise 300 next year. Sullivan county brought in 10 or 15 horses last year, raised 25 to 30 colts in 1931 and expects to raise 10 or 15 more in 1934.

A dealer near Norristown has been selling 2,000 Colorado horses and mules yearly to farmers of Montgomery and surrounding counties. Another in Washington county has imported 1200 horses in two years, some going to farmers and some to coal companies. Between 750 and 800 horses were sold in Lancaster county last year. Cumberland leads with 3,000 brought in from other states during the last year or two. Mercer county raised some 300 colts in 1931 and will raise 50 more in 1934, while Bradford county's production of 160 in 1931 will probably be doubled next year. Westmoreland county's colt crop of 1931 was 75 and it will double that in 1934. Monroe county raised eight colts in 1931 and expects 30 in 1934. Wayne county's production in 1931 was 35 and in 1934 it will be 50. Dauphin county's 1931 crop was 15, while that of 1934 will be 20. The above are taken at random. They represent the wide variation which exists and also show the trend. Typical of the in-between counties are Susquehanna with 75 colts in 1931 and an expectancy of 100 in 1934, and Warren county with 50 in 1931 and 75 in 1934.

Grand champion Percheron stallion at the 1933 Ohio State Fair, owned by E. O. Nicodemus, Franklin county, Pa.

Leo Nelson of Erie county, Pa., owns this beautiful team. They are five years old, weigh over a ton apiece and are half Percheron and half Belgian.



There is no surplus of this kind.

For eight years the Horse Association of America has been warning farmers that if more colts were not raised we should be facing a horse shortage, and a grain surplus. We have heard plenty about the grain surplus, and apparently the horse shortage is making itself felt. The first actual sign of this was last spring when horse prices increased at the time other farm prices were sliding lower. Leading horse markets found their receipts for the past year had been about two and a half times those of the preceding year. Total horses and mules received at public stock yards first eight months of 1933, 221,142; first eight months of 1932, 171,557, gain 49,555, or approximately 29 per cent. Horses were wanted for farm work at a price that saved many of them from dog food.

One railroad shipped through Pittsburgh to eastern points 23 carloads of horses in July, 1932, and 29 in July of this year. During March, 1932, eleven cars were shipped and in March, 1933, six cars. August shipments were 13 cars in 1932 and 21 in 1933. Another railroad carried 296 cars of western horses into eastern territory in 1932 and 145 cars the first six months of 1933. A third reports heavier shipments of horses east than in former years.

Fewer Horses Slaughtered

"Another indication of change in the horse situation is the very material decline in the number of horses slaughtered at inspection plants," says the Bureau of Census in "The Farm Horse." "The peak was reached in 1930, when the number slaughtered was 138,827—an average of 11,000 a month. The number has declined sharply during the recent months and in February, 1933, was only 2,688. For the eight months ending February, 1933, the number had fallen to 41,624 as compared to 81,125 for the eight months ending February, 1932. This decrease in slaughter means two things. First, that the price of animals that are nearly worn out has increased on account of the emergency demand so that they are worth more than the price that can be paid slaughterers. Second, the supply of older horses available and suitable for slaughter is sharply decreasing."

While census figures show some 6 million fewer horses on farms in 1930 than ten years earlier the decrease in the number doing farm work was much less, according to Wayne Dinsmore, who figures that in 1919 we had about 17 million mules and horses at work on farms and in 1932 about 15½ million. In other words the same horses were kept at work as long as they lasted, but fewer colts were raised to replace them, thus bringing us to where we are today. In 1920 there were 1,198,236 yearlings in the country; in 1930 there were but 494,762. How many are needed will depend on many things which cannot be foreseen now, but the one interesting fact is that here is one branch of farming that has not been overdone in late years. There is no plan, official or otherwise, to restrict the production of horse power, and unless one is presented farmers will raise as many colts as they need or can sell at a profit.

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FARM CREDIT

ON page 3 will be found the announcement of two new credit agencies which have been formed to serve agriculture in this territory. Farmers or farm cooperatives that want to borrow money from this source should write direct to the Federal Land Bank, Baltimore, Md., for any additional information they desire.

DOWN BUT NOT UNDER

A PERSONAL letter from the New Orleans market informs us that some cotton is appearing there which is supposed to be the product of stalks plowed down but not under. It would be strange if some cotton of this kind did not show up, for complete enforcement of rules or laws which contravene human nature is impossible.

CATTLE PROSPECTS

FEEDER cattle are cheaper this fall than for many years. Feed crops are all short and fewer cattle will be finished for next year's markets regardless of the cost of feeders or the prospects for fat cattle. Those who have surplus feed, or those who can winter cattle to be finished on grass, may find an opportunity in this situation. This business is always speculative, but the prospects now are much better than usual.

WHEAT REDUCTION

LAST week's official report showed that growers had contracted to reduce their wheat acreage to the extent of 6,600,000 acres. At the start of this campaign we predicted that total acreage reduction would not be half of 12,000,000 acres, and if the above represents net reduction we were wrong. Thus far we have no information as to possible increase in acreage by those who did not contract to reduce.

FOUR BAD ONES

JOHN JURKIEWICZ, 56 years old, died recently in a Toledo, Ohio, hospital from injuries received when a bull he was leading to the slaughtering pen charged him and crushed his chest. On September 26th J. G. Stevens, also aged 56, of Creagertown, Md., was pushed 20 feet and severely injured by a dehorned bull. He saved his life by rolling under a truck where the bull could not get at him. On October 1st Dayton Ohmart, a 77-year-old retired farmer of Girard, Ill., was gored to death by a bull on his farm. When Clarence Gramm, 20-year-old farmer of Tiffin, Ohio, was knocked down by a bull he called to several horses which were pasturing in the field. One of them came for the bull at a gallop. This so surprised the bull that it backed away and young Gramm made his escape by clinging to the horse. He suffered a broken rib and internal injuries. We have heard of many rescues from bulls, but this is the first time a horse was the hero.

EGG AUCTIONS

EGG auctions have been universally successful where tried. The secret of their success is the service they render. They serve buyers by offering definite quality of eggs in desired amounts. They serve producers by affording a certain outlet and a premium for high quality. Any marketing plan which renders a needed service is likely to succeed, while any plan which fails to render such service is doomed to failure no matter how attractive it looks on paper or sounds from a platform.

DEMAND FOR WOOL

THE wool market continues to climb, light shrinking wools having passed the 40-cent mark at Boston and delaine gone to 35 cents. It is estimated that only 90,000,000 pounds of this year's clip is still unsold. There may or may not be some connection between this and the trend in women's fashions. Being in the habit of looking at the picture rather than the frame we had not observed the trend, but stylists tell us that women's clothes are following the designs of 25 years ago. If this is true we may be headed for the voluminous raiment that concealed the fatal beauty in days when "a whistling girl and a flock of sheep is the best property a man can keep."

SIX MILLION PIGS

APPROXIMATELY six million pigs have been sent to central markets and there killed in an effort to reduce the future supply of hogs, meat and lard. Some of these pigs have been made into bacon of the English type, some have been tanked, some have been cast onto the dump or into the river. Let us suppose that all of these pigs had been killed at home, or even those which have been a total loss in addition to the cost of shipping, selling and killing. What then would have been the prevailing sentiment in regard to this movement? Nobody knows of course, but probably our people would have been so shocked that they would have demanded the ending of such waste. Sending the pigs to market is evidence that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been doing some thinking, even if not of a fundamental character.

AN OLEO PROPOSITION

OLEOMARGARINE manufacturers propose a marketing agreement which will be of wide interest. Under it oleo would not be sold for less than half the price of butter and would be made from domestic ingredients only. No foreign fats or oils would be used in its manufacture. This should suit stockmen and cotton planters, because 135,000,000 pounds of foreign fats and oils that go into oleo have about eliminated beef and pork fat, cottonseed and peanut oil from that outlet. It would also be of interest to the Filipinos who do not want to be set free for the purpose of placing a tariff on their exports of vegetable oils for making oleo in this country. Under this agreement they would have neither freedom nor exports. And the price ratio will be of interest to dairymen. The hearing at which those interested may state their approval or objections has not yet been announced.

COST OF PRODUCTION

PLEAS for "cost of production" of farm products are often based on the assertion that this is what the manufacturer gets. The argument is unfortunate because manufacturers do not get "cost of production" on all they want to produce. They get what they can the same as farmers. Nobody is able to get more for an article than its users can or will pay. If this is cost of production the manufacturer or the farmer continues in business. If it is less he uses his capital and credit, and when that is gone he goes broke. The farmer may hang on longer than the manufacturer because his credit can be stretched farther, but no matter what surveys seem to prove the farmer either gets cost of production or eventually quits. There is nothing peculiar to farming that will enable it to operate indefinitely at a loss, and there is no power in government to guarantee it a profit permanently. We believe that farmers should have cost of production for what they sell, but do not believe that writing it in a code will give it to them.

FREE ADVICE

A NATIONAL agricultural council will be formed "to confer and advise with various governmental agencies" on how to deal with "major problems relating to agricultural welfare." This council will be composed of representatives of national farm organizations and cooperative groups. Its formation should give these organizations and groups more recognition than they have been getting. In fact the official "farm leaders" have felt somewhat neglected on seeing the AAA go ahead without consulting them while the NRA has listened to labor leaders. It is not intimated that this apparent neglect was intentional, but that it just happened in the rush of recent weeks. If allowed to continue perhaps it would not have been so disastrous to farm organizations as their officials fear, for if they are not in line for credit neither will they be in the way of blame, and the question of whether blame or credit will decorate the memory of the AAA is yet to be settled by the test of time. However, advice should not lessen its chances of success, and it will relieve the farm relievers to give it.

MILK PROBLEMS

A DAIRYMAN writes that he has tried to put into effect the prices prescribed by the Philadelphia milk code, with the result of losing most of his customers. He says that he must either go out of business or go back to his former prices and asks what he should do. We have referred his question to an official of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and are told that everybody is supposed to adhere to code prices. But that is only one case and there are many others. Small distributors, some of them producers as well, are openly disregarding the code and are selling milk at whatever prices their market will pay. Moreover some consumers are going to farms and getting their milk for less than code prices, and some farmers are selling in towns and villages to consumers for less. What can be done about such cases, or what will be attempted, we do not know. But even if it were possible to prevent this so-called bootlegging of milk the effect must be another sort of bootlegging which would augment central market supplies and surpluses, regardless of the rules laid down in the code. It is a mistake to attempt to apply one price to all places and conditions in so broad an area. We are referring all such problems to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which has created them and has the responsibility of handling them.

New Jersey Farm Comment

THE way to control milk production and eliminate chaotic conditions in the milk industry is to undertake a nation-wide program of slaughtering unhealthy and low-producing cattle, in the opinion of the New Jersey Milk Control Board. A recommendation to this effect has been forwarded to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The reasons for making this recommendation are the "numerous difficulties" that have arisen to hinder the formulation of Federal Milk Codes, according to State Secretary of Agriculture William F. Duryee and chairman of the Milk Control Board.

"These," he said last week, "are due to the presence of conflicting interests and to the continually changing policies of the Federal Government."

The elimination in herds throughout the country of cattle showing incipient infections of disease, including tuberculosis and Bang's abortion disease, is urged by the Board. Meat of animals slaughtered because of low production, the Board added, should be distributed to the needy by relief agencies.

"This program," the Board asserted, "would curtail milk production and bring about an economic and long needed improvement in the dairy industry of the country."

The Board is cooperating with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the preparation of trade agreements for the New York and Philadelphia milk sheds. Modifications expected to be attached to the Philadelphia agreement will be the subject of a public hearing to be held by the Milk Control Board in Trenton as soon as these modifications are made public. The Board will not give its approval to the New York milk shed trade agreement until a public hearing on it, to be called by the Board, is held.

* * *

Hog Reduction Campaign

EXACTLY 1,907 head of swine—1,893 pigs and 14 sows—was the total sold by New Jersey farmers to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during the recent campaign to reduce the country's hog population.

The relatively slight degree to which Jersey is participating in this movement is illustrated by the Federal reports to the effect that throughout the Nation a total of 6,000,000 pigs weighing between 25 and 100 pounds, and 200,000 sows, were bought and slaughtered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Jersey farmers received approximately $6,500 for swine sold in this campaign. Of this amount, according to E. G. Hinton, a representative in New Jersey of the Federal farm administration, "about" $2,500 is the amount over the then prevailing prices which the farmers received from the government for cooperating in the campaign.

Commenting on the plan last week, Dr. W. G. Meal, State Extension Service marketing specialist, said:

"Even though New Jersey's direct participation in this campaign was small, I believe our hog producers generally can expect substantial, though indirect, benefits from the government's plan to reduce the swine surplus. The campaign is expected to strengthen prices so that hog growers generally might expect a fairly firm market, at least until spring."

The fact that New Jersey farmers did not sell more hogs to the government occasioned no great surprise. The state is not important as a hog producer, its hog population ranging around 128,000 head.

* * *

Milk Dealers' Profits Bared

DETAILED figures on profits made by Philadelphia milk distributors, long a subject for speculation by South Jersey dairymen, were made public as a result of a hearing held recently in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania joint legislative commission that is investigating the milk industry.

Supplee-Wills-Jones, largest Philadelphia distributor, made an average profit of 25.5 per cent on its investment for the eight-year period ending in 1932. A 30 per cent profit in 1930 was the highest figure for that period, and a 20 per cent profit in 1932 was the lowest figure.

Net earnings of the Philadelphia Dairy Products Corporation, which now controls the Scott-Powell Dairies, were 13.9 per cent from 1927 through 1931. Before it was taken over by the holding company, Scott-Powell made average earnings of 26.8 per cent from 1925 through 1927. Abbott Dairies earned an average of 17 per cent annually from 1927 through 1932. Harbison Dairies earned an average of 27 per cent from 1925 through 1932.

These figures, which were read into the record into more detail, were from sworn statements which the distributors filed with the State for purpose of tax returns.

The foregoing companies sell 84.7 per cent of the milk distributed in the Philadelphia metropolitan market, according to testimony introduced in the hearing. Many of the smaller distributors who compete with the big companies are unable to make a profit, the record revealed.

* * *

N. J. Egg-Laying Contests

WHITE Leghorns lived up to their reputation as heavy layers in the three New Jersey egg-laying contests recently finished. In each competition, entries of this variety placed first, and they also were numerous among the flocks which ranked well up in the final standings.

At Flemington, White Leghorns made a clean sweep of the first five places in the fourth Hunterdon county contest, with an entry from Quality Poultry Farm at Montville leading the parade. The winning score was 2,455 eggs and 2,509.60 points.

The next four entries and their scores were: Cane Poultry Farm, Rosemont, 2,473 eggs, 2,478.90 points; Leon Niece, Stockton, 2,405 eggs, 2,465.80 points; Princeton Farms, Princeton, 2,381 eggs, 2,446.25 points; and Treiber Farm Poultry Farm, Frenchtown, 2,415 eggs, 2,438.10 points. The best individual score of the contest, 294 eggs and 310.05 points, was made by a White Leghorn entered by John Kuntz of Stockton.

White Leghorns from the farm of Guy A. Leader at York, Pa., set up a new record during the seventeenth Vineland Egg-laying contest with this year's winning score of 2,542 eggs and 2,587.45 points. The next three high-scoring pens, all White Leghorns, were those of Kwality Farm, Cranbury, second with 2,359 eggs, 2,486.35 points. Walter's Profile Leghorn Farm, Egg Harbor city, third with 2,364 eggs, 2,475 points; and Wadleigh Breeding Farm, Vineland, fourth with 2,348 eggs, 2,447 points. A new high individual score for the Vineland contest was established by a Rhode Island Red owned by Louis D. Schaible, Shiloh, with 284 eggs, 298.85 points.

The Fifth Passaic county contest was won by white Leghorns from the Kwality Farm at Cranbury. The winning score was 2,483 eggs, 2,590.20 points. White Leghorns from Barr Farm, Boonton, were second with 2,474 eggs, 2,555.25 points. White Leghorns from Quality Farm, Montville, were third with 2,557 eggs, 2,548.15 points. The highest individual score, 301 eggs and 329.30 points, was made by a White Leghorn in the Barr Farm flock.

* * *

Cumberland Dairymen Organize

A TOTAL of 102 dairymen have organized as the Cumberland county unit of the United Milk Producers of New Jersey. Officers elected include W. W. Ewing, Stow Creek, president; Dr. Frank App, Bridgeton, vice-president; Loren W. Ellwell, Bridgeton, secretary; and C. C. McAllister, Greenwich, treasurer.

Harold Braddock, general manager of the dairymen's State organization, told the Cumberland members that the United Milk Producers hoped to be able to carry on check testing to aid dairymen who were not satisfied with reports on butterfat tests, and to send supervisors into the field to make sure that regulations of the State Milk Control Board were being followed.

* * *

AAA Studies Package Costs

AS a result of representations made in Washington by horticulturists from New Jersey and other States, the Department of Agriculture will investigate complaints of growers to the effect that prices of packages and other containers have risen all out of proportion to prices received for fruits and vegetables, Dr. W. G. Meal, State Extension Service marketing specialist reported last week.

Ralph Starkey of Mullica Hill, R. C. Wiggins of the Cooperative Growers Association of Beverly, and A. S. Crispin of Woodstown presented New Jersey's case to the Washington officials. Application of an NRA code to the package manufacturing industry is blamed for increases ranging from 25 to 100 per cent, in recent months, in the cost of packages.

IN announcing that penalties have been collected from a number of dealers, the State Milk Control Board said that "more drastic action would be meted out to violators in the future."

Such action, according to the Board's announcement, will in many instances take the form of revoking licenses, or refusing to grant licenses, when dealers who are cited to appear for violating regulations are unable to make a "convincing" defense.

* * *

The AAA on Canning Contests

THE Agricultural Adjustment Administration recently urged growers of canning crops who are tempted to break their contracts with canners because of price increases to "keep their bargains." The Administration said canners operated when it asked them to boost prices to growers by 25 per cent. It also pointed out that growers would expect canners to keep to their contracts should the positions be reversed. Storm damage is responsible for the crop scarcity which boosted open prices.

Federal Loans to Poultrymen

DETAILS of a "New Deal" for poultrymen from the Federal Farm Credit administration, as outlined by Deputy Land Bank Commissioner J. H. Gill in a letter to Ocean County Agricultural Agent E. A. Waite, follow:

"In areas where the poultry industry is well established on a special commercial basis, and has proven profitable over a period of years, loans may be made by the Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner on farms that are well located, well improved, desirable and salable. In appraising such farms, the land shall be valued from the standpoint of its adaptation to, and the use for, poultry production. Land that is not used in the poultry rotation shall be valued only on the basis of what it contributes as an adjunct to the poultry project or in the production of agricultural crops.

"Buildings on such farms should not be valued above their cost less depreciation value nor above an amount representing a prudent investment by an average poultry farmer, consideration being given to the size of plant and the ability of an average poultry poultry farmer to use the property to capacity. Residences which may have been erected at a cost in excess of the needs of an average owner should be appraised on the basis of their utility to an average poultry farmer and the ability of the farm to maintain them.

"The minimum acreage upon which a loan may be based depends upon the customs of the community and the ability of average poultrymen to succeed on small tracts. Due consideration should be given to the ability of the owner-operator, the earning capacity of the plant as demonstrated over a period of at least five years, the location and markets including auction markets, the poultry disease history of the area and farm, the apparent care and thrift of the flock, the outlook for the poultry industry in the area, and the market value of the farm.

"No loans should be made on a specialized poultry plant for a longer term than ten years, and where buildings make up a large proportion of the value of the property, ordinarily Commissioner's loans should not exceed 50 per cent of the normal agricultural value of the farm for poultry production including the value of the buildings thereto, but disregarding suburban or other non-agricultural value."

* * *

Milk Board Plans Drastic Action

IN announcing that penalties have been collected from a number of dealers, the State Milk Control Board said that "more drastic action would be meted out to violators in the future."

Such action, according to the Board's announcement, will in many instances take the form of revoking licenses, or refusing to grant licenses, when dealers who are cited to appear for violating regulations are unable to make a "convincing" defense.

* * *

Leghorns Win Contest

WHITE Leghorns from the Joachim Breeding Farm at Riverton won first place by a wide margin in the Eleventh New York State Egg-Laying Contest at Farmingdale, Long Island. Their prize-winning totals were 2,469 eggs and 2,460 points. The Jersey entry outscored its nearest competitor by 154 eggs and 170 points.

Saddles and Lariats

By Lewis B. Miller

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SYNOPSIS

In the spring of 1854 a Tennessee youth riding westward over the plains of central Texas came to a settler's cabin where, as he proposed to spend the night, he learned that the settler and his slave had been up most of two nights to guard the place from Indians who were on the warpath; also that three men were buying cattle in the vicinity for the purpose of driving them over the Rockies to California, where they hoped to sell the animals at a big profit. This interested the boy who saw a possible chance to get to California. Accordingly he followed the cattlemen, eventually catching up and getting a job helping them drive cattle. He stated that he had been referred to them by the settler whose name was Adams. After buying a herd of cattle the group started out on the long trail to California, the youth Jess Holloway soon mastering the work connected with the job. They passed near the Adams ranch and found the place deserted. A neighbor informed them that the family had migrated to Salt Lake on the order of a Morman official. Pressing onward the owners of the big drove hope to cross the Rockies before cold weather. To avoid loss it is necessary that the cattle be counted every two or three days. Ed Simpson, their best rider, is injured while breaking an "outlaw" horse to ride. Two nights after Ed, Simpson's misfortune a heavy storm scatters the cattle but all are finally recovered. Heavy rains falling almost every day cause much trouble in getting the steers over the swollen creeks and rivers. Two new hands are employed, one a half-breed named Patterson and the other a full-blooded Choctaw called Hawk Tail. A daylight stampede takes place and Jess distinguishes himself by checking the leaders and tying up the herd in a circle. The party now approach the Arkansas River a few miles above Fort Gibson. Between twenty and thirty caravans are ahead of them waiting to cross the river. Jess proposes to lead the way across so the herd will follow. When he gets out in deep water, however, his horse refuses to swim and Jess scrambles up on a snag for safety, the confused cattle milling around him. The snag fails to hold and Jess falls into the river, grasps a steer's tail and is thus towed ashore, the drove following. Jeff starts after a bunch of steers that have strayed, is overtaken by darkness and becomes lost in the flood waters which spread out over the country.

"WELL, it seems I'm not only lost in the night, but lost in the Arkansas River as well, and can't find my way out!" was his not very cheerful reflection.

For a few minutes Jess sat quietly in the saddle, not knowing which way to go, and afraid to move lest he should plunge into deeper water. And yet he could not remain here all night.

At length the horse turned of his own accord, and began to make his way through the water. He stopped from time to time, snorting suspiciously, as if uncertain of his course. Jess let him have the rein, and the animal kept going till at length he emerged upon firm ground.

The lost cowboy was willing to let the horse go where he would, in the hope that the animal's instinct might lead him back to their former camp. But scarcely were they out of the water when the horse stopped and, putting down his nose, fell to cropping the grass. So Jess had to take the rein again. He tried to guide him away from the river.

After wandering for an hour or two longer through the drizzle and darkness, Jess discovered a light not far away. Riding slowly toward it through the woods, he soon learned that it shone between the logs of a cabin. The light was rather dim, coming from a wood-fire burnt low.

Riding as close to the cabin as he could for a fence he shouted "Hello!" again and again. At first only some noisy dogs rushed out to bark at him. But at length the door opened and a man stood in it. He proved to be an Indian, who spoke very poor English.

Jess finally made known that he was lost, and that he wanted a shelter and a place to sleep. In view of the rainy night, the Indian consented to furnish him lodging, though, as it seemed to Jess, the consent was rather grudgingly given.

The cowboy dismounted, and after lariating his horse in an open spot, left him to graze there, while he himself took his saddle and started to the house.

The Indian had left the door ajar, so that a streak of light shone out, and he had also stirred the fire till it lighted up the cabin's interior. Jess entered and put his saddle in a corner, then looked about him.

The cabin was small and smoke-begrimed and had but one room. There were two beds in it, in the back corners. One bed the Indian and his wife slept in; the other had several little Indians in it. The man was about to lift the sleeping children out to make a place for the young white man to sleep. But Jess told him not to do that, as he would be only too glad to sleep on the floor by the fire, rolled in his blanket.

The Indian compromised the matter by crowding the children together on the back part of their bed, thus leaving room for Jess to sleep on the fore side.

And that was what he did, undressing in the dark, after the owner of the cabin had shoveled ashes upon the fire with a clapboard. Jess laid both his clothes and his six-shooter on a chair by the bed. He was not very favorably impressed by the Indian's appearance, and felt safer for having a weapon within reach.

For a short time the young white man lay listening to the breathing of the little sleeping Indians in bed with him, and to the steady, gentle pattering of the rain upon the roof. Then, before realizing that he was even sleepy, he fell asleep.

How long he slept is uncertain; but some time in the night he was awakened by a loud, noisy pounding on the door. Again and again the pounding was heard. The owner of the cabin was evidently a sound sleeper, but he finally awoke, crawled out of bed and into his clothes, and went to the door. There Jess heard him parleying, in his own tongue, with whoever was outside. Soon several men came in. When the fire was stirred up, Jess saw that they were all Indians, and that every one carried a gun.

The coming of a party of armed Indians at this time of night was not very reassuring, and Jess found his hand slipping out, almost involuntarily, to the six-shooter on the chair, and drawing it under the cover to him. The Indians soon began to talk loudly and excitedly. And it seemed that he himself had something to do with their conversation, for they kept glancing back toward where he was lying.

Presently came another knocking at the cabin door, and when it was opened, four more armed Indians entered. And scarcely fifteen minutes later several others arrived. All wore blankets, and all remained standing. The cabin was now almost as full as it would hold, of armed men.

With every new arrival Jess felt more and more uncomfortable. That all these Indians were not out this rainy night, and at this time of night, for any good purpose, he understood well enough. But what they were here for he could not even guess.

The situation was certainly a puzzling one to the cowboy, lying there quietly with the sleeping children. The roomful of armed Indians looked very fierce to him, in the dim, shadowy light from the glowing coals. Several of the visitors seemed to be urging something, and the owner of the cabin kept objecting. At last the owner had his way, and the numerous armed visitors passed out into the darkness and drizzle from which they had come.

Though he had no real reason to suspect that any danger had threatened him, Jess breathed more freely after they were gone. He inquired of the Creek what they were doing out at this time of night. But the man either did not understand, or pretended not to understand, what was said to him, and no explanation was given.

The Indian covered up the fire and went back to bed, Jess soon fell asleep and slept, though rather lightly, till daylight. Then he got out of bed and dressed, paid the Indian for his lodging, and took his saddle and went out. He more than half expected to find his horse gone, but the animal was still tied to a bush, cropping the grass busily.

Jess gitted on his saddle and was quickly riding away. Some little rain was still falling, but it ceased before he had covered the few miles to the house where Phil Gregory was waiting for him.

"Well, now, where in the world have you been all this rainy night?" demanded Gregory, as Jess rode up to the Creek's cabin.

The returned wanderer gave a full account of the night's adventures. After unsaddling and lariating out his horse, he and Gregory entered the house for breakfast.

There were two rooms here, with a door between. The Creek woman was very shy, staying most of the time out of sight in the kitchen. At the most she only came to the partition-door and glanced in bashfully at the table where the white men were eating. Gregory explained that she spoke not a word of English.

The table was waited on by her daughters, two demure little brown-faced maids of fifteen or sixteen years. They looked enough alike to be twins, and Jess soon learned that they were twins. Both were bright-faced and rather pretty. They knew a little English, and spoke it in a way that Jess and Gregory found very amusing.

Gregory, having spent the night here, had learned something about them. The prettier of the girls was named Singing Frog, and her sister Blue Butterfly. Gregory was careful not to speak of them while they were in the room. But in some way they learned that they were being talked about, and could be seen peeping shyly, bashfully between the logs of the partition-wall.

While eating, Jess told Gregory of the gathering of armed Indians the night before, and Gregory was as much puzzled to know what it had meant as Jess himself had been. The Creek, who was out looking for his horses, returned before the white men had finished their breakfast. He had inquired where Jess had spent the night and, on being told, remarked:

"Bad Creek live there. Me no likee that kind Injun. Heap much devilment go on there."

This confirmed Jess's already formed opinion that the midnight assemblage had not been for any good purpose. But he was still in the dark as to what had really brought the armed red men together.

Soon after breakfast Jess and Gregory saddled a horse apiece, Jess choosing one that he had not been riding. Then, having lariated their other horses on fresh grass, and asked the Creek to take care of them, they rode away in quest of the runaway cattle.

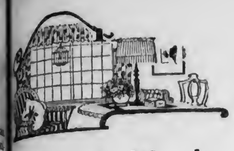
After riding down the river, and somewhat toward it, till they intercepted the trail of the steers, they followed it, and at length came to where night had forced Jess to turn back. The trail was somewhat dim after the drizzle of the night before, but it could still be made out.

To Jess's no small surprise, the trail led not far from the cabin where he had spent the night. And less than half a mile further on it showed that the steers had been penned in a rail-pen in the woods. Jess recalled that he had heard the distant bawling of cattle during the night, and he and Gregory wondered still more. The pen was empty now, and the trail led on down the river.

Finally the two men rode back to the cabin and demanded an explanation. For a time the Indian took refuge in his ignorance of English. He finally admitted knowing that the cattle had been there but he insisted that he knew nothing as to whose they were or how they came there, the pen not belonging to him.

(To be continued.)

Al Acres *By Leet*



The Farm Home

Don't Neglect It

A COMMON cold is something often regarded in much too light a sense. Head colds are more neglected than others. "He just has the snuffles. He will be all right in a few days." Maybe so, or maybe he will have developed a bad ear infection; it may have "gone down" and become pneumonia; it might have been the beginning of an acute infectious thing as measles or scarlet fever.

To stop a cold is to get the better of it right at the start. In the first place avoid contact with people who have colds. Wash the hands before eating or handling food. Keep soiled handkerchiefs in a covered receptacle and boil for at least five minutes in soapy water before attempting to wash them.

Getting damp and sitting around in wet clothes or sitting in a draft does not cause a cold but lowers the resistance of the body to any illness. That gives us another key to prevention. Build up and keep up the body resistance. Eat good food, drink plenty of water, exercise in the open air, prevent constipation. Sleep with your windows open. If one gets used to open windows by starting in the summer, and as the weather gets cooler has enough cover to keep warm, he develops a ruggedness to be envied.

Colds Are Dangerous

Coming to the cure of colds we find a more difficult thing. The ill person should be put to bed. What busy farmer is going to bed for "just a cold" when the cows have to be milked and all the other work has to be done? Well, we can at least put the children to bed and we will do our best for the one that has to get the work done. For the cure the best principles to apply are those of prevention—fresh air, good food, plenty of water—drink at least three quarts a day and get all the sunshine you can.

For local relief the house wife usually has her favorite preparations. A bland oil containing menthol snuffed up the nose helps to dispel the stuffiness. For sore throat use a mouth wash or gargle. An inexpensive one is of salt water, or water containing salt and soda a half teaspoon of each. Use it quite hot. A cup of soda water, a half teaspoon soda to a cup of water, is an old favorite, three or four doses to be taken daily. A mild cough syrup relieves the tickle and irritation in the throat. One kind that can be made in the home is of honey and butter diluted with a little warm water. Sometimes a drop or two of vinegar is added.

It is when this common illness develops into something serious that we need more than simple remedies. A cold that does not start clearing up soon after treatment should be regarded as a possible forerunner to a more complicated disease. Colds are not only expensive and uncomfortable, they are dangerous as well. Mary Johnson.

Saturday Nights

Editor's note: We wish it were possible to print all the splendid letters that have come to this desk in response to our request for letters on the farm-home bathroom problem. The prize letters will be in the next issue. Here are just a few practical suggestions which may be of help to those who are perplexed about the "Saturday night" problem.

Portable Bathroom

WE are looking forward to having a bathroom complete with all its fittings in a very short time, but until then we have a makeshift—a portable bath tub which folds compactly away when not in use. It is made of heavy durable rubber. We can use it in the kitchen, and siphon the water down the drain; or use it in the bathroom, and dispose of the water down the drain pipe by means of a large funnel over the drain tile.

The bathroom is always warm and comfortable by a little hot water radiator. When we installed the heat plant we did not overlook the bathroom. With plenty of nice clean towels and soap and a little portable kerosene heater to heat the water, we have been getting along very well. Mrs. R.S.W.

From the Roof

A BIG problem in the farm home is lack of equipment for baths. I recall the bathroom we had at home. It was not a model but it served the purpose. We used one of our small bedrooms for it. The equipment consisted of a porcelain tub, lavatory and commode. We then had a large square tank which was connected by pipes with the other fixtures. We had a pipe coming into the tank from the outside. With the rain water coming off the roof our problem of water was solved. A cesspool took care of the water.

But to get it heated was another drawback. We put a large tank in the kitchen and connected it to the stove downstairs. The water was heated and at last we had our bathroom.

Mrs. Annabelle Smith.

Shower Bath

A SUMMER shower bath can easily be made with a ten-gallon milk can, a few feet of half-inch pipe, a valve and a coffee can with small holes punched in it for the shower.

I put a shelf large enough to hold the can on the outside of the old wagon house, directly opposite the stairs on the inside and under the window at the head of the stairs. This worked fine as it was the south side, the warmest place, and nearest to the well.

Put a hole near the bottom of the can, threading the pipe back two inches and screw half a union on as far as it will go; now cut a leather gasket, place it next to the union, put the pipe through the hole in the can; screw an elbow on the end of the pipe, inside the can; screw the union up against the can to make it water-tight.

Next run the pipe through the wall of the wagon house, put an elbow on and a short piece of pipe, and the valve and last the coffee can for the shower. The can is filled by going up the stairs and pouring the water out the window. Fill the can in the morning and by night the water is plenty warm. Hang your clothes on the under part of the stairs, turn the valve and scrub. E. O. P.

Out of the Ditch

WE had to carry our water from a spring in the woods, which is quite a distance. It was hard work every time some one in our family of six had to take a bath, and nobody liked to carry water.

There is a little hill on the side of our house, and the ground is drained into a ditch out to the road side.

One day I thought I could make use of that water for bathing, and save much work and time. So I went to work and drained the water from each end of the hill over to the middle and had one-half flow of water. Then I dug a hole and concreted it. This made a nice reservoir to hold about 50 gallons of water. I piped it over to the house to the tub, with a faucet and had the pipe pitched enough to give me a gravity flow of water. Just a turn of the faucet and there is plenty of water. I had to make another drain for the overflow over to the ditch, and the drain from the bath tub is piped over to the same ditch.

The pipe line is three-quarter inch pipe and is six inches from the bottom of the reservoir.

D. Scalza.

Waiting for Their Ship

WE have a pantry prepared for our bathroom. Equipment used for bathing includes a large tub that holds twenty gallons of water. The water is heated on the stove and carried to the tub. Then we use a pressure pump with intake and outlet hose attached. By means of a nozzle attached to the end of the outlet hose, we shoot two gallons of luke-warm water on each child. This we call a shower bath, which the children enjoy very much. And this will serve 'till our ship comes in. Andrew R. Snyder.

My Quilt

My Grandma in her later years
Designed and made a quilt;
She said, "I'm going to give it to
With the very finest silk

But, then on second thought she said
"This quilt shall be a thing
And no one but our family
Can ever read the mystery."

I'll hand about through all the trunks
Through all the attic glory
And find the pieces that I need
To make our family story."

And then she sewed it stitch by stitch
With gentle loving fingers;
And with each piece a narrative
Of some dear one still lingers.

When this treasure rare was finished
All lined and quilted, too
She said to me, "My dear, this quilt
I'm going to give to you."

* * *

From dust and daily usage
I have it laid aside,
In tissue white with lavender
I cherish it with pride.

Of all my earthly possessions,
I have nothing quite so dear;
As this lovely quilt of other years,
That Grandma made while here.

And always with this lovely quilt,
Her spirit seems to be;
Though she is gone this many a year
How near she seems to me.

Mrs. Granville Moore.

Beating Old Mr. Cold

WHEN we bought the old farm we were full of the pioneer spirit and hoped among other things to revel in the comfort of a crackling open fire. We were disappointed in that the only way to do so seemed to be to burn the house down. While we hesitated at that we poked around and discovered a closed-up fireplace.

In glee we tore away the boards and plaster, cleaned up the debris and gazed in delight on an ugly old fireplace. Now to revel in the comfort of the crackling fire. During the fall it was a joy. But one month of winter was enough—too much. For thirty long evenings, each a little colder, we toasted one shins while the shivers played up and down our spines. Then we gave up. On cold, dreary nights or as described in an old book an open fire is an attraction, but as a comfort in cold weather it is a frost.

So we dragged in an ornate heating stove. It is romantic than the open fire but warmer around the edges. It saw us through a smoky and disheartening winter, our pioneer spirit ebbing and the big danger in the fireplace closed to keep out the icy breeze. What got on my nerves most was the looks of the black monster, its curlycues leering through the disk another Moloch ready to devour our joy of farm life in its heathen interior. It did actually devour a large chunk of our cash reserve, for its appetite was enormous. I sympathize with the coal miners, but not to the extent of keeping a mine running to keep me partly warm.

Even the balmy days of spring and early summer failed to erase the impression. Although we took it out of the living room and went back to the fireplace the old brute's memory lingered on and I found myself dreading the time when it must reappear.

I had noticed something in a store window which I took to be a phonograph. One evening, my husband, having nothing better to do, which is frequently the case, was reading the advertisements in a paper and discovered that my "phonograph" was really a new kind of heating apparatus. Immediately I was interested. Obviously the thing was beautiful, and if it would stave off the wintry blasts would be worth a trial.

Warmed the Corners

So we got one. And when it was set up it added so much to the appearance of the living room that we got another for the dining room. Their appearance pleased me so much that I would have gone to some lengths to get along with them. But fortunately my honesty was not taxed. I did not have to pretend to like them. They delivered the goods. Their fancy looks took second place to their fancier performance. At last we had comfort in the corners as well as the centers of the rooms. An even agreeable temperature everywhere.

I should like to travel and see strange lands and barbarous people. I don't care how wild they are, nor the lands they live in—at a distance, but I object to going from the tropics to the Arctic every time I take a few steps in my own home. So while I may be a little hard to suit in some things, I and my modern heaters dwell in the greatest harmony. I don't pretend that they are better than a regular heating system propelled by a furnace, but they are next to it. Our pioneer spirit is returning and we revel in the comfort of the "phonograph". It beats the old iron Moloch as much as that idol did the fireplace. Mrs. J. D.

Apple juice put up in the fall may be used to make jelly during the winter or next spring.

Young People's Forum

Beware of the Evil Eye

By JANE M. BUSH

OF course you'll want a Hallowe'en party and the best place to have one is the barn, garage, wagon-house or the school gym. You are all set for a good time as soon as you get your decorations up, and have sent this invitation:

Hist! Step lightly and speak low,
For witches wander to and fro,
Over water, rocks and stubble—
Bubble, bubble. Toil and trouble.
On my door they've hung their symbol—
Bat and owl and black cat nimble.
Hallowe'en they'll come in person,
Evil Eyes and witches worse'n
Any graveyard ha'nts you've heard of;
Worse'n any I've had word of.
Come and join them. Half-past eight.
Hurry! Hurry! Don't be late!

The Symbol On the Door is made of two brooms crossed and fastened together by the handles, and hung handles up, outside the door. An owl perches on the end of one handle; a black cat on the other; where the handles cross a black bat clings. The owl and cat have big eyes of green paper. Lights behind the eyes give a weird effect.

Use shocks of corn to divide your room into two parts—one in the rear for the witches' den, the other at the front where the guests enter is the Hall of the Evil Eye. Cover the lights in this room with dark blue crepe paper upon which you have pasted a big eye cut from red and green paper. If you do not have electric lights use fruit jars and hold them over a lighted lamp to blacken them on the inside; then rub off just enough soot to make a clear space to paste the red and green eye on the outside. Put pieces of candles inside the jars, fastening them to the bottom of the jars with candle drippings, and light them shortly before the party begins.

Red and green eyes should dangle from the ceiling and wherever it is possible to hang them. All around the room are ladders bearing this sign: "Bad luck to pass under this ladder unless you whistle your favorite song." Open umbrellas warn that—"If you stand under an open umbrella in the house you'll lose your 'sweetie' unless you solve this riddle: 'What will go up the chimney down but won't go down the chimney up?'"

The Witches' Den

Pieces of mirrors scattered around have signs saying: "If you break a mirror you'll have seven years' bad luck unless you can read this sign." The sign is any slang word written backwards on the mirror with soap. On the left side of the room are big yellow moons with this warning: "Bad luck to look at the moon over your left shoulder unless you curtsy to the moon and say 'green cheese' both seven times." A big number 13 blocks the way to the Witches' Den, and it has this warning: "It's a sure sign of bad luck to pass this 13 unless you say 'thirteen' 13 times."

The Witches' Den is guarded by a huge black cat which can be made by opening a big black umbrella and pasting yellow paper eyes, nose, mouth and whiskers upon it; the ears are made of black paper. A huge black bat hangs on one side of the umbrella cat and an owl on the other. The Den is lighted by lanterns. Blacken the globes as you did the jars and make funny faces by rubbing off soot to form the features. The Den can be decorated with branches of leaves, bats, owls, cats, spiders, toads, lizards, jack-o-lanterns or anything you fancy, but don't forget the witches' cauldron. Use the big iron butchering kettle if you have one. If not, cover any large kettle with black paper and hang it on a tripod of crooked sticks, with a red lantern underneath and surrounded by sticks and twigs.

When the guests arrive they are met at the door by a tall white figure with no features except a red and green eye in the center of its forehead—the Evil Eye. The guests are admitted two by two and Evil Eye shakes hands with both at the same time. Undoubtedly they will scream or yell, causing consternation among those waiting outside, for Evil Eye has two little electric batteries concealed about his person with the wires carried to his finger tips. When he grasps the hands of the two guests he completes the circuit and gives a "shocking" welcome. Evil Eye has two small assistants, and these little Evil Eyes take charge of the guests after Evil Eye shakes hands with them. Some one in the Den constantly urges the guests to enter the Den, but the little Evil Eyes compel them to walk under the ladders, stand under the open umbrellas, break the mirrors, look at the moon over their left shoulder and pass the number 13, at the same time warning them of the bad luck that will follow.

Then the Evil Eyes tell them they will have to break the spell of the Evil Eyes before they can enter. Two jugs are then placed side downward on the floor. Each guest is told to sit on a jug, extend the left leg full length so the heel rests on the floor, then put the right heel on the toe of the left shoe, and retain this position while they thread the needle which is given to them. The jug will roll slightly, the sitter will teeter perilously, but the needle must be threaded. A darning needle and coarse thread will be easier to thread than fine ones.

The guests at last reach the entrance to the Den which they expect to enter at once, but a "catty" voice behind the umbrella cat asks, "Do you belong to the cat family?" Each must make some reply, but none will be satisfactory. The catty voice commands them to take a pencil and slip of paper which hangs on his ears, and answer these questions:

What cat means a terrible event? (catastrophe)
What cat means a cave for burial? (catacomb)
What cat means a book of questions and answers? (catechism)
What cat means a list of things in order? (catalog)
What cat means a waterfall? (cataract)
What cat something to throw objects? (catapult)

The slips of paper containing the answers must be dropped over the cat's head into the Den.

As soon as this is done, a voice behind the Owl gives an owly hoot and inquires, "Hoo-hoo, who knows the name of members of my family?" If there are any replies they will be unsatisfactory, and the owly voice continues, "Hoo-hoo, answer these questions if you can:"

What kind of an owl does a dog always have? (growl)
What kind of an owl belongs to a wolf? (howl)
What kind of an owl goes with a wild animal after food? (prowl)
What kind of an owl is found in a poultry yard? (fowl)
What kind of an owl is part of the face? (jowl)
What kind of an owl is always angry? (scowl)

When these answers have been dropped over the cat's head, a squeaky voice behind the Bat complains; "You're not finished yet, for the family of bats is just as important as owls and cats. Do you know:

What bat is always found in an orchestra? (baton)
What bat does a soldier expect to see? (battle)
What bat is an important part of baseball? (batter)
What bat is always in a fight? (combat)
What bat earns his living on the stage? (acrobat)
What bat is a Canadian boat? (bateau)

These answers are also dropped over the cat's head; three correct ones for each set of questions will admit each couple, the umbrella being raised by the witch inside the Den and the couple crawling through the opening which the umbrella conceals. Then the umbrella is dropped down over the entrance until others are ready to enter, and so on, until all are in the Den.

The straws in the broom which the witch carries have been painted or dyed blue, green, red and black, and some are left the natural yellow color. Upon entering the Den the witch places her hand over the eyes of each guest in turn, and tells them to pluck a straw from the magic broom. When all are provided with straws each color gathers in a group and the witch then tells them all to join hands and form the magic circle around the cauldron while she chants. Before this is finished Evil Eye suddenly appears waving his arms and shouting: "Envy is seen in the straws of green." The witch quickly reaches in the cauldron and draws out a green package which she hands to the group holding the green straws, saying: "Eat a magic drop and all envy will stop." The drops are gumdrops which have been rubbed with a little quinine. The faces made by the chewers furnish a laugh for the others.

Then Evil Eye calls out again: "Blue straws never have a chance to hop and skip and caper and prance." The witch replies: "You soon will break this wiched spell if you perform the witches dance." After the dance, Evil Eye taunts: "If you hold a straw of yellow, you're a spineless timid fellow." But the witch interrupts: "To break this wicked spell you must try to win the corking joust." For the corking joust place a hat upside down on the floor. Contestants kneel in a line about six feet away from the hat. Each one has three corks which must be thrown, one at a time, into the hat.

What a Jump!

Evil Eye then continues: "Those who hold a straw of red are apt to let everything go to their head." The witch quickly replies: "Form a line! March backward to me; I'll pin on a charm for all to see." She pins on big paper circles bearing the names: Pinhead, Fathead, Squarehead, Sorehead, Woodenhead, Leatherhead, Bighead, Bonehead, Thickhead, etc. Then in a terrible voice Evil Eye moans: Straws of black mean pain and death, cross your heart and hold your breath." The witch calls out: "Choose one to make the Leap for Life, and break this spell of fear and strife."

The one selected to make the leap is blindfolded. A strong board is held an inch or two from the floor by two or more persons. The blindfolded one is told to step on the board. The witch stands in front, and the one on the board puts his hands on the witch's shoulders. Those holding the board raise it a little. Then instead of raising it higher, the witch stoops down, very slowly, and the one on the board feeling the shoulders going down imagines the board is being raised higher and higher. Finally the witch tells him to let go her shoulders. Those holding the board then tell him to jump when they count three, but not to be afraid, as there is a big pile of hay to fall into. The one on the board prepares to make an enormous leap—and falls about two inches!

Next, the witch tells them to sit on the chairs or benches which have been previously arranged in two rows so the players face each other. The witch gives each one the name of some object, and tells a story including these names. For example, she says: "To-night when I mounted my broomstick (broomstick nods) the bat (bat nods) and the owl (owl nods) and the cat (cat nods) warned me that all my charms (charms nods) would not drive away the Evil Eyes that were following me—" Evil Eye suddenly cries, "You're all spellbound!" This is the signal to change places. Each player must try to get a seat in the opposite row, but must prevent Evil Eye from finding a seat. Finally, they all rush at Evil Eye and tear off his evil eye mask—which can be a paper bag—and his spell is broken.

All Sorts of Fortunes

Fortunes follow. The witch draws colored strings from the cauldron, white for the girls, red for the boys. Pictures cut from magazines and pasted on cardboard, are attached to the strings and predict the future. An airplane means that the person drawing it will be a flier; a powder puff means a beauty specialist; typewriter means an office worker; a pitchfork means a farmer; a novel means a writer; a mop means a cleaning woman; a big hand means a politician, and so on.

For the trials of fate cut initials on apples and bob for them in a tub of water. Name apple seeds and press them against the eyelids; the one that stays on will be the one you will marry. Unbroken pieces of apple parings thrown over the left shouder should form an initial of your sweetheart. Three bowls are set on a table. One contains clear water, the second, dirty water and the third, is empty. Each person is blindfolded and touches a bowl. The clear water indicates a good husband or wife; the dirty water means untidiness and unhappiness, the empty bowl means no marriage. Take halves of walnut shells or of egg shells and pour melted wax into them, with wicks of short string. Several persons at one time float their boats in the tub of water, after lighting the wicks, the way in which the boat rides is supposed to indicate the future married life of the person who launched it. Place a candle on the table. After it is lighted blindfold each person in turn; they are whirled around three times and then try to go to the candle and blow it out. Each one who succeeds is supposed to meet their life partners during the coming year.

Use the old standbys for refreshments—doughnuts, apples, nuts, pumpkin pie or salad. Pop, lemonade or sweet cider are the favorite beverages.

Sorry!

Dear Boys and Girls

Well, you did send in a nice lot of letters last week and we really wanted to print them on Our Page this week but, well, wouldn't you like to have instead some suggestions for that Hallowe'en party you are planning? Anyhow, we've just had to take the space this time for that. That will give you a little more time to send in your story on "Interesting Landmarks." There must be a story you'd like to tell the other boys and girls. Let's think hard and see who has the most historic county. There will be prizes, you know, for the ones printed.

Don't forget the poem for the Poet's Corner and "This Week's Best Story" which may or may not be a true happening. The Little Folks are very much in need of pictures to color, too, so you see there is need for you to get busy and send your contribution. And the next issue we promise shall be all your very own—poems, stories, pictures, sent by our readers.

Address Young People's Editor Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Little Folks

WHERE IS SHE FROM?

Write a four line poem, color the little girl, tell what country she comes from and hurry your letter back to Little Folks Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be ten book prizes.

Requested Recipes

Green Tomato Pickle

TEN pounds green tomatoes (sliced), two pounds brown sugar, one quart vinegar, one tablespoon cloves, two tablespoons cinnamon. Red mangoes may be cut in chunks and used to give color. Do not fix mangoes with tomatoes, just scald when ready to cook tomatoes.

Sprinkle tomatoes with salt, let stand over night, drain, cover with water, boil a few minutes. Drain off most of the water before adding sugar, vinegar and spices.

Cook for a few minutes until they begin to get tender, can and seal.

* * *

Corn Pickle

One quart onions, two quarts green tomatoes, one quart green cucumbers, three mangoes, one dozen corn, two cups sugar, two tablespoons celery, two cups sugar, two tablespoons salt, two tablespoons celery seed, two teaspoons turmeric, vinegar to cover, to suit taste. (Grind onions, cucumbers, tomatoes and mangoes.) Boil one-half hour. Seal while hot. Makes nine pints.

* * *

Ammonia Cookies

Ten cents' worth of baking ammonia, ten cents' worth of lemon oil, three large cups sugar, one large cup lard, two large or three small eggs, one pint fresh sweet milk.

Put ammonia in milk, heat on back of stove until dissolved. Let cool, mix and add sugar, eggs, lemon oil, flour. Mix rather stiff then take some on board and work up into a roll, then pat out in a dripping pan about one-fourth inch thick. Bake, then cut while hot into squares.

* * *

Dill Pickles Very Easily Made

Fill each jar with pickles and head of dill. Mix one quart good vinegar, three quarts of water, one cup of salt. Heat to boiling point and pour over pickles and seal.

* * *

Pepper Relish

One dozen red peppers (seeded and ground), four hot peppers, six onions, one pint vinegar, one pound brown sugar, one tablespoon salt, two tablespoons whole mustard seed.

Cook one hour and add three tablespoons of ground horseradish and cook ten minutes. Seal.

Mrs. E. Flaugh.

* * *

Taylor Cakes

One-half cup sugar, one-half cup butter, three eggs, one-half cup milk, one pint New Orleans molasses, one tablespoon cinnamon, on tablespoon soda in the milk, flour to stiffen (try four cups). Drop on greased pans.

My mother was from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and this is a good old-fashioned recipe of hers.

C. M. Hufford.

* * *

Coffee Ginger Cookies

I have used this recipe for 23 odd years and think it the best by test.

Mix one cup shortening with two cups white sugar, add one cup baking molasses, three teaspoons soda dissolved in one cup hot black coffee. Let mixture cool then add one well-beaten egg, two teaspoons vanilla (or I prefer one of mapeline and one vanilla), pinch of salt, three teaspoons ginger sifted with flour, enough to make a soft dough.

Mrs. G. A. Englehart.

* * *

Pepper Hash

Three cups vinegar, two cups sugar, two green peppers, twelve red peppers, sixteen onions, three tablespoons salt.

Discard seeds and centers of peppers. Scald peppers for ten minutes. Grind peppers and onions through food chopper. Put all ingredients into kettle, cook fifteen minutes. Seal in hot jars.

Mrs. M. V. H.

So Easy to Make

No. 7995.—Popular style. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 44 requires 3⅝ yards of 32-inch material together with 1-3 yard of contrasting material, if made as in the large view. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8015.—A stylish frock. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 (with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½, 38) also 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 3⅛ yards of 54-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 5236.—Masquerade costume. Cut in five sizes: 6-8, 10-12 years for children; 14-16 years for misses; 38-40, 42-44 inches bust measure for adults. To make the suit for a 38-40 inch size requires 8¾ yards of 27-inch material. The cap requires ⅞ yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 5326.—Ladies' masquerade costume. Cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7856.—"Lingerie ensemble." Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8011.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 38 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material, together with ¾ yard of contrasting material, if made as in the large view. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8025.—Smart ensemble. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14. Size 12 requires 2 yards of 54-inch material for jacket and skirt, with 1⅝ yards of contrasting 35 inch material for the waist. To line the jacket requires 1⅝ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8026.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material. Tie belt of ribbon requires 2¼ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8022.—A new frock. Designed in sizes: 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 with corresponding bust measure 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37. Size 13 requires 5¼ yards of 39-inch material if made with the tunic. Without the tunic 3 2-3 yards. Tie of ribbon 2-3 yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8033.—Juniors', misses' and ladies' skirt. Designed in sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 waist. Size 29 requires 1⅞ yards of 54-inch material and ⅞ yard of belting. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7271.—Child's sleeping garment. Designed in sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size requires 2¾ yards of 27-inch material if made with long sleeves and feet. With short sleeves and without feet 2⅝ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8031.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5. Size 4 requires 1¾ yards of 35-inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 1 2-3 yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8034.—Popular windbreaker. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 (with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½, 38) also 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 1½ yards of 54-inch material. To line the garment requires 1⅝ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Remarks by Readers

EDITOR, Pennsylvania Farmer: In an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer styled "Profound Professors," found in September 16th issue, you say:

"A professor with a handle to his name assures the public that saving is a crime, so he proposes several ways to induce everybody to spend more money. Another professor declares that personal saving is a vice, for it furnishes capital to increase production and at the same time restricts consumption."

You make no attempt to refute the statements except by way of ridicule in quoting something said by Petroleum V. Nasby.

It is evident that you hold the statements quoted in contempt and wholly unworthy of candid consideration and treatment. It is to be regretted that you failed to give the statements some thought. A moment's reflection will show that each statement is profoundly true.

Suppose every one should save, how long would it be until all business is stopped—absolutely ruined? If, however, all spend all they earn business will continue. The more that is bought the more can be produced. The more people save the less can be produced, as men do not produce if products cannot be sold. To save is to restrict consumption. This is self evident. The mass of mankind does not save without exercising self-denial—doing without that which could be used and enjoyed. When we spend as little as possible in order to save as much as possible, only as little as possible can be bought. Then only a little can be sold and only that little can be produced. So all business ceases just in proportion as men cease to spend what they earn.

To save and furnish capital to increase production is a vice and the two actions are wholly inconsistent. To save is to limit consumption. Why want to use your capital to increase production when the act of limiting consumption makes an increase of production impossible?

The people who ask us to save do not expect all to follow the advice, but only the few. If all followed or even a majority business chaos would immediately result. A principle or philosophy which, if universally applied, defeats itself is always unsound.

To save money has the same effect on business as to have a general shortage of buying power which latter condition has wrought almost universal havoc in the business world for the past four years.

Please do not retort by saying that it is necessary to save for old age and misfortune and that men of substance are in that condition by saving. That is true in many instances and saving is necessary, to avoid the wolf, under our economic system. But that very saving which is so necessary under our economic system is one of the vices which bring on financial crises which afflict us. Do not stultify your logic simply because an economic system forces us to inconsistent acts and to endure privations today to avoid charity or the Alms House in the future.

As a spokesman for forty million people, the most necessary class in America, you are doing your readers a great injustice by ignoring with contempt statements which are economically true. E. F. Barker.

He Disagrees

I HAVE been reading in the last issue of Pennsylvania Farmer the story of the survey of values on farm implements. I am a farmer, reared on a farm and have the actual experience. I am 63 years old and you go and get four learned men to get these values. Why don't you get four men who have used them? Now they say this is better material. Why, you are all wet. I have bought better plow points for 35 and 45 cents than what we pay 75 to 95 cents now.

When I first worked on a farm there were a few reapers; mostly grain cradles were used. Then came the binder. About all the difference in binders is they are lighter now, poorer material in section bar and guards, don't hold an edge, and when you say they are more costly to manufacture you are talking through your hat. I have used better plows that cost $12 to $15, walking plows, than are manufactured today. And there are no tractor plows that can plow as good as a man and team with a walking plow. The trouble now is the young men are too tired to even walk and plow, they must ride and never learned to plow.

My father bought the first mowing machine owned in South Mahoning township, Indiana county. It would have worn out three mowers as they are built today. He also owned the first separator in that section. It is near 60 years old and is still used for shredding corn fodder. With a few repairs it would thresh yet.

You are always talking relief for a farmer. That is nonsense. There is no relief for him except when he goes to the poor-house or dies. A farmer is worn out: no pension for him; he has to take just what they please to give him, soak him all they please in the way of taxes and have a lot of state men tell him what he must do and all that bunk. I have a good farm of 170 acres, 140 acres tillable and pasture, and I would like to see the person who can make a living, pay the taxes and keep up the repairs and make one per cent on his investment. J. T. W.

In Hunting Season

THERE is no doubt that the frequent warnings given on the editorial pages of the Pennsylvania Farmer against the careless handling of bulls have done much to lessen that peril by making some of our farmers more cautious.

The menace of our woodlots in the autumn the menace of the careless hunter proves every year that warnings against the reckless handling of guns is quite as necessary as against the needless risk that comes through the careless handling of bulls.

Hardly a daily paper published during the hunting season fails to record some fatal or serious accident. The few hunting weeks every year supply enough evidence of carelessness in the farm woodlot among rabbit-chasers to serve as a horrible example daily for the balance of the year.

A conspicuous dash of color, a red cap, a license number in larger and outstanding colors, might be the means of saving more than one life if made a requirement of all hunters instead of being limited to the hunter's individual attempt at safety. The enforcement of such a law would not require a single new enforcing officer.

Another safety factor could be supplying the license numbers in pairs, the same as is now done in the licensing of automobiles. One such number conspicuously worn on the breast and the other on the back would more than double the efficiency of every purpose for which a hunting license number is worn. It would add materially to the safety of the hunter.

There are laws, already in existence, about the handling of guns that ought to be more rigidly enforced and that should be featured in every license to hunt. The man who drives an automobile recklessly or while intoxicated is liable to certain penalties. The reckless handling of firearms by a man who is more or less intoxicated should incur as serious penalties and they should be as rigidly enforced. Xeno W. Putnam.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

SOME people sell off all their hens every year and replace them with pullets. I think it is a good plan, however, to save some of the hens which have laid well up into the fall, as they are probably good producers and will give a good account of themselves another year. In fact, it may be a good idea not to consider a hen's age at all in deciding whether to keep her over or not, but to make the decision on whether she is a good layer. Of course, this does not mean to keep birds on without culling until they are regular old residenters, as is sometimes done; on the contrary, it means cull at regular intervals and keep only the best.

* * *

TOO often in housing pullets they are put in with older birds, or put in dirty houses, or in houses which have been only half cleaned. Trouble may not follow in case the older birds have been perfectly healthy, but there is considerable risk in not cleaning the quarters for the new pullets thoroughly, including scraping, dusting and spraying with disinfectant.

* * *

POULTRYMEN who have been troubled with pickouts will be interested to learn about pickout shields, which protect the vent and prevent losses of that nature. One poultryman told me he put them on his pullets as they were being housed, and has suffered no losses of that nature although the birds are laying heavily.

* * *

THE new pullets should not be forced to lay, but rather allowed to come into production naturally. They should be plump when housed, and get plenty of grain so as to keep them that way. As the days get shorter, give them artificial light if you have it, and feed about as much grain as they will consume. Leghorns especially when in heavy production must be kept up to weight, but no hen will lay as well as she can or lay as large eggs as she is capable of unless she is in good flesh.

Later on it may be necessary to feed a fattening mash at noon, but this should not be started until the birds seem unable to keep up to weight on grain. Once a moist mash is fed, it must be continued.

* * *

THIS is about the last call to patch and paint leaky roofs. We've all had plenty of opportunity to see where the leaks are lately. Be sure the roofs are tight, because there is nothing that will lead to disease quicker than a wet, filthy hen house.

* * *

DON'T neglect to supply the pullets with green feed. It is quite a shock for them to be brought in off range and fed dry grains and mash, without the greens they have been accustomed to all summer.

System in Handling Eggs

ONE big lesson that has come from the strict grading of eggs on the egg auctions is the importance of proper handling of eggs by the producer after the eggs are laid. An egg is never any better than when it is laid, but it may become poorer. Proper cooling, cleaning, packing and holding are important factors in maintaining quality. These factors require a great deal of tedious work but again the auctions show that it pays in dollars and cents to give time to these items.

The writer visited the farm of A. B. Clark and Sons, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and checked Mr. Clark's handling of eggs. The day's production of 34 dozen and ten eggs was cleaned, candled, sorted and packed in 31 minutes ten seconds. This is an average of 53.67 seconds per dozen.

A System

Mr. Clark gathers his eggs in wire baskets with removable bottoms. The eggs are emptied from the baskets onto trays about two by three feet, which have copper fly screening for a bottom. The trays are placed on frames made from 2x3's that are 27 to 31 inches from the floor depending on convenience for person handling the eggs. The trays of eggs are taken off the frames and set on the floor. The eggs on the trays being in a single layer have the best possible chance to cool. Most farms have cellars that are cool and could be used as an egg room. It takes about one hour to get the animal heat out of the eggs in Mr. Clark's cellar.

The next step is candling. Using a double socket with two 50-watt bulbs, Mr. Clark passes the light under the trays with one hand and rolls the eggs with the other hand. This is not an official method of candling but it does permit the removal of checks and most of the blood eggs. This simple operation has almost eliminated the replacement factor when Mr. Clark's eggs are inspected at the Doylestown Egg Auction.

The Cleaning Operation

Next the eggs are cleaned using sandpaper and a damp cloth and also using the wire bottom of the tray to scrape off any large amount of dirt.

The next operation is the removal of tinted eggs.

Now Mr. Clark is ready to sort the different sizes. The large eggs are picked out and then put into the crate. Then he selects the pullet size and the remainder are mediums. By sorting each size separately it is not necessary to weigh very many of the eggs.

The following table shows Mr. Clark's time for the various procedures:

	Min.	Sec.
Transferring eggs from baskets to trays	3	20
Candling	1	40
Removing tints		15
Cleaning	10	55
Sorting large eggs	5	
Casing large eggs	3	50
Sorting pullet eggs	1	30
Casing pullet eggs and med. eggs	4	40

The 34 dozen and 10 eggs sorted as follows

13 dozen, 3 eggs	large size
18 dozen, 11 eggs	medium size
1 dozen, 6 eggs	pullet size
2 eggs	checks
3 eggs	bloods
5 eggs	tints
4 eggs	broken in cleaning

With this system of handling eggs, Mr. Clark can consistently make the Fancy grade at the Doylestown Egg Auction.

Four Times a Day

Mr. Clark gathers his eggs four times a day. At each gathering he places the eggs on trays, candles, cleans and removes tints and then allows cooling. Cleaning as soon as eggs are gathered is easier than after the dirt is allowed to dry. At the next gathering of eggs the previous gathering is cool and ready to be put into crates.

This is a very simple but efficient method of handling eggs. It has eliminated the monotonous and tedious work that results from handling one egg at a time from the gathering baskets.

The question is asked: Could Mr. Clark maintain this speed of handling eggs for a whole day? I should say, "Yes." He carried on a conversation and worked with ease while being checked for time.

William F. Greenawalt,
County Agent.

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The records of many other contests show sensational records of Pratt Experiment Farm Barred Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns.

If you are striving for premium price eggs as other smart poultrymen are doing, look at these facts—

. . Pratts has studied feeding in relation to premium eggs for not just a few months or years, *but for more than half a century.*

. . From this research came Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash. Flocks from Pratts own commercial poultry farm in official contests *have consistently outlayed flocks developed by the best breeders in the world.* That's proof Pratt Feeds develop heavier layers.

. . *Over 30c a dozen was the average price for all eggs sold from our farm in 1932.* That's proof Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash produces eggs of uniform high premium quality.

Claims can't take the place of experience and proved records. This is no year to risk feeding on claims. Feed the mash that—by every standard of judgment—is *known* to get MORE and BETTER eggs. See your dealer or write Pratt Food Company, Dept. , Philadelphia, Pa., for booklet, "Eggs and the Poultryman's Dollar" and name of nearest Pratt dealer.

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PRATTS *Buttermilk Laying Mash*

Pratt Food Company, Dept. 519 Philadelphia, Pa.

3 Kinds of Worms in Poultry

{LARGE ROUND, LARGE TAPE AND PIN (Ceca) WORMS}

All Reduce Egg Production

IT DOES little good to remove one or two kinds of intestinal worms if a third remains. The way to do a complete job is to give each bird a Gizzard Capsule.

The Gizzard Capsule contains a medicine entirely different from that of any other wormer and it is most effective against all three kinds of worms. The Gizzard Capsule is not just Kamala and Nicotine, coated. It contains Kamala, Kamala Extract, Nicotine, Copper Oxide and Chenopodium, in a combination that cannot be duplicated.

This remarkable effectiveness of the Gizzard Capsule is due to two things: that "different" medicine and a patented, insoluble coating.

Insoluble Coating

Medicines strong enough to get worms often sicken a fowl if absorbed through the membrane of crop or stomach. This cannot occur with the Gizzard Capsule because the medicine is tightly enclosed in that insoluble coating. That coating is always crushed easily by the gizzard and the full, exact, undiluted dose is delivered directly to the worms.

Since the invention of the Gizzard Capsule, most manufacturers have adopted coated pills or tablets. But don't be misled. Only an insoluble coating is sure to hold up in the moist, 105° temperature of the crop, where capsules and tablets often remain many hours. No other poultry wormer may have an insoluble coating because that is the patented, exclusive feature of the Gizzard Capsule.

If you have never tried them, write to the Geo. H. Lee Company, 1071 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr., and they will send you a Trial Package, free and postpaid. Adult Size — 50-capsule package is $1; 100-pkg., $1.75; 250-pkg., $4; 500-pkg., $7; 1000-pkg., $12. You can get them at the Lee dealer in most every town; or from the factory, postpaid.

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Can use a few men who are free to travel over Pennsylvania; also men to locate permanently in important agricultural counties

APPLY AT ONCE to Circulation Manager, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Poultry Problems

Jaundice in Chickens

Can you give me any advice in regard to chickens having jaundice? I have been dressing poultry for market for nearly forty years, and I never heard of that disease until a few days ago. I have often dressed a laying hen that had a soft light-colored liver but I thought that was because she was a heavy layer. I took one to a good customer and when I went to see her again about a chicken she told me the last one I brought her was not good, that she had heard a poultry specialist talking over the radio and he said if a chicken had a soft light-colored liver it had the jaundice and was not fit for food, for the flesh was full of poison. If that is the case, what about the eggs that kind of a hen lays? And how am I to tell if the hen has a light-colored liver or not? J. W. A.

Butler county, Pa.

I DO not know that jaundice has received any great prominence as a poultry disease, and insofar as hens with light-colored livers are concerned, would consider them fit for food if otherwise in normal condition. Certainly they are not full of "poison", and would have no ill effect on the consumer if properly cooked.

No hen that is laying well can be seriously affected with any disease, because as soon as a hen gets really sick she stops laying. I see no reason why eggs laid by hens with abnormal livers would be unfit for food. Very often an unusual color in the liver may be caused by something in the diet.

Birds with tumors, growths, or accumulation of watery fluid or any other abnormal condition are of course unfit to be eaten, although it is doubtful if the flesh would cause any harm to humans after thorough cooking. R. L. S.

To Protect Insulation

Can you tell me what I can paint on insulating boards to prevent chicks from picking it off?

John A. Sollenberger.

Crawford county, Pa.

I BELIEVE you can stop the picking of insulating material by painting it with mite destroyer, asphalt roofing paint, or by sizing it with glue and applying two coats of house paint. R. L. S.

Broody Pullets

What causes young pullets just started to lay a month ago, to get broody so soon? Is it the way they are fed, housed or cared for? Is there any harm in feeding rye to laying hens? Paul Bowyer.

Crawford county, Pa.

PULLETS which started to lay a month ago should not want to sit at this time of the year. If you will give me details of their feeding, management, breed and production I may be able to offer some help.

Rye is not generally considered a good poultry feed, and if fed at all should be given in limited quantities. If you can sell your rye or trade it for wheat to any advantage, it would be a good idea. R. L. S.

How Much Light

I wish to use lights on my layers this fall and winter. Would you recommend all night lights or just in the morning? The current costs nothing as I have a flat rate if I use it or not.

If you advise the all-night light, what watt globes would you advise? I am using two 40-watt globes in each pen. Do you know where I could buy a clock that will turn the lights on? H. Milton McVey.

Blair county, Pa.

A FEW of my neighbors are using all-night lights on laying flocks and seem to be pleased with them, at least they continue using them. If the lights are used all night, ten-watt bulbs are large enough.

I am using a General Electric time clock which turns the current on and off at the time desired, and has given excellent satisfaction for some three years. An electrician or electric supply house could get such a clock for you. R. L. S.

Farm Conditions

Wirt County, N. W. W. Va.

Sept. 25: Weather dry, hot days and cool nights. Lots of molasses being made, selling at 75c per gallon. Lots of wheat will be sowed this fall. Corn being cut, mostly a good crop. Lots of buckwheat this year. Roads in fine shape. E. N. B.

Lancaster County, S. E. Pa.

Sept. 28: The storm during August damaged tobacco, corn and fruit. Plowing for wheat is well under way. Potatoes a good crop and worth $1 per bu. Eggs are scarce at 28c per dozen. The Farm Product Show is being held at Honey Brook the last three days of September. There are some very nice exhibits of vegetables, flowers, fruits and baked goods. R. C. R.

Franklin County, Southern Pa.

Sept. 20: Autumn weather was ideal, silo filling, corn cutting and sowing barley in progress. Corn cutting is difficult due to the August storm that flattened it. The earlier planting is ordinary but the prospects are for better corn in the late plantings. Late potatoes promise a good yield. Wheat sowing soon to begin with about the usual acreage. Some few have agreed to reduce their acreage but others increase it. The young grass caught well and pastures are plentiful, but the milk dispute affords some concern among consumers and producers who are affected by the wide margin. Jim B. Shank.

Theresa Grassi of Pine Plains, N. Y., won the grand championship at the Eastern States Exposition on her steer Briarcliff Laddie 58. The steer sold at auction for the world's record price of $11.15 per pound, netting the young owner a profit of over $10,000. It was bought by the A. & P. stores.

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Protective Service

Dog Owners Warned

HUNTING season is drawing near which means the dog thief is likely to become more active, says a timely warning from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"The bureau of animal industry warns all owners of dogs, especially hunting dogs, to keep close watch over them. Officials of the Bureau will assist in the prosecution of any persons who knowingly and unlawfully possess themselves of a dog which is the property of another, and in such cases, every effort will be made to see that the guilty shall be punished to the full extent of the law."

Jail for Produce Act Violators

FOUR commission merchants in Philadelphia—Joseph Hoffman, Benjamin Rotter, Fred A. Wright and Mane Skaler—having plead guilty to charges of violation of the Produce Agency Act, were sentenced by Judge Welsh of the Federal District Court on September 26th to imprisonment of three months and ordered to make restitution to various shippers.

The case against Hoffman & Rotter and Hoffman & Rotter, Inc., which latter firm included Wright as president, involved shipments of beans, cauliflowers, peas and onions shipped from New York, New Jersey, Virginia and Maryland. The amount involved was approximately $1,800, for which the defendants failed to render accounts sales and to pay the net proceeds. The case against Mane Skaler involved shipments of eggs and dressed turkeys by five farmers from Virginia, Maryland and Wyoming, the amount involved being approximately $120, for which he failed to render accounts sales and to pay the net proceeds.

Fake Agent Caught

IN our September 16th issue we reported the experience of a subscriber with a fake book agent. Another subscriber, having read the warning, was ready when the agent appeared at his house with the same scheme and reported him to the county detective. The agent was arrested and placed in jail. Readers will be helping themselves and others if they will let us know promptly of schemes of this kind. In this way we can assist in making business poor for the rackeleers who are after farmers' hard-earned money.

Accident Claims Paid

National Casualty Company claims paid from September 18th to September 30th.

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY—Evelyn E. Funt, auto wreck, cut legs, $17.33; BEAVER—Arthur W. Filbert, thrown against tractor wheel, injured back, $8; BRADFORD—Daniel M. Saxe, beneficiary of Thomas Saxe, drowned, $50; BETHEL—Clinton O. Dunlap, saw struck hand, cut thumb, $6.67; CLARION—Clarence Hawthorne, rifle shell exploded, wounded wrist, $4; Wayne V. Weeter, kicked by horse, toes mashed, $3; COLUMBIA—Daniel W. Lindsay, caught hand in binder, $2; Perry McHenry, cut hand on corn knife, $3; FULTON—Wm. F. Brewer, thrown from wagon, fractured leg, $40.

LACKAWANNA—Ed Pekola, thrown from cutter, fractured shoulder blade, $20.67; LANCASTER—Walter F. Sellers, fell from wagon, fractured ribs, $9.33; LYCOMING—Harry L. Showers, fell from hay mow, injured wrist, $14.67; Lyman Hicks, thrown from wagon, injured ankle, $28.67; Russell Kohrer, drive bolt fell against mouth, broken tooth, $3; McKEAN—Clayton Irons, thrown by team, fractured ribs, $16; MERCER—Samuel B. Babcock, shoeing horse, injured knee, $1.50; POTTER—Daniel W. McLaughlin, wood fell on foot, injured same, $21.67; Bert I. Farnham, fell, injured side, $14.67.

SUSQUEHANNA—Thomas L. Lynch, thrown from machine, fractured ribs, $18.67; Levi R. Sheldon, fell from hay load, injured knee, $12.67; UNION—Richard E. Paulding, riding on hay rake, injured heel, finger, $19.33; VENANGO—Samuel Rice, jerked by cow, injured side, ribs, $10; WASHINGTON—Mary L. Phillips, struck leg on wood, injured same, $6; James H. Hazlett, slipped and fell, injured rib, $4; YORK—Mrs. Vesta Waybright, caught fingers in car door, $1; Mrs. Kathryn Mickey, struck by board, injured foot, $6.67.

MARYLAND

CARROLL COUNTY—James Howell Davis, Jr., slipped, fell, injured knee, $3; Howell C. Shipley, fell from wagon, injured arm, $2.50; FREDERICK—Albert Riffle, steel flew in eye, $3.

NEW JERSEY

BURLINGTON—A. L. Richie, stepped on rail, injured foot, $14.67; CAPE MAY—Vernon Errickson, slipped, fell, fractured arm, $28.67; MONMOUTH—Norman Bird, auto wreck, injured head, hand, $28.

NEW YORK

SULLIVAN—Mrs. Bessie Gevert, kicked by cow, injured arm, leg, $9.33.

WEST VIRGINIA

PRESTON—John William Fearer, gun kicked, injured eye, $1.

Engineering

A Water System Problem

We have a pump which will lift the water to the third floor or attic of our house. My question is whether a home-made outfit will work—the water to be pumped into a large barrel or tank where no pressure can be used—can one then have a tank in the cellar or kitchen that will be heated by an oil burner? What will keep the hot water from going to the barrel in the attic or will it stay in the hot water tank heated in cellar or kitchen? One farmer claims a hot water furnace will send hot water through the entire system. A Subscriber.

I HAVE consulted a first-class plumber and he says that an oil burner or any other source of heat which is not thermostatically controlled will cause hot water to circulate through the entire water system which you outline. This can be prevented, however, by placing a check valve where the supply pipe from the overhead tank enters the hot water tank. This will prevent hot water from going up the pipe into the supply tank in the attic of the house. To take care of excessive heat and pressure of steam, which will be formed if the burner is allowed to go uncontrolled, a relief valve must be placed somewhere in the water system so as to prevent an explosion. This relief valve would function just as a pop-off valve operates on a steam engine. R. U. Blasingame.

WE have been informed that the new "air-cell" battery radios give clear reception and satisfactory service. We would therefore appreciate receiving from users a brief report of their experiences. Do those who have tried them like these radios?

Address Editorial Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

What's New in Equipment

(Information about the following new devices will be sent to any one interested on receipt of a three-cent stamp.)

A DEVICE for mixing hot and cool oil in an automobile crankcase is said to give uniform lubrication at various temperatures.

* * *

AN automatic electric water warmer is now made for poultry. It keeps the drinking water at the desired temperature in cold weather.

* * *

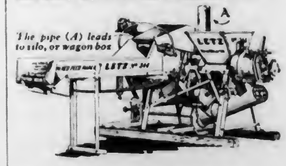
A NEW attachment for manure spreaders is a combined endgate, barrier and follower board which prevents waste in going to the field and assures uniform spreading from the very start.

Make SHORT CROPS bring MORE MONEY

With a short feed crop this year YOU DON'T WANT WASTE. The surest way to make your feed crop bring most money is to feed it CUT AND GROUND—the Letz way. The figures shown above are the average increase made by owners of Letz Mills. Think of what these EXTRA profits would be on YOUR herd! Experience has proved that when you feed corn fodder, soy beans or alfalfa hay and similar crops in the bundle you lose 25% to 40%. Saving feed is a big item, but Increased Production is four times as important. You get both results when you cut and grind feed crops with the new Letz Mill.

Let Us Send You Letz Reports

Ed Heiser of Earl Park, Indiana made $12.45 more per head on steers fed corn fodder and soy bean hay chopped and ground in a Letz Mill. "Cattle now clean up their feed entirely," says J. H. Hines, West Salem, Ohio. "My cows now give fully ½ more milk," says H. H. Lee, Wadesboro, N. C.



LETZ FEED MILLS PAY FOR THEMSELVES THE FIRST YEAR

The new Letz is many machines in one. *Cuts* your roughage, *chops* your hay, *fills* your silo, *separates* your grain, *saves* or *remixes* ground grain and cut roughage. *Four sizes* for any size farm.

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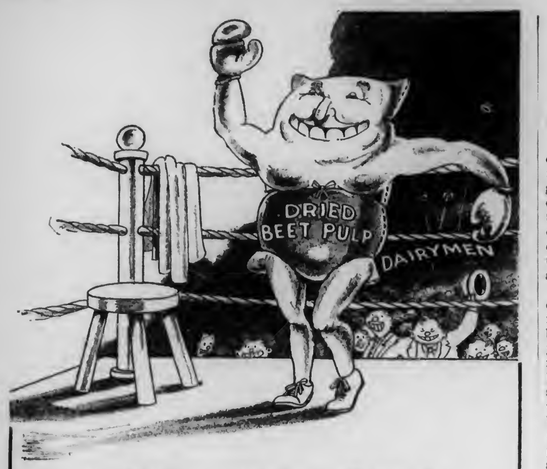

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NO FEED in all the world can stand up against Dried Beet Pulp—champion of feedstuffs. It is the only vegetable feed available in commercial form. It is succulent, bulky, palatable and mildly laxative—"June Pasture the year round." Dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep all relish its root-like flavor. It safeguards health, boosts milk production, promotes rapid growth and banishes "off-feed" days. **And it is one of the cheapest feeds now on the market.** There is plenty of it. Every feed dealer either has it in stock or can get it for you quickly.

Dried Beet Pulp fits into any ration and improves it. And it does not increase the cost of your ration. You merely substitute it for corn, oats, wheat, barley, buckwheat, hominy and (when the balance of the ration contains other protein feeds) bran and middlings. **And feed it right out of the sack. Dried Beet Pulp does not need to be soaked before using.** If you have no silage use it as you would silage, one pound of Dried Beet Pulp instead of five pounds of silage.

In many localities dairymen are able to secure a supply of wet brewers grains from local breweries. Dried Beet Pulp combines wonderfully well with wet grains.

Dried Beet Pulp makes very good litter for poultry

NRA

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

"WHAT is your opinion?" This is a very frequent question. Possibly my opinion is worthless. One man asked me what my opinion was about our government spending many hundreds of millions to destroy crops and at the same time spending about a hundred million to bring land into production by western irrigation. I told the inquirer my opinion was explosive and could not be expressed.

Another man said, "What is your opinion about producing pork to sell in the next year or two? I have been growing my own pork for many years and all the while I would grow from ten to thirty hogs for the market, some to sell as fresh pork and some as cured pork and lard. On the whole I found it paid me to do this, but since I hear there are a million sows to be killed and four million pigs I wonder if I should continue as I did before."

I replied, "Let the experimenters in economics experiment. Folks ate pork long before we were born and will likely continue a long time hence. If you had conditions and the ability to produce pork for the consumers at the price it was selling lately and make money to pay your enormous taxes and other things needed I see no reason under the sun why you should not continue to produce the amount of pork next and next year, because the taxes surely will have to be paid, and the chances are more of them, because every year they are higher and higher."

The swine proposition is an opinion but the tax proposition is fact.

What Does Pork Cost?

The party above mentioned seemed to know how to produce pork. He was not stuck on exact figures with decimal points to the thousands, but he did have plenty of common sense. "The last few years the pigs at six weeks cost about"—he always said about—"$1.25. Sixty to 70-lb. shotes $3.50. Then they went to the fattening pen and ate 12 to 15 bushels of corn each and then weighed from 200 to 250 pounds apiece. A few were sold to the butcher at five and six cents a pound. Others were sold to the consumer, cut up and delivered at twice that. The cured pork netted the same price or a little more fresh weight."

I got my pencil and figured that the man was making a little money.

A Talk with Grandmother

For a number of years we were told constantly that this is a young people's country. A great and noted doctor with many degrees told the world every one reaching sixty should be asphyxiated. Well, if it is a young people's country see the mess they made of it.

In all ages old people were respected and the wisdom of their ripe experience sought and utilized for the common good. That is what this nation needs this day. Here are some of grandmother's observations: "I take three pounds of soup beans that I grow myself and a pint of tomatoes grown in the garden and canned last summer, some bacon trimmings and two cents worth of molasses. I place all in a large crock and put it in the oven early in the morning. It stays there till next morning. The fire we must have to keep the room warm. I have a full gallon of the best baked beans for the price of two little cans of inferior ones. There is real food with a real flavor.

"I take six pounds of flour, yeast, sugar, salt and a little milk, all costing about 14c, and I bake five big loaves of bread. The bread vendor charges 80c for that much bread not as good as mine."

Grandmother made a number of other cogent observations and ended by saying, "Our young people have gone to school long and learned much, but failed to learn how to keep house and make a living." I was impressed with these homely truths, because grandmother has lived efficiently nearly four score years and still wears a smile on her face.

Fall Pasture

While the so-called milk investigations are going on and barrels of dirt, not in the milk but in the milk business, are being made public, one blessing has come to the farmer over which man has no control, or at least is unable to exercise it, and that is the abundant summer and fall rains making the pastures grow more lush than I have seen for a number of years. Cows are feasting on grass that is not unlike that which they get in June, which reduces the cost of milk very materially. Old pastures that seemed to be burned out in the dry years have recovered and now are a solid green with an abundance of the best grass.

An elderly and very successful farmer said to me the other day: "If I have plenty of grass in the summer and the barn full of hay in the autumn with a large corn crop I can almost forget the politicians and their roarings." I put that down as a rustic wise saying.

Veterinery

By DR. J. F. SHIGLEY

Several Questions

I have a mule that is losing his hair. He is also getting small scabs where the hair comes out.

I have bought a colt which was shipped in from Ohio about the Fourth of July. He has a slight cough, mostly after he drinks and when he sweats. It is not a steady cough, only now and then. I was told that it was shipping fever. Would like to know what is good for it.

What is a good remedy for chicken lice on a horse? John Armann.

THIS mule should be fed a laxative diet, using bran, oilmeal or good pasture. The skin may be washed with a two per cent solution of lysol or creolin and repeated in ten to twelve days.

A cough may be an indication of a cold or it may accompany shipping fever. If the appetite remains good it is probable that careful nursing will bring about complete recovery.

Chicken lice may be removed by washing the animal in a solution known as dip or they may be removed by the application of a louse powder. Derris root or derris powder perhaps the most efficient powder.

Horse Is Thin

I have a horse that gets thin this summer while making hay, although I feed him four quarts of oats and one quart of corn at one feeding. J. A. P.

I WOULD suggest that you feed the horse ground or crushed oats and cracked corn with oilmeal and bran. It is possible that this horse became overheated and it will require some time to get him back to normal.

Hogs Have Pimples

I have a bunch of shoats about four months old that have pimples in their skin. S. C.

THIS condition may be due to parasites. It would be advisable to apply crank-case oil over their bodies two times weekly until they are relieved. The pens should be sprayed with a dip solution and repeated in from eight to ten days.

New Low Rates

Room rates have been reduced at Pittsburgh's popular hotel—the Fort Pitt. Now you can get a delightful room with bath for $2.00; without bath, $1.50. Room with bath for two, $3.50 . . . It's a NEW DEAL for everybody!

FORT PITT Hotel

Room with Bath
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Owners Earn $400 a Month with this Dellinger Portable Grinding Outfit

SOLD ON A TIME PAYMENT PLAN.

The Dellinger portable grinding outfit consists of many features that will make feed grinding more profitable. Furnished with or without force feed molasses mixing attachment. Mounted complete on truck furnished by us or customer. Write for detailed information.

A. M. DELLINGER, Inc., Lancaster, Pa.

Yours for the Asking

A wealth of information useful to farmers is found in booklets, leaflets and folders compiled and published by manufacturers. They are free. Below is a partial list. Check the ones you want, mail us the list and we'll see that you get them.

( ) Milk Coolers.
( ) 48-page Feeding Booklet.
( ) Coccidiosis Treatment.
( ) Motorists' Opinions of automobile design.

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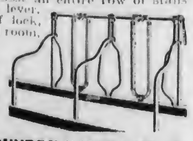

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Farmer's Business Letter

CRITICS of the administration program of business revival are becoming more and more vocal as the evidence of lack of success accumulates. By the same token, partisan enthusiasts are beginning to be heard from, urging united support of the various projects under way. In the meantime under great pressure, the President remains silent on the question of currency inflation, with business leaders declaring that the greatest possible help to business now would be assurance from the administration that the dollar will be stabilized. What may or may not be done is the dominant factor in all markets, and business generally is inclined to mark time until there is some substantial evidence in regard to the direction in which we are to go.

The effect of artificial influences continues in the hog market. Receipts this week stand among the smallest on record for a week in October. The only explanation forthcoming is that producers are inclined to wait and see what the government is going to do about fixing hog prices according to the suggestion of the corn-hog committee a week or so ago. They reason that they might as well wait and see if the price is to be set at a level considerably higher than the present market. All reports indicate that the country is plentifully supplied with hogs, and of course they will have to come to market some time.

Light Receipts

This week Chicago had only 83,000 hogs, and eleven markets only 308,000, the latter figure comparing with 1,104,000 a week ago, which included the final avalanche of bonus pigs. While the deadline on bonus pigs was September 29th, some were taken at some points up to Wednesday of this week. Due to light receipts prices moved up quite a bit this week, the week's average here being $4.75, a gain of 30 cents over last week. Top hogs are now 25 per cent higher than a year ago, and whereas usually at this season of the year a downward swing in prices is to be expected, since October is one of the largest marketing months, now the feeling is actually on the strong side. But that is due entirely to the supposition that the government may take a hand in determining prices. Chicago figures indicate that storage stocks are still accumulating. At this point there is nearly four times as much lard on hand as a year ago.

Cattle Market Draggy

Liberal receipts of cattle continue to put a drag on cattle trade, and feeders seem scared to take hold. The market was lower here this week, the steer average at $5.60 comparing with $5.75 a week ago, $5.80 two weeks ago, and $5.70 three weeks ago. Tops sold at $6.90 this week, a dime lower than last week. A feature of the market is the relatively good demand for light heifers. They are selling much closer to good steers than usual, the result of the retailer demand for light and cheap cuts. Reports from the western states are to the effect that winter feed is scarce, some call it the worst feed outlook in the history of the range cattle industry. If this is true there will have to be some liquidation, and for another reason, unless prices improve, that being inability to finance carrying. Thus some reason that the low spot in the feeder market has not yet arrived. The western feeder stuff is just getting started in earnest, and prices this week are down 25 to 75 cents. Some really decent cattle are going to the country around $4, and of course the commoner kinds may be had at less than that. Those experienced in handling cattle call the feeder market high, though others argue that if cattle ever made money the stuff to be had now should. This would appear to be particularly true if the government is to do something to boost hog prices. Light movement of cattle to the country the past few months would indicate that no matter what may happen from now on there should be a time next year when offerings of fed stuff run light.

Confidence in Lambs

The lamb market did some better this week, and there is more confidence in lambs than in any other class of stock. One reason for this, of course, is the price of wool. Best lambs this week brought $7.50 here, against a top of $7.75 last week, but the average was higher, $6.55 this week against $6.35 last week. Runs are relatively light, a reflection of total supplies to be offered. Feeding lambs moved up to $6.50 for the extreme top, a dime up from last week's top. A good many good sorts have gone out right at $6.25. A few yearling breeding ewes have moved at $6.25 a cwt., but offerings are limited as to number. Lamb is higher than other meats but the demand for it is steady and apparently large enough to absorb current offerings. The lamb market is $1.50 above a year ago, and there is more confidence in the future now than then.

Grains

The grain markets have been showing persistent weakness. During the past two weeks the trend has been almost steadily lower. There is no life in the market though statistically the grain position is strong. The average of accredited private estimates for October indicates a total of 494,000,000 bushels of wheat, the smallest crop since 1896. Domestic needs are figured at 650,000,000 bushels, including 510,000,000 for human food. Thus it is clear that only the carry-over can prevent importation! The corn crop is put at 2,276,000,000 bushels, which is 600,000,000 below last year's harvest. This would be regarded as serious were it not for the liberal carry-over, especially so since other feed crops are small. Oats are figured at 670,000,000 bushels, against 1,238,000,000 a year ago, and barley at 151,000,000 bushels against 300,000,000 a year ago. It is evident that there isn't much to go on, and the country would be justly alarmed over the situation if stocks from past crops were not large. Yet we have the spectacle of lower prices, due to doubt and uncertainty among those who under other conditions would undoubtedly be investing in grain futures. Watson.

Chicago, October 7, 1933.

Produce Market Review

THE egg markets were firm during the latter part of September and the first week of October. Indications point to light supplies during the present month. Prices have advanced with receipts considerably lighter than during the same period last year. Holdings of eggs in cold storage on September 1st totaled 8,941,000 cases, compared with 5,960,000 cases on September 1st of last year and with a five-year average of 8,768,000 cases. Dealers hope that the lighter receipts which are anticipated during October will enable them to work out a good part of this surplus.

There appears to have been some improvement in the consuming demand especially on eggs of average quality, the prices of which were within the average consumer's reach. Late in the week nearby hennery whites were quoted in Philadelphia at 37@39c per dozen, white extras 32@35c, brown extras 28@30c and mixed colors 18@27c.

Poultry and Butter

Dressed poultry was steady for all classes, with the exception of fowl, which were higher. Receipts of fowl were light during September and early October. Receipts of broilers of two pounds and under were light with prices holding firm. Heavier stock was in liberal supply and sold at lower prices. Roasting chickens were in demand and sold readily.

Butter markets were unsettled during the early part of October. Prices for the past several weeks have been maintained by speculative buying. Lack of speculative buying and general uncertainty caused prices to decline on all grades. Storage stocks increased 3,194,529 pounds during September, whereas last year there was a reduction of 8,052,736 pounds. Late in the week ninety-two score butter was quoted at 25c.

Apples Firm

The apple markets held firm with prices averaging about 10c to 20c per bushel higher than a year ago. Yorks sold around $1 per bushel in eastern growing sections, while barrels brought $3. The demand in eastern city markets was rather slow with standard varieties ranging from 75c to $1.25 per bushel. Some fancy Delicious brought $1.50 and Grimes 75c to $1.25. McIntosh sold mostly at $1@1.25. Apple shipments are heavy from Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, New York and Maryland despite the comparatively light crop.

Potatoes Weak

Potato markets were weak with heavy carlot shipments from producing sections. Prospects appear fairly bright on account of the light production. The truck movement of Pennsylvania and New Jersey potatoes is increasing and prices range from $1.25 to $1.85 per 100-pound sack. Maine Green Mountains brought $1.60@1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern markets. Prices in Maine were firm at $1.20@1.25 per 100 pounds, which is about 5c higher than at the close of September. Growers in this section are holding firm against any price reduction.

Sweet potatoes averaged lower with eastern shore barreled stock jobbing at $1.50@2 per barrel in eastern markets.

W. R. W.

THE WOOL MARKET

The Boston wool market was quiet last week, compared with the unusual activity of the past six to eight weeks. Scattered activity, however, was reported on most grades of domestic wool. The Department of Agriculture reports strictly combing fine wool at 32@34c, half-blood 34c, three-eighths 40@42c, quarter-blood 40@41c and low quarter 36@38c. Fine clothing is quoted at 27@28c, half-blood 29@30c, three-eighths 35@37c and quarter-blood 34@35c.

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh, Oct. 6.—No. 1 timothy, $14.50@15; standard, $13@13.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $13@13.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $12@13; No. 1 clover, $15@15.50; No. 2 clover, $12@13.

CORRECTION

In the advertisement of the Ohio Guernsey Breeders' sale, which appeared in our September 30th issue, the number of cattle offered was given at 120. The correct number is 190 pure-bred Guernseys, which will be sold in four auctions, Wooster, October 17th; Mt. Vernon, October 18th; Maumee, October 19th, and Greenville, October 20th.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Oct. 9.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, 83¾@84¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 37¼@39½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 35½@37½c; No. 2 white oats, 29@31½c; No. 3 white oats, 29@30¼c.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 26c; extras 92 score, 25c; 90 score, 21½c.

Eggs.—Nearby white extras, 30@3[illegible]; nearby brown extras, 27@30c; nearby [illegible] ex. mixed colors, 25@27c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 7@16c; broilers 11@18c; old roosters, 9@10c; pigeons, [illegible] 15@18c; ducks, 9@14c.

Fruits.—APPLES, nearby various varieties, 25c@$1.25 bus. GRAPES, Del., [illegible] bskt., Concords, 25@33c; N. Y. 12-qt. [illegible] 30@35c.

Vegetables.—BEETS, N. J. & Pa., [illegible] bnch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ½ bskt. 15@40c. CARROTS, nearby, ½@1½c [illegible] LETTUCE, N. Y., Big Boston, $1@1.2[illegible] ONIONS, N. J. & Pa., ¾ bskt., yellow 35@60c. PARSLEY, nearby, bus., 2[illegible] POTATOES, various varieties, N. J. & [illegible] 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, $1.60@1.9[illegible] TOMATOES, Pa. & N. J., ½ bskts., 25[illegible] SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ½ bskt. [illegible]@35c.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 25@32c; creamery butter, 25@33c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 32@38c.

Poultry.—Chickens, 75c @ $1.50 [illegible] ducks, $1@1.75 each, squabs, 40@65c [illegible]

Fruit.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ pk. PEARS 10@12c qt. PLUMS, 10c box. CANTALOUPES, 3 for 25c.

Vegetables.—BEANS, string, 15@1[illegible] pk. CABBAGE, 4@8c head. ONIONS 10@12c ¼ pk. CUCUMBERS, 2@5c [illegible] LETTUCE, 8@15c head. TOMATOES [illegible]@12c pt. POTATOES, $1.25@1.65 bu.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 25@30c; creamery [illegible]@32c.

Eggs.—Large, 36@38c doz.; small, [illegible] 25c doz.

Poultry.—Springers, 15@18c lb.; dressed 35c@$1; old, 12@15c; dressed 40c@[illegible]

Fruits.—APPLES, 15@30c ½ pk. PEACHES, 15@35c ¼ pk. CANTALOUPES [illegible] 10c each.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ¼ [illegible] CABBAGE, 3@8c hd. LETTUCE, 5[illegible] hd. SPINACH, 10@13c ¼ pk. CARROTS 5c bunch. ONIONS, 5@10c box. TURNIPS 10c ¼ pk. SAUERKRAUT, 15c qt. CELERY, 3@10c stalk. BEETS, 5c bunch. RADISHES, 5c bnch. EGGPLANTS, [illegible] CORN, 10@25c doz. TOMATOES, [illegible] box.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score [illegible] 24¼c; standards, 22¼c; 89 score, [illegible] score, 19¼c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, [illegible] fresh extras, firsts, 20@22c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 26@29c; refrigerator firsts, 17@18c; Southern Ohio, W. Va., Kentucky, current receipts, 17@18c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 7@[illegible] Leghorns, 17@18c; colored springers, [illegible] 12c; Leghorn springers, 9@10c; old roosters, 7@8c; geese, 7@8c, ducks, [illegible] turkeys, 17@18c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 23c; hog dressed, 19c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

It is hard to describe such a cattle market as we have now. The cattle are all grassers, some of them very good grassers too. But no matter how good if they have too much weight they find a limited outlet. And in any case prices are the lowest for many years. Of the 50 carloads here the best heavy grass steers, averaging 1,315 lbs. and good, sold late for $4.40 per cwt. Others, fat but not so heavy, sold at $4.40@4.65, averaging 1,160 to 1,225 lbs., and still others could be had around $4.25 nearly as good as these. A few nice 1,060-pound butcher steers brought $4.85, but these were the tops out of a carload the remainder of which brought $4.40. No yearlings appeared and few fat light steers. The best of these brought around $4.25 with fair kind $3.85@4, and ordinary light killers with some flesh around $3.50. Plain light and dairy-bred steers sold on down, some below $3 per cwt. A few individual heifers went at $4@4.15, but no important lot up to $4. Fair killers brought $3.25@3.50 and looked dearer than steers. Best fat cows sold around $3, others on down to $2, canners $1.50@2. Good bulls of handy and medium weight brought $3.25, a few $3.40.

Choice weighty steers	$4 50@ 4 75
Good to choice, do	4 25@ 4 50
Fair to good, do.	3 75@ 4 25
Ordinary to fair	3 50@ 3 75
Good to choice yearlings	nominal
Choice handy-weight steers	4 75@ 4 90
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	4 40@ 4 65
Fair to good, do	4 00@ 4 35
Ordinary to fair, do.	3 50@ 4 00
Common, do.	3 00@ 3 50
Good light butcher steers	4 25@ 4 50
Fair to good light steers	3 75@ 4 25
Common to medium do	3 25@ 3 75
Inferior light steers	2 50@ 3 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	3 75@ 4 00
Good to choice heifers	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good heifers	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair heifers	2 25@ 3 00
Choice fat cows	2 85@ 3 10
Good to choice fat cows	2 60@ 2 85
Fair to good cows	2 25@ 2 60
Common to fair cows	2 00@ 2 25
Canners	1 50@ 2 00
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@50 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 25@ 3 40
Fair to good handy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Common to fair bulls	2 75@ 3 00
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 2 75

Hogs

Receipts are light, producers evidently waiting to see what is attempted in the way of price-raising. Monday's supply, including four carloads held over, was about 20 double-deck carloads. All were wanted at an advance of about 20c over last weeks close. Heavy hogs were not numerous and sold better, ranging from $5 for those of around 300 lbs. to $5.50 for those of around 250 lbs. Hogs of 160 to 220 lbs sold mainly at $5.90 and good 150-pound kind sometimes went along with the tops. Straight lots of this weight were rated around $5.50 if quality was right. Lighter hogs were quotable at $5@5.25 but few were here. No pigs appeared and quotations are estimates. Sows of standard quality brought $4.25.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$5 00@ 5 50
Mixed, 200-220 lbs.	5 80@ 5 90
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 85@ 5 90
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	5 85@ 5 90
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	5 00@ 5 50
Hogs, 90-115 lbs	4 50@ 5 00
Roughs	4 00@ 4 25
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts on Monday were around 14 double-deck carloads. Sheep continue on almost a nominal basis, there being no regular outlet for them even at low prices but the few coming sell on the basis of $3 per cwt for good handy wethers. Lambs were active at $7.50 for tops, the medium kind going at $4.50@5.50 and culls largely at $3.50@4.50. Over-weight lambs are almost unknown thus far, but under-weights are more than sufficient. An occasional inquiry for feeder lambs is received but nothing has been done so far.

Good to best wethers	$2 75@ 3 00
Good mixed	2 50@ 2 75
Fair to good, do.	1 75@ 2 50
Common to fair	1 00@ 1 75
Good to best lambs	7 25@ 7 50
Light fat	5 50@ 6 50
Culls, common to good	3 00@ 5 00

Calves

Monday's supply was about 800 head. Good veal calves were steady at $8 per cwt., but the others were very dull and inferior veals or thin heavy calves were hard to cash even at low prices. The good throw-outs sold at $6@6.50, others largely at $3@5. Some thin weighty calves brought $2.25.

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KENTUCKY'S RED LEAF, hand picked, chewing or smoking, aged and mellowed in bulk, 10 lbs., $1.00. Manufacturing Recipe and Three Large Twists Free. Barley Kentucky's hand picked, Cream of my crop. Rich, Mellow, Sweet and Mild Aged in bulk 5 pounds $1.00. Manufacturing Recipe, Flavoring and three sacks free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Kentucky Tobacco Farms, Murray, Ky.

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SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO. Enjoy Kentucky's Pride, Home Manufactured Chewing, 28 big Twists, sweet or natural $1.00, 28 sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural, $1.00, 20 full size Sweet Plugs, $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Kentucky.

DISSATISFIED? TRY US. New firm building steady customers who appreciate quality. We satisfy or tobacco free. Aged Red Leaf Chewing or Mildest Easy Burning Smoking, 10 pounds $1.00. Pay when received. Casey Farms, Lynnville, Kentucky.

GOLD-LEAF CHEWING or pipe and cigarette Burley, 5 lbs., $1.00, ten $1.50. Scrap smoking 10 lbs., $1.25. Imported Briar Pipe Free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Rives Farms, Sedalia, Kentucky.

CHEWING, SMOKING or Cigarette Tobacco, 5 lbs., $1.25; 10, $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box 5c cigars free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

FINEST AGED CIGARETTE BURLEY or Choice Long Red Leaf Chewing 10 pounds either and carton popular brand cigarettes only $2.00. Pay when received. Common grade cheaper. Quality Tobacco Growers, Fulton, Kentucky.

GOLDEN CIGARETTE BURLEY, mild 5 lbs. and box full size cigars $1.00. Cigarette Roller and papers free. Tobacco Exchange, B417, Mayfield, Ky.

CHEAPER AFTER ALL—Moneyback guarantee; lighter, milder, mellower smoking or rich ripe chewing five pounds $1.00. Riverside Ranch, 128 Cottagegrove, Tenn.

GOLDEN HEART—Tennessee's Finest Mellow Natural Leaf 10 pounds Smoking, 3 sacks and pipe $1.00. 10 pounds Chewing, flavoring recipe $1.00. Farmers Sales Company, Paris, Tenn.

KENTUCKY'S FAVORITE—Guaranteed Best Grade, Chewing or Smoking 5 pounds and full box Sweet Plugs, $1.00, Manufacturing recipe and flavoring Free. Doran Farm, Murray, Ky.

PRIDE OF DIXIE CIGARETTE BURLEY, extra mild, 5 pounds and box Cigars, $1.00. Cigarette roller and papers Free. Doran Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

FRAGRANT MELLOW, smoking or chewing tobacco, bulksweetened, 5 lbs. 75c. Box full size cigars or box chewing twist free. Farmers Tobacco Exchange, A109, Mayfield, Kentucky.

FRAGRANT MELLOW, smoking or chewing tobacco, bulksweetened, 5 lbs. and box full size cigars 75c. Pipe, Silk Socks free. Farmers Tobacco Exchange, D610, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED.—15 pounds Smoking or 12 pounds Chewing, flavoring and formula free, $1.00, 40 plugs, $1.65. Kentucky Farmers, Wingo, Ky.

NATURAL RED LEAF. Hand-picked Chewing, 5 pounds 80c; 10, $1.50. Mild Smoking, 10 pounds, $1.20. Formula and Flavoring furnished. Pay Postmaster. United Farmers, Paris, Tenn.

TWENTY CHEWING TWISTS, $1.00. Twenty sacks smoking $1.00. Postpaid. Ford Tobacco Company, E2, Paducah, Kentucky.

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THOROUGHBRED BLOODTESTED CHICKS. Hatching weekly. Write Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 50, Ramsey, Indiana.

HATCHING HI-GRADE CHICKS WEEKLY. Glendale Hatchery, Box 34, Ramsey, Indiana.

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LARGE WELL DEVELOPED Muscovy Drakes $2.25 each. Hens $1.00 each. Guineas $1.75 a Pair. Glendale Poultry Farm, Hillsburg, Pa.

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FARM LAND

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IRRIGATED LANDS on the Willwood Division of Shoshone Federal Irrigation Project open to Homestead entry. For further information write Val Kuska, Colonization Agent, Burlington Route, Room 1130I, Omaha, Nebraska.

PENNSYLVANIA

$10,000 ORCHARD FARM $3,000. Has turned in $1,900 in single year, 104 acres, 1,000 bearing apple trees good varieties, 29 acres fine timber; brick residence 7 rooms, good Fresh 41 basement barn, 18x200 ft. henhouse, cost $2,500. Give away at $3,000, part cash. Including $900 incubator. Stock, equipment at reasonable figure. C. A. Heiges, Stroud Agency, 127 Buford Ave., Gettysburg, Pa.

EQUIPPED VALLEY FARM. A homestead to catch the eye, 75 acres nearly level dark loam tillage, woodlot, abundance fruit, fine stream thru farm & just barns; good newly painted house 8 rooms, dandy cement-basement barn, 12x45 hen house. Because of injury, price cut to $3,000 including good team, 7 cows, 11 pure-bred, hay loader, corn harvester, implements, vehicles, crops; easy terms. Wm. Smith, Stroud Agency, Wellsboro, Pa.

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FOR SALE. Two Farms, 111 and 30 acres. Kurtz Cressler, Newville, Pa.

DOGS

FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

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HELP AND AGENTS

OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER will finance responsible man in a permanent business. Must have A-1 references and car. Starting average $30 weekly. Steady increase up to $100 for right man. No slack season or lay offs. Write promptly. McConnon & Company, Room A 5340, Winona, Minnesota.

MEN OR WOMEN! LOOK AFTER LOCAL Coffee and Tea Route. Call on homes with 300 highest quality necessities. Spare or full time. No Investment. Permanent. Good Starting Pay. Rapid promotion. Blair Laboratories, Dept. 28-B, Lynchburg, Va.

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QUICK CASH returns selling farm seed. Old established firm. No investment. No experience required. Commissions weekly. Write today for particulars. Gardner Seed Company, Rochester, New York, Dept. D.

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ATTRACTIVE LINEUP available for worker. Handle guaranteed line priced to sell. Pay weekly. Investigate to appreciate. Barr Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

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EDUCATIONAL

PHOTOPLAY SCENARIO WRITING taught by Correspondence. Hollywood trained [illegible]. Write for free test. Photoplay Writers, 511 Fox Theatre Bldg., Philadelphia.

HOT BED SASH

SASH all set up $1.35 each. Booklet. C. N. Robinson & Bro., Dept. F, Baltimore, Md.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

REBUILT VACUUM CLEANERS. Hoovers, Eurekas, Apex, Royals and Regines, Starlas. These cleaners are thoroughly rebuilt and inspected before shipping. They are equipped with new cords, bags and brushes and can scarcely be told from new. Send no money—order the cleaner you prefer. It will be shipped C. O. D. charges prepaid. T. J. Powell, [illegible] Lenox, Detroit.

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YARN, ALL WOOL, rug yarns only $1.15 lb. Other yarns at amazing bargain prices. Samples and knitting directions free. H. A. Bartlett Mfg. Co., [illegible] Harmony, Maine.

BRAIDED OR HOOKED RUG MATERIAL. Various Colors. New Woolen Pieces. Average lengths 5 inches. 4 pounds, One Dollar. Postage [illegible]. M. F. Field Company, Chelsea, Mass.

FOR MAKING RUGS. New woolen mill cloth pieces four pounds $1.00. Rug Yarn 80c pound. Sample free. We pay postage. New England Waste Process Company, Oakland, Maine.

QUILT PIECES 100 big, fast color prints, 20c; 200 35c. Postpaid. Remnant Mart, Centralia, Illinois.

PATENTS

PATENTS. Small Ideas May Have Large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Clarence A. O'Brien, 1518 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

OLD GOLD WANTED

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, Watches, Jewelry. 100% full value paid day shipment received. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment cheerfully returned. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Company, 750 Mallers Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR BATTERIES. The best farm light battery replacement for you is a Universal. Built right, and backed by over 50 years of fair dealing. Fully guaranteed. There is a Universal for every make and type of plant. Free Battery guide and new low prices. Write for them today. No obligation. Universal Battery Company, 3413 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for farm lighting systems. Non-acid. 15 year life. Five year unconditional guarantee. Non-Sulphating. Odorless. Replaces any farm lighting acid type battery at lower prices. Free literature. See Jay Battery Company, 84 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

SEND 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows or mares. Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, 126 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

SMITH'S STANDARD BREEDING CRATES. What farmers need. H. M. Smith, Mooresville, Ind.

HANDWRITING ANALYZED. Fee $1.00. Warren Jones, Box 221, Elyria, Ohio.

ENTERTAINMENT

"PRACTICAL PROGRAMS FOR GRANGE and other Rural Groups." A new book with a complete Grange program for every month. Price 50c. Write today for the big, free, Eldridge Catalog of Plays, Minstrels, Songs, Grange and 4-H material, etc. Eldridge Entertainment House, Inc., Dept. P, Franklin, Ohio.

Splendid Results Last Season

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Malone, New York,
August 31, 1933

Gentlemen,

I am very glad to say that the Pennsylvania Farmer has given me very good results from my small advertisements in the classified department. I receive a good many orders for potatoes from Pennsylvania and the surrounding states—all from the Pennsylvania Farmer. It is one of the best papers I use.

(Name given on request)

PUT ONE OF THESE SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS TO WORK FOR YOU

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FILMS DEVELOPED, TWO FREE Enlargements with each roll, 25c coin. Century Photo Service, Box 829, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

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TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, SNARES, scents; lowest prices; quickest service. Write new catalogue. Howe Fur Company, Dept. 1, Coopers Mills, Maine.

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HIGHEST PRICES FOR YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Pittsburgh Bag & Burlap Company, 821 Progress Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE BUY YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Sussman Bros., 137 Washington Place, Pittsburgh.

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10 MONTMORENCY CHERRY TREES 4-6 ft. $1.25, $10.00 per 100. Zerfass Nurseries, Inc., Dansville, N. Y.

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Using Our Classified Department

When you have anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, poultry, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery.

The rate is 12c per word and the minimum charge $1.20.

When four or more consecutive insertions are made of the same copy the rate is 10c per word per insertion. Cash must accompany order.

Our next issue is October 28th, and forms close October 20th.

Mail **Order, Copy and Remittance** *Now*

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912.

Of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, consolidated with Pennsylvania Stockman and Farmer, published bi-weekly at Pittsburgh, Pa., for October 1st, 1933.
County of Allegheny
State of Pennsylvania, ss:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Neff Laing, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER consolidated with Pennsylvania Stockman and Farmer, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Capper-Harman-Slocum, Inc., 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Editor, E. S. Bayard, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Business Manager, Neff Laing, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Capper-Harman-Slocum, Inc.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Lawrence Publishing Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur Capper	Topeka, Kansas
Kate E. Munsell	St. Louis, Mo.
F. H. Nance	Lakewood, Ohio
Neff Laing	Pittsburgh, Pa.
I. R. Waterbury	Detroit, Michigan
Stockman Farmer Publishing Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Estate of T. D. Harman	Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. D. Harman, Jr.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. A. Hosston, Jr.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. S. Bayard	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Estate of Mary Krimmel	Circleville, Ohio
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The Rural Publishing Co.	Mt. Clemens, Michigan
George M. Slocum	Detroit, Michigan
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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

NEFF LAING, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1933.

Louis J. Ferragonia, Notary Public.

(My commission expires next session of the Senate.)

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

Brief Answers

R. K.—Yes, you can sow that field to wheat, but I would add 20 pounds of hairy vetch, cut the wheat for hay and sow to soy beans, turn the beans down for potatoes and greatly improve the land and also grow good potatoes. You have some splendid authorities on potato growing in your state who will advise that very thing. I wish you and all my readers would get the fact clearly into your heads that lime does not produce scab germs but if you apply lime and have scab germs in the soil or you put them there on the seed your potatoes will be more scabby on account of the lime in the soil. That is, lime makes conditions favorable for the development of scab germs.

* * *

J. R. M.—I am glad to say I have had no experience in pasturing cows on wild onions, and I am sorry to say I have no tried remedy to prevent the milk from becoming flavored by the onions. One dairyman told me that he took the cows off the onion pasture six hours before he milked them and had no trouble in this way. If any of our readers have a remedy they will confer a favor on me if they will drop me a card giving the remedy.

* * *

F. P. L.—Your two-year rotation of corn and wheat with sweet clover sown in the wheat in the spring to be turned down for corn the next year would be hard to improve on for soil building. Your three-year rotation of corn, barley with alfalfa and red clover sown with it, the alfalfa to be cut the third year and the sod turned for corn, is equally as good if it suits you better than the two-year rotation. Your five-year rotation of corn, barley, wheat, alfalfa and alfalfa is a very good one, but if you sow barley in the spring you might leave the corn stubble bare which would be wrong. I would prefer corn with a cover crop of vetch and sweet clover to be turned down for corn the second year for corn, wheat, alfalfa and alfalfa. This would be a little better soil builder than the barley rotation and I believe would be more profitable. I do not believe a farmer who can suggest as good rotation as you have suggested needs much outside help.

* * *

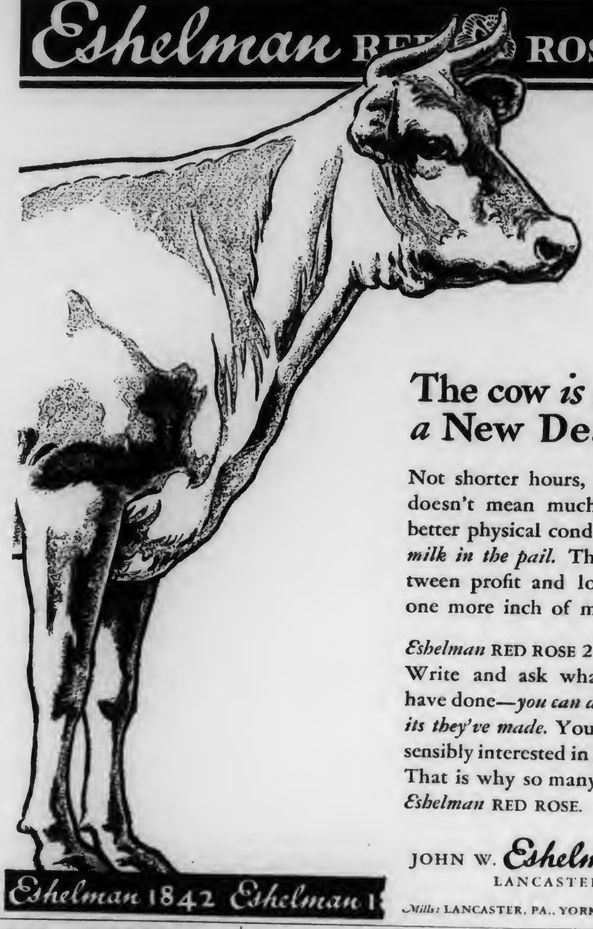
E. M. K.—It is a mistake to cut alfalfa in northern West Virginia and in Pennsylvania after September 10th. No, the alfalfa will not smother itself out if two feet of growth is left standing when winter comes. It does not fall like clover. The leaves fall first and the stems will stand for some time and will finally fall down. It should always go into winter with 12 inches of growth. If the land is inclined to heave this covering will prevent the alfalfa from heaving out.

* * *

G. P. W.—I agree with you when you say it is bad policy for farmers to let their farms run down as you call it. The old adage applies in this case—"A stitch in time saves nine." There are farmers, however, who are excusable for this negligence. They are those who are too old to do the work and have no money with which to hire it done. During the war many farmers let their farms grow up because wages, as they thought, were too high to hire the work done. After the war they had to spend much more money to get their farms in shape to graze their livestock.

The country looks much better when the farms are kept clean and it is much better for agriculture generally.

Eshelman RED ROSE FEED



The cow *is entitled to a* New Deal, too.

Not shorter hours, daylight saving doesn't mean much to a cow, but better physical condition—*and more milk in the pail.* The difference between profit and loss is often just one more inch of milk in the pail.

Eshelman RED ROSE 24% puts it there. Write and ask what other feeders have done—*you can duplicate the profits they've made.* Your local dealer is sensibly interested in your prosperity. That is why so many dealers handle *Eshelman* RED ROSE.

JOHN W. Eshelman & SONS
LANCASTER, PA.

Mills: LANCASTER, PA., YORK, PA., CIRCLEVILLE, O.

OHIO GUERNSEYS
At Auction
Wooster, October 17 53 Head
Mt. Vernon, Oct. 18 47 Head
Maumee, October 19 45 Head
Greenville, Oct. 20 40 Head
T.B. and Blood Tested
Animals carefully selected by 4 committees.
Catalog only upon application.
OHIO GUERNSEY Breeders Association, Wooster, Ohio

Guernsey Sale
Wednesday, October 25, 1933
at 12 o'clock at White Hall Farm, two miles East of Waynesboro, Pa., along State Highway, Route No. 16. Easily reached by motor.
13 Registered Cows and Heifers, fresh and springers, good breeding. Good individuals.
2 Reg'd Bulls 8 and 14 months old.
7 Grade Cows, fresh and springers. A good lot.
Federal Accredited No. 95779. Penn'a Abortion Free No. 293. For Catalogue write
J. HARLAN FRANTZ, Waynesboro, Pa.

SWINE

For Sale at reasonable prices. Fine lot of Berkshire Boars ready for service. Cholera Immune. W. S. FORBES, East King St., Opposite Post Office Drive, Chambersburg, Pa.

PENNS VALLEY STOCK FARM BERKSHIRES Breeding Stock, Spring Boars, Summer Pigs, either sex. W. F. Rishel, Centre Hall, Pa.

PIONEER HERD—POLAND-CHINAS. World's best blood lines, bred sows, boars, gilts. C. S. EPPLEY, Zanesville, Ohio

O.I.C. Boar and Gilts 8-week-old pigs $4.00 each. Pedigree furnished. Hollis Calvin, R. 2, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Pedigreed O.I.C. Ylg. Boars, Spring Gilts and Boars, Fall Pigs, either sex. Reg. Guernsey Bull 18 mos. T.B. tested. W.H.Butler, Rimersburg,Pa.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASEL, Hershey, Pa.

REG. CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, gilts, boars, all ages. Bred sows and gilts. Best blood. Low price. A. D. LAWRENCE, Quakertown, Pa.

FEEDING PIGS.—6-8 weeks, $2.50. Chester White pigs of high quality for breeding $4.00. C. LEWIS TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

HORSES

REGISTERED BELGIAN stallions and mares. State Fair Winners. If interested, see our stock. Hyllmede Farm, F. H. Cook, Mgr., Beaver, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

—DAIRYMAN'S YOUNG HERD—
15 head Guernsey and Holstein calves, heifers and young milking cows from dams making 300 to 450 lbs. butterfat. A wonderful chance to start right or restock. Doubly-accredited herd. Guaranteed and priced right for cash.
J. HOWARD CLIFFE, IVYLAND, PA.

HOLSTEIN BULL, 11 mos. old. Dam C.T.A. 435.7 F. 12,943 M. Bull 7 mos. old. Dam C.T.A. 711 F. 30,020 M. Good Individuals. T. B., Abortion Tested. J. P. C. King, R. 2, Summerville, Pa.

For Sale Forty Purebred Holstein cows and heifers. Herd fully accredited. Gilfoyle Bros., Ulster, Bradford County, Pa.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS and HEIFERS to freshen this fall. Jones & Bringgold, West Concord, Minn.

Reg. Jersey Bull Calves from Imp. High Producing dams. Serviceable age. Price low. Accredited. Blood tested. Hyllmede Farm, Beaver, Pa.

REG. JERSEY Cows and Heifers, Bulls and bull calves. C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Reg. Ayrshire Cattle, all ages. Both sex, best blood lines. T.B. Accredited. Prices very reasonable. Geo. B. McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS, young bulls and heifers. Write your wants. Depression prices. F. S. GOLDEN, Penn Run, Indiana Co., Pa.

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Hampshire Sheep
RAMS AND EWES OF GOOD TYPE
Breed to sell. All stock on approval.
ALLAMUCHY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Manager, Allamuchy, New Jersey

DELAINE RAMS
Big smooth fellows without horns.
F. H. RUSSELL, Box 30, Wakeman, Ohio

C Type American Delaine Merino Rams, one and two years old. Large and well wooled.
Lee R. Scott & Sons, Burgettstown, Pa.

FANCY SOUTHDOWN RAMS of all ages. From one of the oldest flocks in Ohio. Priced to sell purchaser. A. T. FREED & SON, Basil, Ohio

GUTHERY SHROPSHIRES. Offering high class Yearling rams at Farmers' Prices. Ewes 1 year to 4 years old bred to Buttar V 791. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. E. GUTHERY, Marysville, Ohio

SEVEN REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS, including two stock rams. Also ewes. Priced low. A. F. MERRELL, Geneva, Ohio

Registered SHROPSHIRE Breeding ewes and rams. Frank A. Everitt, Millerton, Tioga Co., Pa.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRES of popular blood lines, priced to make you money.
L. M. HEIGHWAY, Bluffton, Ohio

20 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS, one and two years old. Your choice, $15.00 at the farm. HYLLMEDE FARM, BEAVER, PA.

CATTLE

ANDELOT ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Choice animals of all ages at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome. Send for our sale catalogue. ANDELOT STOCK FARMS, Worton, W. Alan McGregor, Mgr., (Kent Co.), Maryland

MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
Young Bulls, Heifers and Cows.
Address Meiterman, Herd Bull.
GEORGE L. MARVIN, ANDOVER, OHIO

PURE-BRED Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves. Poland China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Price reasonable. E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs Hampshire Sheep
Buck & Doe Run Valley Farm, R. 5, Coatesville, Pa.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices
Write BAYARD BROS. Waynesburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Bi Weekly

Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

October 28, 1933

Philadelphia *Pittsburgh* *Harrisburg*

Remarks by Readers

Profound Professors

EDITOR, Pennsylvania Farmer:—In the "Readers' Remarks," on the "Profound Professors" subject, discussed in your October 14th issue, I wish to recite and consider several remarks of the profoundest professor.

He says, "To save and furnish capital to increase production is a vice and the two actions are wholly inconsistent. If, however, all spend all they earn business will continue.... A principle or philosophy which if universally applied defeats itself is always unsound."

If this philosophy (?) had been applied from the earliest times all in existence at the present time would be in the same condition as pre-historic man—eating nothing but herbs and flesh and be entirely unclothed.

This profoundest of professors does not seem to realize that without capital he would be more helpless than the whistle pig which can dig his burrow but man cannot. The ax, the hoe, the penknife and even the flint tomahawk are all capital.

I do not care to waste time considering such tom-foolery but for the fact that many people are foolish enough to believe any ranting so long as it suits their purpose. Capital has and always will have its sphere of usefulness whether in the hands of individuals or in the hands of dictators or oppressors — often termed "The State." Labor should have its full share but is entirely helpless without capital.

The capitalistic system has failed, but let not the demagogue make us believe that capital is despicable but the system that allows the pyramiding of capital. Let the capitalists take warning and help mend their system and avoid the catastrophe that will attend the adoption of the profoundest professor's sophistry.

Fletcher Pope.

Short and Sweet

HERE is a plan for farm relief that will work; we might at least consider it with the rest of them. This is not a hard plan to understand, does not need much fancy phraseology, is short and surely sweet for the farmer—take 50 to 65 per cent at least of the heavy property tax from the shoulders of the farmer who is making a direct living from his farm and collect it as income tax from those who have an income. Then the average farmer will be able to take care of himself.

I left business for the farm four years ago, and the only thing I got that I expected is my health, which came by the only means on which so far there is no monopoly—pure air and sunshine. W. A. Reagan.

Saving vs. Spending

I READ E. F. Barker's letter in the October 14th issue. To my mind his argument condemns his theory.

As I see it our extravagance and excessive buying is the main cause of the muddle we are in now. A few years ago it was buy this and buy that whether our income would warrant it or not and whether we needed it or not. The result was that the federal government was bonded to its capacity almost, the state was bonded, the county was bonded and the municipality or the district was bonded.

The laboring man bought extravagantly because wages were high, and as work was so plentiful he did not think of the morrow. Business slacked up, the laborers and the farmer had to pay the tax bill to pay interest on the bonds and to meet the many expenses of the government. So buying power was limited. This lessened the demand and further depressed business.

Would it not have been better if we had practiced a little economy when business was good and saved a surplus to bridge us over the slack work and general depression so that we could have lived in comfort all the time?

If every family that depended on daily labor in the United States had saved from $200 to $2,000 during the good times I do not think there would have ever been such a business depression.

To my mind the world is still suffering from the effect of the waste of the World War rather than from people economizing in their buying, and I feel sure that Mr. Barker will have to find some other excuse for the depression than people refusing to buy what they need, provided of course that they have the ability to buy. The great majority of the people, if they have the means, will buy what they need and it is a wasteful practice to buy what you do not need.

A. J. Legg.

Results of Extravagance

IN a recent issue of the Farmer Mr. E. F. Barker, in setting forth the merits of spending, makes the following statement: "But that very saving which is necessary under our economic system is one of the vices which bring on financial crises which afflict us."

It was not saving but spending that brought us to our present condition. It was the puncturing of unduly inflated credit caused by an orgy of spending. Billions were borrowed to buy stocks. Ten billions were placed on farm mortgages. Buildings in the cities were plastered with first and second mortgages. Counties, cities, states, railroads, corporations, etc., bonded their future. Besides, individuals pledged their future income by buying on the installment plan.

It is estimated that the debts of this country amount to one hundred and ninety billion and that the debt of the world is three hundred billion. Yet we are told the remedy is to spend, spend! We were even told that spending money for beer would bring back prosperity. Have we not a right to question their theories?

The national government is using by one hand by cutting the salaries of its employes and lavishingly spending by the other hand. Soon the national debt will be as large as it was at the close of the World War.

Employment has increased seventeen per cent in England and twenty-five per cent in Canada without ballyhoo. That this country will again be prosperous no one can doubt. That ballyhoo, emotional parading, or a spurt of buying "before prices go up" will hasten prosperity is doubtful. Let us be patient and try not to reverse natural laws. Thrift will remain a virtue. The new theory that wealth consists not in what we possess but what we consume, like the rat hole in Lincoln's law office, will "bear looking into." Fenton Gall.

No Surplus

IN regard to the cry of overproduction, if the people in this country had the privilege or means of getting what they could consume or actually need there would not be much surplus to sell to other countries. If our people were all living like they ought to live we would not need worry about a foreign outlet for farm products.

Talk about raising prices on agricultural produce, the poor working man cannot buy at present prices. No work, no money. A bigger demand will help farmers more than a smaller supply. F. N. Cherry.

Now's The Time . . . .

To Get More For Your Money

QUALITY RUBBER FOOTWEAR

BY

Goodrich

ACTUALLY it takes but little more to buy Goodrich Litentuf Footwear, and in the long run it costs less than footwear whose only appeal is low price. Litentuf means just what it says—*light* and *tough*, light for comfort and tough for wear. Litentufs give you all the service of heavy old-fashioned footwear but weigh far less. Isn't it worthwhile to get rid of the extra weight as long as you get just as much wear?

Advanced Goodrich manufacturing methods give Litentuf rubber footwear extraordinary durability, combined with flexibility and light weight. Consequently, when you buy Litentuf footwear you are assured of real foot comfort and the maximum of service and wear.

If you want rubber footwear that is lighter in weight and long-wearing, get Goodrich Litentufs.

1. *Four or Six Buckle All Rubber Arctic.* **2.** *Lace Boot, 15 inch height.* **3.** *Mud Rubber (with or without straps).* **4.** *ANKLE-FIT BOOT. Fits leg and ankle like a riding boot. So light and flexible you'll work all day in them and not realize you have them on.* **5.** *Short Boot.*

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LOWER IN PRICE

but not "cheap" in quality or service

Akrite Brand Rubber Footwear is made by Goodrich for those who are forced by present-day conditions to buy in the lower price field. While prices of Akrite footwear are low, the merchandise itself is not "cheap" and assures a full dollar value in quality and service. Why buy rubber footwear of unknown reputation and quality when you can get Akrite backed by Goodrich?

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THERE ARE MANY OTHER STYLES OF GOODRICH WATERPROOF FOOTWEAR BOOTS · ARCTICS · ZIPPERS · SHOWER BOOTS · HEAVY AND LIGHT RUBBERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE FOR ALL THE FAMILY

No Doubt You've Heard--

Uppity Hens

They had grown wealthy suddenly and had purchased a farm, replete with hens, cows and pigs. Said a visitor one day to the daughter of the family: "Do your hens lay eggs?"

"Oh, they can," was the lofty reply, "but in our position they don't have to."

* * *

Windy

"Well fellows, there I was on that lonely road, miles from nowhere, with a blazing car, no water, no fire extinguisher or anything. What do you imagine I did?"

One of the Bored: "Took a deep breath and blew the fire out."

Fooled the Mule

"Doesn't that mule ever kick you?"

"No sah, he ain't yet, but he frequently kicks de place where Ah recently was."

* * *

We've Heard That Kind

Lady—"Doctor, why does a small cavity feel so large to the tongue?"

Dentist—"Just the natural tendency of your tongue to exaggerate. I suppose."

* * *

To Save a Sock

One good way to prevent bleeding at the nose is to keep it out of other people's business.

Farm Conditions

York Co., S. E. Pa.

Oct. 18: Farmers have finished cutting corn. Some corn husked. Corn a little slow in ripening. Seeding almost finished. Several wheat fields already beautifully green. A few apple butter boilings here and there. Eggs selling for 32@38c per dozen. Butchering hogs not so plentiful as last year at this time. Mrs. M. B. Y.

Mercer Co., Western Pa.

Oct. 17: Weather still dry, but occasionally we get local showers. Late pastures have improved greatly the past month. Frost kept off till middle of October. Corn all cut but light crop as a rule. Silos all filled or partly filled. Threshing mostly done. Wheat fair. Oats poorest crop in many years. Many fields running only eight or ten bushels per acre. A few up to 30 but very few have been half that high. Potatoes are now being dug. About one-third to one-half a crop—many small ones. Prices are 70c@$1 per bu. Hogs plentiful and cheap. Pigs $3@4 per pair. Veals 5@6c, butter 24c, eggs 28c. P. M.

Lackawanna Co., N. E. Pa.

Oct. 17: We had the first killing frost Saturday morning, 14th. Flowers and tender plants were nipped. It being late in the season no other harm was done. Grapes ripened very uneven this year due to too much rain. Many varieties of apples are rough and uneven in size. Potatoes being dug, promise a good yield. Silos being filled, some farmers have finished. The woods are gay in their fall dress. Chestnuts seem plentiful in our markets this fall, large and of good quality. They were shipped from another state. A. A. K.

Huntingdon Co., Central Pa.

Oct. 15: Lambs five to six cents per pound. Butterfat 22 cents per pound, this being the figure Pittsburgh creameries pay for it. Prime young breeding ewes have sold at public auctions for $4 and $5 per head. Fat young cattle four cents per pound on foot or nine cents dressed. Raw milk from $2 to $2.40 per hundred pounds. There is an abundance of fall pasture. Because of heavy rain precipitation during early autumn months fields have developed a good stand of grass. Old timers declare they see more clover this season than they have observed for the past six years.

Wm. Gregory Moore.

Bedford Co., Southern Pa.

Oct. 16: I have a Guernsey cow past 18 years old that gave birth to five calves in two years and three months. Two years ago she gave birth to twins, last fall to one calf and on the 13th of this month she gave birth to twins again. Both are living and lively. C. R. Kauffman.

One Accounted For

WHEN John A. Hipple's barn in Lancaster county burned last summer more than $10,000 worth of property went up in smoke. Recently a 15-year-old boy, on parole from a reformatory, confessed that he and companions set the fire because they wanted to see firemen in action. Expensive entertainment! The fact that the boy was "not all there" mentally does not build a new barn.

Hard or Mild Winter?

SOME of the prognosticators are predicting a hard winter because the corn husks are thick. We'll know more about it next spring, but in the meantime if any readers have noted signs which point to a cold or a warm winter we believe others would be interested in comparing them with their own observations.

Tough

Now a cattleman proposes that old bulls be slaughtered and the meat given to the unemployed. As though the unemployed hadn't swallowed enough bull already.—Dunher's Weekly (Phoenix).

Let's look at YOUR electric wiring

...and check for SERVICE and CONVENIENCE

TO SERVE you best the electric wires which run through your house and barn must bring you light, heat and power just where you need them most. Otherwise they are like a hired man who is never there when you need him.

Very few houses, and fewer barns, have enough convenience outlets. You know how much time you waste and how annoying it is to unscrew a lamp bulb every time you want to attach a vacuum cleaner, an extension cord, or a small motor. Every room in the house and the working places in the barn should not only have the usual lighting outlets, but also a number of convenience outlets for these important time-saving uses.

With proper wiring, electricity will be the safest and most efficient "hired help" you can possibly employ. Look around your house. Go out and look over the lights and outlets at the barn. You will find many places for improvement. Then send for a good electrician. He will tell you how inexpensive it will be to fix everything just right for the best service and greatest convenience.

Top: Corner of a well-wired living room on the farm of Harold Schantz, Allentown, R. D. 3. Note the double convenience outlets in the baseboard.

Right: Good wiring in a cellar laundry. See the well-placed light reflector, and the convenient overhead attachment outlet.

A well-wired barn. Conduits make it safe. Bulbs with reflectors at frequent intervals supply ample light. There are convenience outlets at a number of places for extension cords and other emergency uses.

Your Electric Company

Published by the Pennsylvania Electric Association

Reliable

We wish to recommend to you the advertisements that appear here as an additional source of farm information and help. The products and appliances that they offer for sale are as represented. The things they say about farm profit and farm improvements are sound and truthful.

It keeps your animals where they belong

THERE'S just one way to cure your livestock of the habit of getting out, and that's to put up fence that will show them there's nothing doing when they try it.

The most unruly of your animals quickly finds in Cambria Fence a stout, tough barrier that puts a damper on every attempt at a break. Cambria Fence has line wires made of strong, springy steel with tension curves, or arcs, at regular intervals. These compensate for expansion and contraction due to changes in temperature and at the same time make the wire come back to position. The stay wires, too, with their hinge joints, swing right back every time they're pushed out of line.

The springiness of Cambria Fence discourages even the most restless animals. It teaches them that no matter how much they struggle to get out, it just can't be done. Soon they quit trying and stay peacefully where they belong.

Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.

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No. 48

DELLINGER 12-inch MILL

with Fan, Dust Collector and 2 Screens

$135.00

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Also 9"-12" and 16" Hammer-Type Mills with Variable Roll Feed and Governor.

Dellinger Batch Mixer, Feed Mills, Fodder Shredders, Wood and Tractor Saw Frames, Canvas stitched and Rubber Belting.

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A. M. DELLINGER, Inc.

701 N. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.

To the FARMERS of America « « «

IN THE stress and strain of the recent years International Harvester suffered severely along with its farmer customers, but good management carried it through and kept its vital organization of distribution and service intact. In the meantime we have pioneered many new developments and improved our many well-known products.

We can assure you that McCormick-Deering farm-operating equipment is more than ever qualified to help you to farm with *economy, efficiency, ease, and profit.*

International Harvester products are available at the store of the nearby McCormick-Deering dealer, who is in position to provide the same excellent service as always. Ask him for complete information.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

International Trucks have seen many outstanding improvements in the past three years, including much lower prices, but always preserving the high quality standards that are vitally necessary in a good truck for the farm. This shows the popular 1½-ton Model B-3, chassis $695 f. o. b. factory. Other Internationals are: ½-ton D-1, $360; 1½-ton A-2, $615; 2-ton B-4, $1045; and others to 7½-ton. All prices for the chassis, f.o.b. factory.

The long-awaited Farmall 12 joins its bigger brothers, the regular 2-plow Farmall and the 3-plow Farmall 30. This true all-purpose tractor is built to suit the small-farm needs and to serve as auxiliary power on larger farms. Illustration shows F-12 with direct-connected plow. This tractor plants and cultivates 25 to 33 acres a day with 2-row planters and cultivators. Farmall equipment is provided for many jobs. The F-12 price is $525 f. o. b. factory.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois
Branches at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pa., and at 95 other points in the United States.

McCORMICK-DEERING

YOU NEVER CAN TELL

Bitten by hog - - -	$ 9.33
Spray material splashed in eye	3.33
Fell from step ladder - -	10.00
Cut in auto accident - -	9.33
Kicked by mule - - -	30.83
Fell from swing - - -	20.00
Fell leaving burning auto -	8.67

You never can tell when accident will strike, no matter how careful you may be.

All of the above claims were paid to Pennsylvania Farmer readers in a single day—a typical day.

Besides small payments like these, scores of wives and mothers of our readers have received payments of $1,000.00 or more when Grim Accident took away their menfolks.

The old reliable concern behind the insurance now offered to Pennsylvania Farmer readers is the National Casualty Company which was established in 1894, is licensed in every state in the Union and has paid out more than $15,000,000 in claim payments.

For further information about this remarkably economical accident protection address

C. L. WHITE, Licensed Agent,
National Casualty Company,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

ON a flying trip through Lancaster county recently I found myself in the vicinity of Lititz and at once thought of my friend J. Clayton Brubaker. Clayton has made his farm, his home and his life so outstanding that he has achieved no little notoriety in past years. In fact he was signally honored not long ago by being chosen as a Master Farmer, and this in a land of excellent farmers such as Lancaster county is no little achievement.

Clayton was busy turning over several acres of soy beans which had been cut for hay to feed his cows. After finishing the work we had a pleasant chat over old times, and of course discussed the present condition of agriculture as affected by the depression.

Lancaster county has suffered from low prices and decreased consumption along with other places. A number of changes have been creeping into the practice of farming here as elsewhere, and the two-century-old system of farming has had to be modified to a large extent.

* * *

Lancaster for many generations has been near the top of a small list of counties in the United States called the first counties in agriculture. It is appropriately called "The Garden Spot of America," chiefly because of its agricultural beauty and productiveness. While the farmers of this county have never been one-crop farmers, their big source of farm income for 100 years was livestock and tobacco.

But here is one indication of the changes that have been forced upon them. During the last ten years the feeding of steers has not been a profitable work. While a great many are still bought and "fed out", many farmers have turned to dairying, thus keeping up the tradition of making livestock the basis of fertility and prosperity. When I visited Lancaster county the first time some twenty-five years ago very few farmers kept cows beyond the number needed for family use. Now Lancaster is one of the big milk producing sections. But here, again, trouble appeared in the form of the general slump in the dairy business with its consequent low prices.

One of the worst economical slumps experienced by the Garden Spot farmers has been the collapse of the cigar-leaf tobacco trade. Twenty years has effected a big change in the tobacco using habits of the American people. Even as late as 1920 there were 7,000,000,000 cigars made and smoked in this country. Ten years later this number had dropped more than 25 per cent, or to 4,300,000,000. At the same time a great many tobacco chewers quit in favor of cigarettes, and the young generation of men did not take to the habit.

All this, of course, seriously affected the demand for tobacco that is primarily suited to the making of cigars and chewing sorts. Most of the 1932 crop is still on hand, much of the 1931 crop is still in storage, and this situation induced the federal government to try the plan of signing up farmers to greatly reduce the acreage during the next two years.

I found that the tender conscience of these strongly religious people was strongly opposed to meddling with what they called the Divine plan and objected to signing contracts to leave a grown crop unharvested in the field. But two things happened which changed their minds. First, disease struck their tobacco and threatened it. Then the destructive August storm ruined a great deal more. As a result, farmers came running to sign until 90 per cent agreed to reduce their acreage—for a price.

* * *

But all this tells little of J. C. Brubaker's farm and home. However, our mutual friend, C. L. White of Pennsylvania Farmer, so fully wrote of the accomplishments of Clayton and his wife in developing one of the finest farm homes in this land of fine farm residences. In addition to the fine collection of antique furniture and chinaware, most of which was collected by Mr. Brubaker's father, the beautifying of the home grounds is an outstanding achievement.

After their barn was burned several years ago, they decided to build the new one farther from the house and engage a landscape gardener from State College to come down and lay out a planting scheme. This was done, and the result is a home secluded from the annoyance of heavy traffic, even though two important highways are located but a few feet away. The foliage, flowers and birds provide not only seclusion but a source of beauty which soothes and nurtures the finer elements of life.

The Brubakers conduct a local retail dairy trade in their town, having returned to this business after a few years' vacation from it. Mr. Brubaker sells not only his own milk, but is supplied by other producers as well. The dairy building is well equipped with the latest improvements.

Care of Shrubbery

SHRUBBERY in general requires a mulch of leaves, well-decomposed stable manure or salt hay. This mulch should be applied four to six inches deep. Winter protection prevents rapid and excessive evaporation of soil moisture as well as protecting plants from harmful thawing and freezing. Evergreen boughs, burlap, snow fence, corn stalks, although objectionable in appearance, are of help in protecting evergreen shrubs from winter killing.

A. O. Rasmussen.

Storage of Seed Potatoes

SEED potatoes are often much cheaper in the fall than in the spring. Crops well grown from certified seed generally produce well the next year, especially outside the southern counties. To be good for seed purposes, however, potatoes must be well stored. The average house cellar with a furnace in it is no place to store seed potatoes. Many farmers bury enough potatoes to grow the next year's crop. Where certain precautions are observed these come out in late spring unsprouted and as firm as when put in storage.

J. B. R. Dickey.

Big Vegetables

WHILE glancing through an old Pennsylvania Farmer I noticed some reports of big vegetables. My mother raised carrots in her garden that grew to a large size. The largest weighed two and one-fourth pounds. She also raised red beets of a common variety in that same garden, one of which attained the enormous weight of eleven and one-half pounds.

A Clarion County Farmerette.

Onion Flavor in Milk

IN answer to J. R. M.'s inquiry in your last issue as to onions in the milk, my years of experience in the dairy business in Virginia, which is infested with wild onion, I found the best plan was to put the cows in the barn at least two hours before milking them and give them a feed of dry bran at once, allowing the cows to rest quietly. Run the warm milk over the cooler as little at a time as possible, which gives more time for aerating as well as cooling.

F. E. Bowman.

Allegheny county, Pa.

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Nature Reclaims "Old Fields"

By A. C. McIntyre

THE inclusion of a tree crop in a field crop rotation never occurs to most farmers. This is happening, however, in many localities and though not premeditated a forest crop has actually entered a field crop rotation. This fact is not generally appreciated, more particularly the fact that thousands of acres of old fields are maturing a tree crop which will pay taxes and interest burdens of long standing. How and why this should happen is simply explained by looking back through the yearly pages of the diary of time.

Land Use and Abandonment

From early colonial days until about 1900 forests were constantly being cut down and the land they had occupied placed under the plow. The more fertile soils through the valleys were first brought under cultivation and gradually, as population increased and demand for farm land exceeded that available, the less desirable mountain slopes were cleared of trees and field crops appeared where vigorous pine and hardwood forests once secured their nourishment, lived and died.

Times change and each year dawns on new inventions, ways and means of lightening man's labor in the production of the necessities of life. These changes have greatly affected farm practices. Improved farm machinery, better and heavier yielding varieties of crops, increased knowledge of soil, insects and diseases, rapid transportation, and the adoption of modern business methods have so changed farm practices and crop yields that millions of acres of cultivated land have been abandoned. They could not pay their way.

These changes are not confined to any one state. Throughout the East the mountain sides are dotted with abandoned fields whose soils were too drouthy, stony and sterile to compete with the more fertile soils of the valleys even under improved farm practices.

Any field, as soon as abandoned, is promptly taken over by weeds, shrubs and trees and in the course of a few years plant life, which dominated the area prior to clearing, again appears and eventually will reclaim them. The reclamation often goes through several stages, each period causing changes in soil and habitat gradually fitting it again for occupancy by some dominant plant life which usually is a forest.

These idle fields are a serious economic problem. Their contributions to community wealth and prosperity have ceased and until they again become productive, which in most cases must be in terms of forest products, they are a liability.

Field cleared of pine and now raising buckwheat

Wheat was grown here 26 year ago. Now it has a crop of wood

Harvesting pulpwood on the old field

Many thousands of acres are rapidly being covered by pines whose light, wind blown seeds permit them to become established years ahead of the heavy seeded hardwoods such as the oaks and hickories.

In this reclamation by nature forest wealth is being created and these areas will again take their place in contributing to community wealth and prosperity.

One species of pine has assumed an especially aggressive role in reforestation of old fields. It produces seed when only five or six years old, thus aiding the parent seed trees in the work of rapid and complete reforesting. This pine is known by several common names such as Virginia pine, scrub pine, jack pine, nigger pine and old field pine. The scientific name is Pinus Virginia.

It is this pine which has come in so thick on abandoned farm lands and which, especially during the fall and winter months, marks these once cultivated areas by their deep green coloring against the somber gray of our mountain slopes.

Virginia pine seldom is seriously attacked by insects or disease. It grows rapidly even on poor, drouthy soils which are characteristic of many abandoned fields. It produces an average grade of lumber, is used extensively as fuel, but finds its greatest usefulness and most ready market as pulpwood.

To the owners of abandoned farm lands the value of this pine in reclaiming old fields is such that in the past returns from the sale of pulpwood alone has paid all accumulated carrying charges such as taxes and investment costs and still left a profit.

Nature Contributes

What happened to an abandoned field on a farm in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, is typical of over 150,000 acres of similar areas in the state. This old field had been under a four and five-year crop rotation for more years than the owner could recall. Thousands of similar fields on DeKalb shaly loam were and still are producing good crops. In 1904, the last year of its cultivation, it produced an average crop of wheat. The owner leased the farm in the spring of 1905 and moved to the city. The tenant decided not to farm this particular field and it was turned into pasture.

Along the north and west sides of the field were a number of old, vigorous Virginia pines the numerous, light, wind blown seeds of which had for years been liberally scattered over the area. Within three years after the last cultivation a dense stand of Virginia pine seedlings appeared.

Cattle do not like these stiff-needled, resinous pines and so they developed unchecked by grazing injury.

In 1930 the owner of the farm decided to remove the pines from this field on which 26 years ago he had seen the last grain crop mature. At this time the height of the largest pines exceeded 30 feet and averaged over six inches in diameter at breast height.

The average yield per acre was 10½ cords of pulp wood. It sold at $8 a cord. Costs were $4, leaving net return of $4 a cord or $42 an acre, an annual return of $1.61 per acre for the 26 years. In ten more years the yield would have doubled.

During the past five years a few lumbermen have been buying up pine-clad fields. They recognize their value.

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THE DAIRY PLAN

ONLY the preliminary steps toward relief for the dairy industry have been taken this far. A corporation has been organized for the purchase of surplus butter, which is to be given to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. A tax on butterfat is to be imposed to finance this movement, but the rate of tax and other details have not been announced. The name of the new organization is the Dairy Marketing Corporation.

ALFRED NOBEL

OCTOBER 21st was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Alfred Nobel, inventor of dynamite. Well known as the donor of the Nobel prizes, which he established at his death in 1896, he rendered agriculture a service when he gave the world what he called a "safety explosive". With it millions of acres of ground have been cleared and thousands of miles of ditches dug. It has many uses on the farm, but none in war, for it cannot be shot from either big or little guns.

COWS ON DIET?

THE Secretary of Agriculture recommends the dieting or rationing of dairy cows for the purpose of reducing the country's milk production. We can propose a better plan than that, and so can any member of any cow-testing association. It is to get rid of the low-producing and high-cost cows and continue to feed the high-producing and low-cost cows. Putting high-producing cows on a roughage diet means increasing cost of product and less of it. Getting rid of the low-producing cows means decreasing cost of product and less of it. There ought not to be any debate about which is the sensible plan.

CHEAP CATTLE

FAT cattle are cheaper than for many a year when good grassers have to sell at $4@4.75 on eastern markets. Feeder cattle are also cheaper than for many years, good West Virginias selling there at $3.50@3.75 lately and others for less. Both official and other reports indicate that future production of beef will be much reduced. Feed is scarcer and dearer, feeders are discouraged by this year's losses, and financing the cattle business is not so easy as it used to be, no matter what may be said about banks and public credit facilities. Next year looks like a good year to have some fat cattle, and both feeders and graziers who can get them at low prices this fall will probably find it so. Those who can get in position to apply for federal credit are referred to the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore according to the article on page 3 of our October 14th issue.

PENNSYLVANIA WHEAT

ABOUT five per cent of Pennsylvania farmers signed contracts to reduce wheat acreage. They represent about ten per cent of the area in wheat in 1932. Probably there has been no actual reduction in wheat area in this state, many who did not agree to reduce having increased their acreage. The matter was fairly and fully presented to farmers, but many of them refused to disturb existing rotations and others were deterred by the nature of the contract. It is not so easy to make a complete and correct map of many Pennsylvania farms, showing size and shape of each field, crop acreage in each field, location of buildings, woods, etc., and those with small wheat areas preferred not to bother with the application for the contract, the map, the reports on production and disposal, thresherman's certificate, etc. It may be of interest to the reader to know that one of our editors signed the contract to reduce and another reduced 100 per cent without any contract, neither of them reducing many acres.

NEW YORK MILK CODE

A COMMITTEE of eighteen representing producers, distributors and the milk control boards or other official agency of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut has evolved a milk marketing agreement for the New York Milk Shed. The two most important items in this agreement are that "all producers are to share equitably in the fluid market returns and to equally bear the burden of surplus"; and "to place all distributors on the same basis in regard to the purchase of milk and its resale to consumers." There are other provisions of course, such as handling of shortages and surpluses, eliminating duplication of various kinds, unifying the work of official agencies and other groups, but the two purposes stated are the principal and vital ones. When any code with such purposes is drawn by representatives of all interests it should have a trial at least. That will soon reveal its strong and weak points, and will show whether human nature on either side of the fence will continue to sustain it.

UNSAFE BULLS

ON his farm near Hallsville, N. Y., William F. Oldick was watching his cattle when his bull suddenly attacked him. He died in the hospital at Little Falls the day following the attack. Near Loysville, Pa., Thomas Bernheisel, chief herdsman at the Tressler Orphans' Home, was attacked by a bull considered safe but handled with a staff. The bull knocked Mr. Bernheisel down and probably would have killed him but for the timely assistance of William Nichol. Near Dover, O., Lloyd Minard was knocked through a wire fence by his bull. In spite of sprains of arm and shoulder Mr. Minard managed to climb a cherry tree, where the bull kept him for half an hour. That reminds us of an experience of a friend whose bull chased him up a tree on his lawn. The local butcher came along and bargained for the bull, the man up the tree agreeing to take a quarter of the animal for beef. When he settled he owed the butcher $1.70 more for the beef than he got for the bull—but he said, "I was selling at a disadvantage." The above mentioned bulls were promptly converted into sausage. Nobody should ever give a bull a second chance—or a first one if he can avoid it.

AMENDMENT No. 8

TWELVE amendments to the constitution of Pennsylvania are to be determined by the election of November 7th. One of these, No. 8, has the approval of the Governor, organizations of taxpayers and all who are concerned in the state's relief, welfare and educational programs. For this amendment provides means to care for the needy and to secure federal funds appropriated for relief; and it provides means to keep in operation 165 hospitals, our state asylums and those colleges and universities which are dependent on state appropriations. Pennsylvania State College is one of these last. If it is not supported it must dismiss a thousand or more students and must abandon a large part of its educational, extension and research work. This amendment provides that the state may borrow $25,000,000 for these specific purposes, and $20,000,000 of it is for relief. The federal government's relief funds can be had only on condition that Pennsylvania match them dollar for dollar. There is no other way to do this except possibly by higher taxes, but even that could hardly be done in time. As a rule we are opposed to increased public borrowing but in this case it is necessary and urgent. In fact there appears no other way to meet a great emergency or prevent a great calamity. So we believe that the voters of this state should approve Amendment No. 8, and that they will do so if they understand the situation.

THE CORN-HOG PROGRAM

THE Agricultural Adjustment Administration's corn-hog program was officially announced last week. It proposes a reduction of corn acreage on individual farms in 1934 by at least 20 per cent of the average acreage of the preceding three years; and a reduction of 25 per cent in the average number of litters farrowed on and hogs sold from individual farms during the preceding two years. This plan is officially described as "involving a maximum of $350,000,000 in benefit payments to American farmers." Let us see how these payments are to be made. Those who agree to reduce corn acreage are to be paid a rental equivalent of 30c per bushel on the average annual yield of corn produced on the removed acreage during the preceding three years. The hog compensation is on a different basis, that is on the hogs produced rather than on those not produced. The producer who contracts to reduce is to get $5 per head "on the number of hogs equivalent to 75 per cent of the average number of hogs farrowed on the farm operated by the contracting grower during the two-year base period." The grower must agree also not to increase the number of hogs bought and fed above the average for the two-year base period. Of this $5 payment $2 is to be made on acceptance of the contract, $1 about September 1st, 1934, and $2 about February 1st, 1935.

The money for this program is to be derived from taxes on corn and hogs. A processing tax, amount not stated, is to be levied on corn as now on wheat. A processing tax on hogs begins November 5th next at the rate of 50c per 100 pounds live weight and increases at intervals to $2 per 100 pounds February 1st, 1934, remaining at that rate during the remainder of the 1933-34 hog marketing year and during the next such year, or until November 5th, 1935. According to our present information farmers who kill their own hogs and sell the carcasses or the products must pay the processing tax.

We might speculate a bit about the payers of the millions promised to farmers but probably it's best to wait and see who pays, remembering that if consumers can't or won't pay producers must, whether they do or do not agree to reduce. It is hardly necessary either, in view of our many past expressions, to repeat that economic lunacy is a fit description for all of these reduction programs.

New Jersey Farm Comment

THE 1933 crop season was "quite successful" for white potato growers, "fair" for dairymen, "unfavorable" for fruit and vegetable growers, and one of "very heavy losses" for poultrymen, the State Department of Agriculture said in its crop report made public last week.

Prices averaging $1.45 and $1.40 per bushel in July and August respectively for white potatoes were considerably in excess of those the growers expected when they planted last spring, and as a result the state's extensive potato industry was spared a continuation of the chaotic conditions that prevailed a year ago. Crops below average size in competing states, a normal demand for potatoes, and the joint efforts of growers and dealers to stabilize their market through the medium of the Potato Sales Company all contributed to the improved economic position of the Jersey potato grower in 1933. Today the growers face the future with renewed hope.

Dairy farmers bore "very heavy losses" up to June 1, last, when the State Milk Control Board began to fix prices of milk and cream to producers and consumers, the report said. Farm prices so established during the summer, the report added, "were in line with the cost of production of milk and consequently were of great benefit to the farmers." Favorable summer weather for hay making and pasture maintenance were also credited with aiding the dairymen.

With the exception of field corn, which was severely damaged by storms in August, yields of grain crops were normal. Prices received by farmers this year for grains were on the average 10 per cent below the pre-war average, 1910-1914, but 25 per cent higher than those of last year.

Both fruit and vegetable growers, according to the report, "did not make enough this season to cover the costs of production." Unfavorable weather and severe storms were responsible for low yields.

Average prices received by poultrymen this year and last for eggs and poultry were reported as being, on the average, 50 per cent lower than during the period, 1922-1931. "If the cost of production fell in the same ratio as prices," the report said, "the poultry farmer would remain in a favorable position. But the cost of production decreased, on the average, only 30 per cent. Moreover, during this summer, when prices of poultry feeds went up considerably, the prices of eggs and poultry meat continued to fall. This summer was the most critical period in the poultry industry of the state. The poultry farmers suffered heavy losses."

* * *

CCC Benefits Jersey Forests

THE assertion that "a tremendous amount of work" has been done by Civilian Conservation Corps workers in improving New Jersey's standing timber and removing fire hazards, and in developing forests and parks for recreation is contained in a report made last week by State Forester Charles P. Wilbur of the Department of Conservation and Development.

The report covers only the eight original New Jersey CCC camps, and it is for slightly more than the first three months of "actual forestry work." Accomplishments cited include 1,022 acres of improvement cuttings and thinnings; the surveying, cutting out, and marking off 144 miles of boundry lines; the construction of 42 miles of fire lines; the construction of 31 miles of new roads; the cleaning of 100 acres for public camp sites; the construction of 1,830 feet of sewer line; and the surveying of 60 acres of land to be used as a recreational development. Much time also was spent in fighting forest fires and in doing forest nursery work.

* * *

Explains Delay in TB Testing

THE rapidity with which bovine tuberculosis can be eradicated from New Jersey herds "will depend largely upon the availability of federal funds for indemnities," according to a joint statement of the New Jersey State Dairy Committee and the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

The state legislature has appropriated $100,000 for indemnifying owners of reactors and it will require $50,000 of federal funds to permit the usual ratio of indemnity payments. These sums are in addition to appropriations made available July 1.

"So far," the joint statement points out, "the federal government has been able to provide only $20,000 due to the economy drive in the federal bureaus. It is expected that more money will be made available and every effort is being made to secure such funds so that owners of reactors will receive state and federal indemnity as in the past."

* * *

Milk Board Plans Studies

STUDIES that it "hopes . . . . will be the basis of fair prices to the farmer, a reasonable profit for the dealer, and at the same time guarantee the consumer a product at a reasonable cost" are being undertaken by the New Jersey Milk Control Board, it was announced by the Board this week.

A start already was made last week on producers' costs. Now, with the assistance of Prof. A. M. Melsaacs of Princeton University, and D. T. Pitt of the Department of Agriculture the Board proposes to study the dealers' spread. The study will include dealers' costs of transportation, processing, maintenance of bottling plants, dealers' profits, and delivery charges. New York officials who have made a similiar study in that state are aiding the New Jersey officials.

Following its announced intention of enforcing the law under which it operates, the Board last week refused licenses to three dealers and assessed fines totaling $300 against three other dealers for violation of the Board's regulations.

In its dealings with distributors, the Board is finding that the major violations of the regulations are failure to pay farmers, price cutting, and the selling of grade "B" milk as grade "A."

* * *

Seed Potato Marketing Plan

ENCOURAGED by the success of the Potato Sales Company plan in Central Jersey this summer, certified seed potato growers of Salem and Cumberland counties have decided to try out a plan of their own for marketing the 1933 crop.

Already more than 25 per cent of the growers of the South Jersey certified seed potato crop have signed to follow the plan, and efforts are being made to enlist the support of every grower.

Members of the committee pushing the plan are Linwood Patrick of Elmer, president of the Kandle Seed Potato Club; M. C. Tice of Deerfield, secretary; H. Norman Fogg of Hancock's Bridge, business manager; and County Agricultural Agents Dwight M. Babbitt of Cumberland and George I. Ball of Salem. This committee has already received assurances from Central Jersey dealers that they will be interested in obtaining seed potatoes under provision of the new plan, provided they can work through a business manager representing the Kandle Seed Potato Club.

A sales committee to handle this and other details has been appointed, and it plans to meet with Central Jersey dealers soon to discuss the sale of the crop.

* * *

Poultry Ass'n Lists Committee

PRESIDENT JOHN H. WEED of the New Jersey State Poultry Association this week announced the personnel of committees appointed to draw up a long time program planned to meet current and future problems of the New Jersey poultry industry.

These committees and their members follow: Breeding: Herman C. Demme, Sewell, chairman, D. H. Mabar, Cranbury; A. E. Jones, Department of Agriculture, Prof. W. C. Thompson, Prof. C. S. Platt, Drs. F. R. Beaudette and J. J. Black, all of the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station.

Incubation: James C. Weisel, Frenchtown, chairman, Elmer H. Wene, Vineland and president, State Board of Agriculture; C. H. Cane, Rosemont, Dr. F. R. Beaudette, and Dr. R. A. Hendershot, Department of Agriculture.

Brooding: C. H. Cane, chairman; Henry Eigenrauch, Red Bank, Prof. C. S. Platt; and L. M. Black, J. C. Taylor, and C. B. Hudson, all of the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station.

Management of Laying Flocks: Henry Rapp, Jr. Farmingdale, chairman; Gustav Walters, Vineland; and Prof. W. C. Thompson, L. M. Black, J. C. Taylor, A. E. Jones, and Dr. F. R. Beaudette.

Marketing: H. O. Packard, Hammonton, chairman; E. H. Reeman, Vineland; W. P. Jardine, Vineland; G. W. Marshall, Camden; W. W. Oley, State Department of Agriculture; Dr. W. G. Mead, College of Agriculture; and A. E. Jones, L. M. Black, and J. C. Taylor.

Disease Control: Gustav Walters, chairman; Henry Eigenrauch, Drs. F. R. Beaudette, J. J. Black and R. A. Hendershot, and James C. Weisel.

Publicity: R. L. Scharring-Hausen, Hopewell, chairman, William B. Duryee, State Secretary of Agriculture; derman C. Demme;; and Wallace S. Moreland, College of Agriculture and Experiment Station.

* * *

Egg Marketing Groups Merge

MERGING of the Sunshine Egg Clubs of South Jersey with the Quality Egg Club of Vineland is, in the opinion of County Agricultural Agent John E. Brockett, "one of the most important moves in the recent history of egg marketing in the East."

Announcement of the merger came as a surprise to many persons "not in the know" because the impression has prevailed that these two organizations would in all probability continue to function as distinct groups.

"The merging of these groups," according to Mr. Brockett, "brings greater strength to the largest egg club in this section of the country (South Jersey) and is considered a step in the right direction by the marketing experts of the state. The club now governs the output of over 500 poultrymen in South Jersey."

Leaders in the two groups hope that individual poultrymen as well as other organization groups of egg producers will affiliate with the combined organization as a means of strengthening generally the market position of the New Jersey egg farmer. The newly appointed marketing committee of the New Jersey State Poultry Association is said to favor the merger of these two egg marketing organizations.

* * *

Briefs of the Fortnight

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that New Jersey farmers will be able to obtain faster service from the Farm Credit Administration when seeking loans for the refinancing of farm mortgages and debts. Cooperating to make this possible are the agricultural committee of the New Jersey Bankers Association, the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., and the Farm Credit Administration. Instead of waiting several months for a loan after making application for it, farmers, it is asserted, will have to wait only a few weeks "or a month at most" for their loans.

* * *

The South Jersey Federation of Poultry Associations announce that its fifth annual convention will be held at Vineland on December 6. Sessions will be held in the afternoon and evening. Herbert Wegner of Newfield is chairman of the committee in charge of the convention.

* * *

The Inter-State Milk Producers Association announces that its seventeenth annual meeting will be held in Philadelphia on November 21 and 22. The banquet speaker will be T. B. Symons.

* * *

County agricultural agents urge farmers who are eligible to receive the special rates authorized on farm trucks to obtain their certificates, which must be presented to local motor vehicle agents in the near future as a means of avoiding the inevitable last minute rush. These certificates are issued to farmers by the county agents.

* * *

State and federal veterinarians cooperate in a drive to complete bovine tuberculosis testing in Cumberland county to the end that Cumberland may be placed on the "modified accredited" list. Atlantic is the only New Jersey county which now has this rating.

Wanderlust

By C. P. McDONALD

He sat by a tree and I heard him sigh
As a barefoot boy and his dog trudged by—
A broken pilgrim with face set grim
And his eyes befogged by a mem'ry dim;

The sun was tipping the hills at morn;
The crows were cawing in fields of corn;
A chipmunk scampered around in glee
And pouched a nut 'neath a pig-nut tree;
A squirrel clucked by a brooklet's brink,
Where a cow and her calf had paused to drink;
And a maple lifted her arms on high
As a barefoot boy and his dog trudged by.

The breeze crooned wisely and went along
In tune with the world's sweet, peaceful song.
The father smiled, as he paused his team,
And gazed at the boy as he went upstream;
The mother called as the sun went down,
And the father's face wore a worried frown
As he choked a sob at the mother's cry—
When a barefoot boy and his dog went by.

. . . . . He rose, and the years rolled back again
To the land of youth from the world of men,
As he wandered home in the twilight gray
With a phantom collie that led the way.

Saddles and Lariats

By Lewis B. Miller

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SYNOPSIS

In the spring of 1854 a Tennessee youth riding westward over the plains of central Texas came to a settler's cabin where, as he prepared to spend the night, he learned that the settler and his slave had been up most of two nights to guard the place from Indians who were on the warpath; also that three men were buying cattle in the vicinity for the purpose of driving them over the Rockies to California, where they hoped to sell the animals at a big profit. This interested the boy who saw a possible chance to get to California. Accordingly he followed the cattlemen, eventually catching up and getting a job helping them drive cattle. He stated that he had been referred to them by the settler whose name was Adams. After buying a herd of cattle the group started out on the long trail to California, the youth Jess Holloway soon mastering the work connected with the job. They passed near the Adams ranch and found the place deserted. A neighbor informed them that the family had migrated to Salt Lake on the order of a Mormon official. Pressing onward the owners of the big drove hope to cross the Rockies before cold weather. To avoid loss it is necessary that the cattle be counted every two or three days. Ed Simpson, their best rider, is injured while breaking an "outlaw" horse to ride. Two nights after Ed. Simpson's misfortune a heavy storm scatters the cattle but all are finally recovered. Heavy rains falling almost every day cause much trouble in getting the steers over the swollen creeks and rivers. Two new hands are employed, one a half-breed named Patterson and the other a full-blooded Choctaw called Hawk Tail. A daylight stampede takes place and Jess distinguishes himself by checking the leaders and tying up the herd in a circle. The party now approach the Arkansas River a few miles above Fort Gibson. Between twenty and thirty caravans are ahead of them waiting to cross the river. Jess proposes to lead the way across so the herd will follow. When he gets out in deep water, however, his horse refuses to swim and Jess scrambles up on a snag for safety, the confused cattle milling around him. The snag fails to hold and Jess falls into the river, grasps a steer's tail and is thus towed ashore, the drove following. Jeff starts after a bunch of steers that have strayed, is overtaken by darkness and becomes lost in the flood waters which spread out over the country.

WHETHER this was true or not, the white men had to accept it. So they rode back to the pen and took up the trail. Before following it far, they discovered horses' tracks among the cattle-tracks—pretty good evidence that the wandering bunch of steers had had drivers at least from here on.

"I don't like the looks of this, Jess," said Gregory, as they were riding the trail. "These steers are stolen—not much doubt about that. And if we've got to deal with thieves, I'm not sure it wouldn't have been wiser for us to go back for some of the other boys."

"Well, as there are the tracks of only two horses, there can't be more than two theives," answered Jess. "They won't be so very bold, I guess, here almost in rifle-shot of a fort full of soldiers. I don't think we need to be afraid of them. If we overtake them with our cattle, we'll get the cattle or have a lot of fun."

"Yes, I think we can manage the two, Jess. But they're liable to get re-enforcements before they travel many miles. We can keep on after them till they do, though."

So the two white men kept on, riding hard. Late in the afternoon they came upon their cattle, grazing on a little prairie shut in by thick woods. The horse-tracks had continued even to this point. But if there had been any persons watching the cattle, they had disappeared before the white men could catch a glimpse of them.

Gregory expressed the conviction of both when, after thinking the matter over, he said:

"These cattle were driven off—not the least doubt of that in my mind. But the fellows that stole them intended, not to keep them, but to bring them back as soon as a reward is offered."

"Well, we'll save them that trouble, and ourselves from paying a reward," laughed Jess.

Rounding up the more than eighty steers, the two men promptly started back the way they had come. When night overtook them, they stopped at the house of an Indian where there was also a cow-pen large enough to hold the cattle. Gregory and Jess got their supper at the house, but, the sky being clear to-night, they slept in their blankets not far from the penned cattle, and still closer to their lariated horses. They did not dare to run any more risk from thieves; and there was no knowing whom to trust here.

At daylight the cattle were turned out to graze for an hour or two. And at the end of that time Gregory and Jess saddled up and drove on. They had still about twenty miles to travel, and it was late in the day when they arrived at the Indian cabin where they had left their other horses.

They had had not a bite of dinner, and both were very hungry. On going to the house to see if they could get something to eat, they found nobody at home but the two girls, Singing Frog and Blue Butterfly. The girls informed the white men that their mother had gone visiting at another Creek's, and was not expected home till late.

"Well, there's nothing for us but to tough it out till supper, I guess," Gregory remarked, with a hungry sigh.

"That seems to be the only chance," answered Jess.

But here the two shy little Creek girls found courage to speak up:

"I cooka you something. I cooka you bread—nice bread," proposed Singing Frog.

"Blue Butterfly cooka you egg—two egg—more egg," announced her sister.

"Singing Frog cooka you bake—how you say it?" The girl made a motion as if turning something with a fork, and then a sizzling, frying sound with her lips, and the white men understood that she referred to frying bacon.

"Well, if you will, you girls shall have something pretty the first time I go to Fort Gibson," Gregory assured them.

At this the two little brown faces fairly shone with expectancy.

"Blue Butterfly cooka you chick," declared that little maid. She meant chicken.

The two girls now set to work eagerly to prepare the meal. Soon a fire could be heard crackling in the kitchen fireplace, and various sounds from that room told the hungry men that cooking was under way.

When at length the meal was on the table, it was found to be surprisingly good, especially for men with sharp appetites. And the two little Indians glowed with pride at the praises their cooking received. They hovered about constantly, asking again and again if their guests would not like some of this or that. Singing Frog had taken Jess under her special care, and Blue Butterfly looked after Gregory.

The father of the girls came home while the white men were eating. Gregory and Jess spent the night there, grazing the cattle till dark, and then penning them. Next morning they hired the Creek to herd the cattle for a half-day, while they themselves paid a visit to Fort Gibson. Burgess was staying down there now, and Johnson went down every day. They were buying supplies, and looking after their outfitting preparations. Gregory went down to consult with his partners, and Jess because he had not yet visited the fort.

When they returned they brought some presents for the children, as they called the two little Creek girls. Knowing the Indian fondness for gaudy colors—even the men wore coats as gorgeous as a rainbow every Sunday—they brought each of the girls, among other things, a handkerchief that was startling in the brilliancy of its hues. And they were soon rewarded by seeing the girls peeping around the sides of the partition-door with their handkerchiefs on their necks.

"Well, the next thing now is to get those steers across," Gregory remarked.

"Yes," answered Jess, "and if I don't miss my guess we're going to have a time of it with the rogues."

Late that afternoon Gregory rode up to the ferry and crossed over to the other side of the river, to visit the camp there. He returned after dark. And on the following morning Sam Patterson the half-breed, Soos the Mexican, and Hawk Tail the Choctaw, came over to help get the eighty steers across.

First the cattle were driven down to the river and forced into the water, the cowboys swimming their horses after them. The steers swam out a short distance, then turned and pointed their noses down stream, as they had done before. Drivers on the bank followed them, and for a time would not let them come out. But the long-horned fellows obstinately refused to swim across, and finally they were allowed to land on the south bank.

After resting a short while, they were driven up to the original starting place and there put into the water again. But it was only to repeat what they had done before. And yet a third time they were tried, with exactly the same result.

The sun was now low, and the bothersome steers were driven back to the prairie and grazed a while, then taken to the Creek's and penned. Jess and Gregory spent the night with the Indian, but the other hands crossed back to their camp. The day had been bright and clear, and everything indicated that at last the rainy season was at an end.

Early on the following morning the three helpers came over again, and again the cattle were driven down to the river, this time to the ferry. An attempt would be made to ferry them across.

The open end of the flatboat was drawn up against the bank, and about twenty steers, cut out from the main bunch, were driven down to the boat. But no sooner did the skittish brutes hear the sound of boards under their feet than they took fright and broke away.

When this had been repeated several times, at last nearly a dozen of them were forced upon the boat. Then the end-boards were put up to shut them in, the ferryman took his place, and the boat moved away toward the north bank.

But when about a hundred yards out on the swollen stream, the steers took fright at something, probably their strange situation, and all made a sudden rush together toward the landward end of the boat. The planks were strong and held fast, but they were not very high, and the cattle jumped over them, plunging into the river. They swam straight to land.

This plan, too, had proved a failure, and the cowboys held a consultation. It was soon decided to send for the yoke-cattle, to be used in getting the rebels across.

So the six oxen that pulled the wagon were brought over on the ferry-boat. Then the wild steers were roped, one at a time, and each one was dragged up and necked to a gentle ox. In this way six of the wild fellows were forced upon the boat and ferried across.

Then the oxen were brought back, and six more of the rebellious animals were flatboated over in the same way.

This method was proving effective enough, but was very slow, each round trip occupying an hour or longer. So the men soon decided that they must take more cattle at each trip.

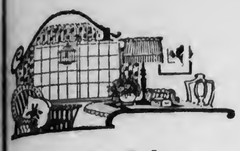
After six steers had been necked to work-oxen and driven aboard, others were roped, thrown down and, with their feet tied together, were dragged upon the flatboat. There they were left lying till the boat reached the north bank, when they were released and driven away to the herd.

Those two methods hard though they were, proved so effective that before night all the eighty-odd rebels had been ferried to the north bank and were safe among the other cattle.

After the last boat-load of steers had started across, Gregory and Jess rode back to the Creek's to get their other horses and pay for their lodging.

(To be continued.)

Al Acres *By Leet*



The Farm Home

"The Goblins 'll Git You"

By ELSIE K. WATSON, Household Editor

IF there is one time in the year when we can all forget old age, rheumatism, the NRA and creaking joints, it's Hallowe'en. That is the time for pranks. Most of us never get over the fun of "dressing-up" and a pumpkin head and a nickel's worth of crepe paper will do wonders. Why not plan a party, call in the neighbors and perhaps prevent some mischief that Johnny and the boys have in mind.

Colored leaves, yellow chrysanthemums, and other fall flowers for decorations; grinning pumpkins with their flickering candle-light, a bit of planning for games—some responsibility for each member of the family and you'll have one of the happiest evenings possible. Forget all your troubles and be a child again. It will do you good, the young folks good and the guests good. Try some of these games.

Ghost parties are always lots of fun. Have everything white—furniture, carpets, hangings. If your hair isn't white, make a wig of a white stocking top to which is applied cotton batting. Make your face ashy with a paste, such as circus clowns use, of powdered zinc oxide stirred up with water.

Frighten your guests as they approach the house by tacking heavy paper at each window, with eyes, nose and mouth cut in it. House lights shining through are like candles in pumpkins—weird and hair-raising.

When Witches Walk

And fortunes must be told on Hallowe'en—for only on that day do they come true. Divide a large piece of cardboard into as many squares as you have guests. In each square place a small folded slip of paper containing a fortune. Make it fast with a seal suitable to the occasion. Then have each guest blow a feather upon the cardboard. Where the feather rests—there lies the fortune. You can make your fortunes suitable for the guests but here are a few suggestions:

If you traveling abroad would go,
Stay single and work or marry dough.

A nice young man with lots of money.
Does that appeal to you ma' honey?

Money may come and money may go
But into your pocket some will soon flow.

Do not indulge in gay flirtation,
It will bring grief to one in your station.

Beware of men outside your state,
The first one you meet will settle your fate.

A journey far,
Thus reads your star.

Beware of strangers on the morrow,
The first one you meet may bring you sorrow.

A man, handsome, dark and true,
Is what the stars predict for you.

Beware of jealous friends a few,
For they are not of the tried and true.

Good luck is coming along your way,
You will have it in several days.

A Terrible Tale

Guessing Contest.—If your guests are masked when they arrive—as they surely will be—have a number pinned on each one. When all are assembled let each write down the number and names of all he recognizes.

Dental Art.—Distribute a handful of pink wall paper cleaner and 32 kernels of field corn. Have each guest make a plate—upper or lower. Reward the winner with a tube of tooth-paste or brush.

The Unwelcome Guest.—Arrange chairs in a row. Ask players to be seated, leaving an empty chair in the center of the row. Weird music starts, and a ghost enters who tries to take a seat. Players move back and forth trying to prevent him from occupying a chair. If the ghost gets a seat, the shroud goes to his right-hand neighbor, who then becomes the ghost.

The Witch's Stockings.—Instead of bobbing for apples, hang some stockings on the line with clothespins. At a given signal let each player fill a stocking with apples, carrying them in a spoon, one at a time, from the bowl on the table. The fruit may not be touched by the hands at any time.

The Final Touch.—This poem may be old to most of your guests, but it never fails to bring shrieks and thrills. Have some person read it slowly in a solemn voice.

Once upon a time in this very town
Lived a miserly man whose name was Brown.

Alas and alack on a Hallowe'en night
He was terribly murdered because of spite.

And ever since he has roamed the earth
To warn and to haunt the place of his birth.

Tonight we have some of his restless remains
So we'll make you acquainted at once with his brains.
(Wet sponge.)

And now your shuddering touch will show
The victim's hair has continued to grow. (Corn silk.)

He heard too well the tinkle of gold,
It is a powerful ear that's within your hold.
(Dried apple.)

His hand is clammy, cold and still
No longer can it shoot to kill.
(Glove filled with cooked cereal.)

His eyes were small but very keen
Though the kind deeds of earth they've never seen.
(Grape center.)

The tendons which helped his strong right arm
We pass to you. Keep them from harm.
(Cooked spaghetti.)

The meals he ate were coarse and dry
So his teeth were strong and will never die.
(Corn kernels.)

But wait! He comes and stands within,
He's hunting for some friend or kin!

Listen if you can, and above his moans,
You'll hear the rattle of his bones.
(Clothespins tied loosely together.)

(Ghost rattles clothespins tied loosely together, and with weird, solemn dirge music, drags himself through the crowd and out.)

The Eats.—Hot gingerbread with whipped cream, apples and candy—what more could any guest want. Here's a recipe for gingerbread that you will find very good.

Two cups sifted cake flour
Two teaspoons baking powder
Two teaspoons ginger
One teaspoon cinnamon
One-half teaspoon salt
One-third cup butter or other shortening
One-half cup sugar
One egg, well beaten
Two-thirds cup molasses
Three-fourths cup milk

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, spices and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg and molasses; then flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Turn into greased pan, 8x8x2 inches, and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 50 minutes, or until done. Cut in squares and serve with whipped cream.

To store batter, turn into greased pan, 8x8x2 inches, cover with damp cloth, then waxed paper, and tie securely. Store in cold place. When ready to bake, unwrap pan, and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 50 minutes, or until done.

Fixings for Gay Hallowe'en

BY MARY BROOKS PICKEN

FOR Hallowe'en room decorations, there's nothing so effective as stonewall crepe paper, pumpkin jack-o'-lanterns of orange and yellow crepe paper, and weird cut-out figures, to transform the whole atmosphere. You can change the look of the room with the simplest paper decorations; and there's that absurdly delightful note of contradiction about Hallowe'en—the gloomy, ominous-looking felines, the sad-eyed owls, the ghostly witches; and to offset them, the cheerful, grinning pumpkins that can be scattered so freely about the house.

Here the radiators on the side of the room were covered over with the stonewall paper, and two humpy cats were placed at the bottom to stand guard over the wicked witch. But above them is a group of the most nonchalant and cheery pumpkins you ever saw. You can make them yourself—as many as you like—with orange and yellow crepe paper and bits of shiny black paper for the features. They're so simple, why not make many of them for the Hallowe'en celebration to make festive the odd nooks and corners and shelves in the house. Here are the few directions necessary.

Cut a strip of orange crepe paper 16 by 30 inches. Cut two rings of cardboard five inches in diameter and with the ring part one-half inch wide. With needle and thread, gather the paper along one 30-inch end to fit the ring. Paste the strip to the ring with a gathered edge along the outer edge of the ring. Paste the second ring over the first (with the crepe paper in between the two) and pull the crepe paper down over the ring. Paste the two sides together. Tie the top with spool wire and wrap the stems thus formed with black crepe paper. Paste on features cut from shiny black paper.

Just Carrots

SCIENCE has at last discovered that of all vegetables carrots seem to be of the most importance—throw away your tonics and eat carrots. Forget the cod-liver oil bottle and take carrots instead. Here are some favorite ways:

Sweet Carrot Sticks

Scrape small carrots and cut them in quarters lengthwise. For six carrots make a syrup of one-third cupful corn syrup and two tablespoons of butter. Put carrots in baking pan, sprinkle very lightly with salt and mace, pour in the syrup and bake in a moderate oven until tender. Remove carrots to individual dishes, add one-half cupful thick cream to liquor in pan, blend well and pour over carrots.

Combination Carrots

Scrub, scrape and cut carrots in small cubes. Cook until tender in salted water. Prepare an equal bulk of white turnips in the same way. Drain both carrots and turnips, toss together in one dish and reheat in a thin white sauce.

Golden Carrots

Grate three dark yellow carrots, add one-half cup hot water and let stand fifteen minutes. Pour into cheesecloth and wring out as much of the juice as possible. Cut three other carrots in quarters lengthwise and cook in salted water. Heat one-fourth cup butter in pan without browning, add one-fourth cup flour. Stir until smooth. Add water to carrot juice to make one cup. Stir this into flour and butter and stir until smooth. Season with salt and pepper and pour over the cooked carrots.

Carrot Soup

Cook carrots until tender, and to two cupfuls add one small grated onion. Cook five minutes and put through a sieve. Cook one-fourth cup rice in milk, in a double boiler. Add one-half cup cream to carrot juice, thicken with one tablespoon of flour, season with butter, salt and pepper and serve with crackers or toasted bread. If there is not enough of the soup to make four servings add a little hot milk before taking from stove.

L. M. Thornton.

Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

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Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It takes but a moment to prepare, and costs very little, but it positively has no equal for quick, lasting relief.

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No. 7285.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8040.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 38 requires $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards to 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8037.—Morning frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 38 requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 32-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7762.—Ladies' house frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 38 if made as in the large view, requires $3\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8038.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 46 will require $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7646.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2-year size with wrist length sleeves requires $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7784.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 35-inch material for skirt and trimming, and $\frac{5}{8}$ yard for the waist. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7661.—Ladies' slip. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7439.—Ladies' apron. Designed in one size: Medium. It requires $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 32-inch material, and 6 yards of bias binding. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6130.—Infant's set. Cut in one size. It will require $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material for the dress, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards for the slip, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards for the wrapper. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7758.—Toy goose. Designed in one size: 15 inches in length. It requires $\frac{5}{8}$ yard of material 25 inches wide for the goose and a piece $\frac{1}{2}$ yard long and seven inches wide for the bonnet. Tie strings of ribbon $\frac{1}{2}$ yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8059.—A simple blouse. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 with corresponding bust measure, $33\frac{1}{2}$, 35, $36\frac{1}{2}$, 38, also 40 and 42. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7703.—Play friend or cushion. Designed in one size. It requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of material at least 32 inches wide. The bow of ribbon requires $\frac{7}{8}$ yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8056.—Bunny toy. Designed in one size: 15 inches body length. It requires 1-3 yard of plain material and 1-3 yard of figured material 35 inches wide. Bow requires $\frac{5}{8}$ yard of ribbon. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Fall and Winter, 1933-34

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Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

Mrs. C. H. Wagner, Milwaukee, Wis., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"On Nov. 1st, our 150 pullets were not laying. I gave them Don Sung and got 361 eggs in the next 3 weeks; sold $75 worth in December, and $100 worth in January. The birds were strong and healthy all winter, and cackled like it was spring."

Don Sung, the Chinese brand of tablets which Mrs. Wagner used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. These tablets can be obtained from Burrell Dugger Co., 22 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size holding 3 times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

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has taken the place of grandfather's knowledge. You may be sure a thing advertised is as represented. If it is not, the person making it and the one selling it will quickly lose your confidence and your patronage. People do not dare misrepresent in their advertising—to do so is to invite closed factories and stores.

The advertisements in PENNSYLVANIA FARMER are reliable. When answering them, tell the advertiser where you saw his ad.

Young People's Forum

This Week's Best True Story

SPOTTIE had nine other little piggy brothers and sisters but she had the misfortune to be tramped by her big mother. We carried Spottie to the house and fed her with a bottle and such squealing when we came downstairs in the morning you never heard. She kept it up until we made the fire and warmed her milk. Spottie always got her breakfast first.

Everybody was interested in our pet. When the baker came, he used to put her in his pocket. Then one day we had company and nobody saw poor Spottie as she ran for the house and got under the wheel of the car. Brother cried as though his heart would break. Daddy said, "Shall I kill her?" But Mother said: "No, I won't roast that pig nor eat her. Let her alone. If she dies, all right."

Tenderly we put poor Spottie in her box and went off to bed thinking by morning she would have gone to join her ancestors in Piggy Heaven.

Next morning we were almost afraid to look in the box but finally I got up courage to go over and call softly, "Spotty!" There was a grunt in answer. Every one was happy, you can just believe. Before long Spotty was running around again as lively as ever. She even went for a ride in the car. Of course, she soon got too big for that but she did love to go with us for the mail. If we went away in the machine, she always came to the gate wagging her tail like a dog.

Then one day Spotty had ten little pigs nearly all spotted like herself. How proud she was of her babies. She would bring them to the house for a bite to eat but they never let us pet them, always running away.

Then one day we sold Spotty and six of her pigs for $120 and bought an electric water pump for our house. Surely that little pig was worth the trouble we had to raise her.

Mrs. Emanuel Poet.

Editor's Note.—Send in a true story for the next issue. It can be on any subject. Address Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Dear Boys and Girls:

What a fine lot of letters we've received telling about those Interesting Landmarks near the homes of our readers. "Give us a little more time," somebody says, "to do more exploring." So now the time is extended until November 4th for you to send in your letter telling about the old Indian mounds, the historic bridges—everything you know about your own village, township or county. If you can send a photograph, so much the better. Watch the issue of November 11th for the prize letters. Just as soon as you have finished, hurry your letter to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Week's Best Joke

GEORGIE, aged three, and Bobbie, aged five, with new tablets and pencils attempted to draw their uncle's picture. After each look at their uncle they would add a line. They were not succeeding with the picture as they hoped so Bobbie said, "Georgie, you look and I'll draw."

Mrs. Wm. E. Winter.

Editor's note: Who wil send next week's "Best Joke"? Address Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Why I Like to Go to School

THERE are many reasons why I like to go to school. I am a junior in High School and I am still enjoying school as much as when I started.

One of my reasons is that I intend to go to college and train to be a school-teacher and therefore I am very interested in school. I have always liked all my subjects and all my teachers. I believe if every boy and girl would obey their teacher they would have no trouble and there would be no reason for the saying: "My teacher doesn't like me."

One of my best reasons is because my parents are interested in my work almost as much as I am. I think if parents do not bother to find out what their chidren are doing in school the children will eventually lose interest in everything. Alverna Longenbach.

The Poet's Corner

HALLOWE'EN

Hallowe'en is the time of ghosts,
When the witches are their hosts,
They travel abroad throughout the night
In their cloaks of black and of white.

Hallowe'en is the time of hooty owls,
When the black cats utter unearthly howls,
The bats fly silently through the misty air
But the rest of the scarers will never care.

Hallowe'en is the time of pumpkins grinning
At the evil witches who are spinning
Their black cloaks, to sail through the gloom
On a great, long spindling broom.

Hallowe'en is the time when
We won't go out after ten,
For fear of ghosts, witches and goblins,
When our knees do a series of wobblins. Mildred Marie Davis.

Who will win the prize for the best poem next week? Send your letter to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Little Folks' Corner

GETTING READY FOR HALLOWE'EN
Photo by E. Ellsworth Clasphy

GHOSTS 'N EVERYTHING!

Don't you want to write a four-line poem on "Hallowe'en". Color the little girl and hurry it back to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Every week there are ten happy boys and girls who receive prizes for the best poems. Have you tried to win?

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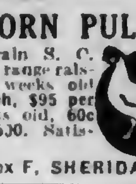
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Advertisements in this paper can be depended upon.

Protective Service

"Gold Brick" Artists

FARMERS and dairymen should be on their guard against financing or refinancing schemes. One proposition of this kind is reported where a group of farmers are asked to advance a fee of several hundred dollars on the promise that a large loan will be obtained for them. Plans which include fees in advance are to be approached with caution. They are too one-sided for safety, the safety being on the wrong side for the farmer.

Home-Work Schemes

WE get many inquiries about the reliability of home-work propositions. As a rule home-work schemes are disguises for selling something. That is, their promoters are in the business of selling equipment, material, instructions, a list of names or something of the kind. They are not in the business of providing employment. While they frequently intimate that they will buy back a finished product they carefully refrain from actually making any definite offer.

Beaver Bulletin

RULES and regulatins for taking beaver during the open season next spring have been announced. We shall be glad to send a copy of same to any one interested on receipt of a stamp. Address Protective Service, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa., and ask for the "Beaver Bulletin."

A Pension Fraud

INQUIRY has been received regarding a solicitation of funds by the National Old Age Pension Association, Tulsa, Okla., which has as its announced purpose the enactment of old age pension legislation by Congress. The creator and chairman of this organization is Dr. J. E. Pope, chiropractor and erstwhile oil promoter. Pope was convicted of using the mails to defraud at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1924. He was indicted on similar charges at Denver, Colo., in 1927, this indictment being nol prossed upon Pope's agreement to discontinue his operations and refrain from questionable practices in the future.

Nat'l Better Business Bureau.

Fake Book Agent

SOME time ago we wrote to you (which letter you published) asking you and your readers cooperation relative to a fake book agent. This man has been turned over to the Pottstown authorities by one of your readers in Lebanon.

We wish to thank you and your readers for the speedy action which was taken in our behalf.

John Steininger.

[Readers who report any questionable propositions promptly not only may protect other farmers from loss but help apprehend these slippery individuals who move rapidly from place to place and are hard to catch.]

Stolen Autos

THE stolen car unit of the Department of Revenue reports recovery of 147 Pennsylvania motor vehicles stolen in September. Pennsylvania residents last month reported the theft of 240 cars. Non-residents reported 1,216.

Accident Claims Paid

National Casualty Company claims paid October 1st to October 14th.

ADAMS CO.—Chas. Keller, wrench slipped, injured wrist, $7.33; BEDFORD—Mrs. Ella M. Acker, slipped, injured ankle, $10.00; BRADFORD — Burleigh Rod, wrench slipped, lacerated hand, $16; BUTLER—Charles Walters, foreign body in eye, $20.00; Walter Baker, thrown from horse, fractured shoulder, $29.33; CLEARFIELD—Price Rowles, auto wreck, cut leg, fractured ribs, $30.00; COLUMBIA—W. C. Welliver, foundation gave way, concussion of brain, $22.67.

DAUPHIN—Arthur Kinsinger, corn blade struck eye, $4.67; Russell Neubaum, thrown from horse, injured back, shoulder, elbow, $10.67; Morris J. Lebo, kicked by horse, contusion of thigh, $1.50; SOMERSET—F. W. Gohn, auto accident, injured elbow, $28.00; SUSQUEHANNA—Francis Coleman, fell from hay load, fractured rib, injured wrist, $2.67; James E. Brainard, team ran away, injured leg, lacerated hand, head, $6.00; Michael Oliksa, thrown from wagon, fractured ribs, $11.33.

WARREN—Howard V. Johnson, ran nail in finger, $3.00; WASHINGTON—Anna M. Carter, slipped, fell, fractured rib, $20.00; WESTMORELAND—John E. Giffen, board in floor broke, injured leg, $10.67; YORK—Charles K. Morton, auto wreck, injured scalp, chest, rib, $16.00.

MARYLAND

CARROLL—John A. Eline, squeezed between wagon and door post, injured his shoulder, $4.67; Franklin A. Keefer, struck head on pipe, lacerated scalp, $3.00; HARFORD—Wm. B. Campbell, thrown under wagon, fractured skull, ribs, $40.00.

NEW JERSEY

BURLINGTON—James N. Walton, slipped, injured leg, $18.00; Clayton L. DeCou, ladder broke, injured back, $9.33; CUMBERLAND—Harry Rothman, stepping off of truck, injured ankle, $9.33; MERCER—Wm. M. Moore, repairing fence, lacerated hands, $2.00.

Poultry Problems

Ohio and N. J. Mixtures

Have 135 Leghorn cockerels and would like to use a home-grown formula, also would like to know how much grain and what kind to feed that number daily. Cockerels are confined.

Also have 150 Leghorn pullets. Would like to feed some of our own grain, have it ground. What kind and how much scratch feed should I give that number? At present they get the growing mash, whole wheat and some milk each day. We have wheat, oats, barley and corn. We also feed some thick milk. Mrs. Golden Grove.

Somerset county, Pa.

THE Ohio Station gives a mash mixture for growing birds consisting of 70 pounds coarse ground yellow corn, 20 pounds coarse ground wheat, five pounds meat scraps, four pounds granulated poultry bone meal and one pound salt. No grain is fed with this, but milk may be given to drink. However, many poultrymen feel that an all-mash mixture does not give as good results as a mash fed with grains for scratch feed.

I have used the following New Jersey formula for a number of seasons, and find it very satisfactory: 20 pounds each ground yellow corn, wheat bran, flour middlings, ground oats; ten pounds 50 per cent protein meat scraps, five pounds dried milk, two pounds oystershell meal or ground limestone, two pounds cod-liver oil, one pound salt. With this a scratch grain using what grains you have can be fed, increasing the amount of grain as the birds mature until they are eating all they will clean up.

With this you can feed what milk you have. R. L. S.

Mash for Layers

Will you kindly print a good laying mash for young hens? They are around four months old. Shall I feed the mash in hoppers or just a small amount at first? Andrew Brown.

Perry county, Pa.

A SIMPLE laying mash can be mixed from 100 pounds each of bran, middlings, ground oats, corn meal and meat scrap. The birds should have free access to the mash at all times. R. L. S.

Cold Epidemic Killing Poultry

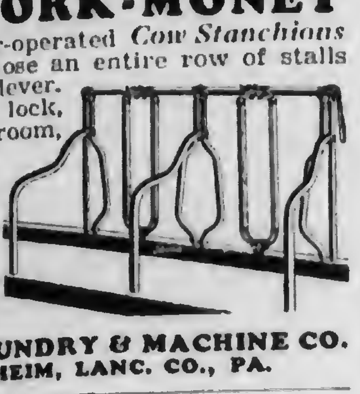
Sneezing, Choking Easily Ended and Trouble Stopped in 48 Hours

Readers who find the slightest trace of colds in their flocks, such as a running nose, should read this letter from Thos. Pulliam, Shively, Ky. He says: "I have had birds with their eyes closed from ... and have saved them all. One cockerel ... nearly dead. He lost 5 pounds. I gave him Roup-Over and in two weeks he was full of ... and fighting every rooster on the place. ... do people let their birds die? It's so easy ... save them with Roup-Over."

It is amazing how quickly Roup-Over ends ... in poultry. A few drops in the nostrils ... banishes every symptom over-night — ... a little in the drinking water, as a preventive, guards the whole flock. For a liberal supply, send 50c (or $1 for the extra large ...) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 674 Postal Station ..., Indianapolis, Ind. As Roup-Over is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try.

SAVE TIME-WORK-MONEY

Bond Lever-operated *Cow Stanchions* open and close an entire row of stalls with one lever. Cow proof lock, extra head room, adjustable neck width, best materials.



Write for illustrated bulletin.

BOND FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
MANHEIM, LANC. CO., PA.

It Can Be Done! Rid Your Flock of Chronic COCCIDIOSIS
Results Guaranteed—or Money Back!

You think when chronic coccidiosis gets into a flock of mature chickens nothing can be done about it. Well, that's not true! Here's a specific for coccidiosis—all its forms—that's giving results that are simply unbelievable. COX-CIS is its name—and a great physician and a great chemist together created it! Even effective after many paralysis has set in. Far better than costly dried buttermilk and general remedies. And the cheapest of remedies for coccidiosis on the market—but the most effective. Try it—convince yourself!

Here's a Typical Case!
Our flock of 3 month old pullets had chronic coccidiosis and we had lost a few ...after feeding Cox-Cis, we did not lose any more and now the flock is doing nicely. DUANE HISCOCK, Hilton, N. Y.

5-lb. Package $1.00
medicates 375 lbs. of mash. Get a $1.00 package from your dealer or write us—POSTAGE PREPAID.

DEALERS: Write For Proposition!

Cloister Laboratories, Dept. 5, Ephrata, Pa.

ADVERTISING reduces the cost of products that add pleasure and comfort to living.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

ONE experiment station reports that cows milked three times a day gave 20 per cent more butterfat than those milked twice daily and that by milking four times a day the fat increase was 38 per cent. Now I am wondering what would happen if we would do as the "Little Brown Jug" fellow proposed, milk forty times a day. Then would it pay, is the important question. On that no information is given.

Rest Period Needed

Every cow declines in milk production steadily from the start of the lactation period. There is an individuality in this decline. Some cows decline slowly for about 100 days and then the drop in milk flow is more rapid. But as a rule the most profitable cows decline slowly for about 180 days and then the decline increases. Some individual cows decline steadily so you hardly note it in the record except by comparing the first day with the last day of the month. Other individuals drop a few pounds at a time and then run along steadily and in several weeks again make a sudden drop to a lower level. But all individual cows with rare exceptions come down to a point where it is easy to put them dry if an effort is made. Some, of course, come to this point entirely too soon and want a rest period of three or four months. Such individuals are as a rule unprofitable and should be eliminated.

Almost every individual cow will decline rapidly about eight weeks before the next freshening period and then is the time to put her dry by decreasing or if necessary withdrawing the grain from the ration. Steadily she will decline, so irregular milking will do no harm, and that practiced a short time will complete the job. The cow will have six weeks of complete rest to enable her to recuperate for the next lactation period, bring forth a good calf, be normal, have resisting power and stamina needful to a healthful cow.

My old milk sheets and results teach lessons. Lately the area test reached my farm. My son has twenty odd head, and the result was no reaction and a perfectly clean bill of health. So it has been for half a century.

Open Market for Milk

AN open market for milk would help the dairymen more than any other one thing, in the opinion of Congressman Charles N. Crosby of Crawford county, Pa. He proposes a code which would do away with the basic-surplus plan and establish a ten per cent leeway for the producer over actual cost. If this means the individual producer's actual cost it would mean a good many milk prices, for costs vary. But the idea of an open market is good.

Wet Brewers' Grains

What is the value of brewery grains in its wet stage to feed to cows, horses and hogs? And what would you feed to make a balanced ration? Floyd Earnest.

Bedford county, Pa.

WET brewers' grains are a perishable, bulky feed of a watery nature. They contain about 75 per cent water and have about one-fourth the feeding value of the dried grains. Fed in reasonable quantities (25 to 30 pounds daily), fresh and in clean water-tight boxes, they are an excellent feed for dairy cows.

These grains are also valuable for fattening cattle, but on account of their "washy" nature they are not used extensively for horses and sheep. If used, only small amounts should be fed. Combined with corn or barley and tankage, they make a satisfactory feed for fattening swine but should not furnish over half of the nutrients in the ration. Four parts of the wet grains to one part of the dry grain mixture should make a satisfactory ration for fattening hogs.

F. L. Bentley.

SPEED UP LAYING!

Get Your Hens Back on the Job While Egg Prices Are Up!

Just when eggs are bringing higher prices, do you have the fewest to sell?

Here's the reason. Perhaps your pullets are slow to lay. Perhaps your hens are loafing. They are using the mineral supply meant for eggs to build new feathers—gain new strength after heavy summer's laying.

Here's the remedy. Don't increase feed—simply add 2 lbs. of Pratts Poultry Regulator to 100 lbs. of your mash. This concentrated tonic of rich blood-building minerals and imported herbs brings immediate results—results you can *see!* Shorter moulting—new pep—brighter combs and wattles—*more eggs.*

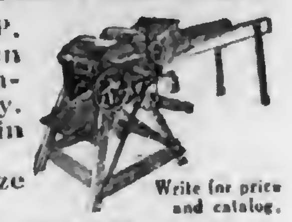
Here's our guarantee. If you do not begin to see these results in fifteen days your money will be cheerfully refunded. See your dealer. If he cannot furnish, send $1.00 for trial supply to PRATT FOOD CO., Dept. 549, 124 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

2c a Day Puts New Life in 100 Hens

Pratts POULTRY REGULATOR

"Peerless" Fodder Shredder

If you have 3 H. P. engine you can run this 14-inch machine successfully. Saves it's price in one year's use. Will not pulverize blades and tops.



Write for price and catalog.

A. M. DELLINGER, Inc.
701 N. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.

Strike up the band!! DRIED BEET PULP has come to town

GANGWAY, folks, for the big parade! Strike up the band! Dried Beet Pulp has come to town again—to a welcome that's bigger and better than ever.

All over the country, many thousands of the nation's dairymen, beef cattle raisers and sheepmen are making regular use of this champion of all feedstuffs.

And well they may—for Dried Beet Pulp—"June Pasture the year round"—is the only vegetable feed available in commercial form. It is succulent, bulky and palatable. It stimulates the flow of digestive juices and aids the digestion of other feeds. It livens, invigorates and improves health, increases milk flow and brings rapid, economical growth. It banishes "off-feed" days. Animals fed on Dried Beet Pulp keep in the pink of condition always and produce their utmost in meat, milk and wool.

What's more, *Dried Beet Pulp is one of the cheapest feeds now on the market.* There is plenty of it. And every feed dealer either has it in stock or can get it for you quickly.

Rats, mice, moths, mites and weevils will not touch Dried Beet Pulp. It keeps indefinitely. Fits into any ration whatsoever, and improves it. *And feed it right out of the sack. Dried Beet Pulp does not need to be soaked before using.* Ask your dealer about it today.

Dried Beet Pulp makes very good litter for poultry.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICH.

Farmer's Business Letter

DEVELOPMENTS in the agricultural industry have come rapidly, but they are of such character as to complicate the situation rather than clarify it. Basically, of course, the trouble is low prices. It is particularly bad in sections hit by drouth the past season. They have no feed to carry their stock, and they can't borrow enough, on the basis of present prices, to help very much, as most of them already have chattel and mortgage debt. With ordinary cows worth under ten dollars in the butcher market, there isn't much chance to borrow if there is any outstanding debt at all. The result is that a new farm distress and unrest is appearing.

Give us currency inflation, say many farmers, encouraged in this demand by their leaders bent as ever on capitalizing a feeling of resentment. Those who join in this cry are past the reasoning stage. They care little that it would ruin all creditors, being concerned only with the belief that it would be one way for them to pay off their mortgage and chattel debts, and get possession of the land they occupy, with clear title. On that basis, look for increased demands for inflation, unless markets improve.

Strikes and Protests

Two states, North Dakota and Nebraska, are in virtual revolt. In the former state an embargo on all movement of wheat is in force, the aim being to dramatize the farmer's plight. In Nebraska the governor has launched an attack on NRA, declaring that so far as the farmer is concerned it has served no further purpose than to cut the farmer's throat, and a former governor, state director for NRA, has resigned, declaring that its operations are bringing bankruptcy to small merchants and ruin to farmers.

A third development is a farmer's strike called for today. It goes a little farther than former strikes. Farmers joining agree not only not to sell their products below cost of production, but they also declare that they will refuse to buy, that they will pay no interest or taxes, and that they will not be evicted. What it will amount to cannot be foretold, but it will have more sympathy than former strikes.

An Illinois group, regarded as more conservative than the strike leaders, following a meeting Thursday of this week sent a message to the President urging that something be done immediately. They suggested a minimum corn price of 60 cents, and declared that "there is no use of talking NRA and patriotism and vague generalizations to these farmers, for they know that if something isn't done within sixty days they will be ruined."

The AAA Hog Plan

In the meantime, the AAA has come out with its far-flung corn-hog plan, and to say the least it is creating neither enthusiasm nor confidence among producers or processors. On the contrary, it is greeted with extreme skepticism in both quarters. The plan has already had an effect in the hog market, according to common opinion. In other words, the half dollar has been taken off, which means that at the outset the producer will pay the tax, as he in fact must so long as it is levied, for at any given time the real price of hogs must be the going price in the market plus the amount of the processing tax, that real price being based on what the consumer traffic will bear.

For the immediate future, up to November 5th, the pressure will be in two directions. On the one side, the packers will try to reduce their inventories as much as possible against the day of levying the floor tax. And on the other, the producer will be inclined to sell before the full amount of the processing tax is taken off the price he receives. Producers are talking this way, and at least one of the larger packers issued orders to his concentration yards late this week to buy no more hogs till further instructions were given. Thus a difficult situation is in the making, with the only possible relief buying by the government to feed the poor.

Hogs Lower

Hog prices took a sharp drop this week. While receipts were relatively light, the average price here dropped from $4.80 last week to $4.25 this week. Eleven markets had only 312,000 hogs against 366,000 last week, 398,000 a year ago, and 511,000 two years ago.

Large quantities of pork were in store October 1st, according to the report issued this week. The total on that date was 629 million pounds, against 498 million a year ago and 507 million the average of the past five years. This is usually about the low point of the year in storage stocks. The lard situation is even more impressive. The October 1st total was 193 million pounds, against 71 million a year ago and a five-year average of 96 million. Stocks of other foods in store are likewise large, including butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, the supply of butter being outstanding, 175 million pounds against 89 million last year.

Cattle and Sheep

Trade in cattle has been heavy, with the price trend on the low side, due to liberal supplies, especially of well-finished beef. The average steer price here this week was $5.45, a nickel off from last week. However, tops on heavy weight steers dropped from $6.75 last week to $6.35 this week, and of yearling steers from $6.65 last week to $6.40. The market has had more good beef than it could handle. The result is that not infrequently cattle at around $5.75 have been for all practical purposes as good as a fewer number of loads around $6.25. At the same time, light steers on the plain order, good beef but not choice, have actually outsold fully ripe heavy beef of top quality, and fat heifers have sold right up to the top of the steer market.

Demand for feeders is extremely light. Nobody seems to want to buy. It is the same all over the Corn Belt. Two factors are probably at work here—bad results on cattle marketed the past few weeks, and general uncertainty. While choice selections are quoted up to $5 in the feeder trade, a very decent kind on the plain order can be had around $3.

Lambs have declined on a moderate run this week. The week's average, at $6.55, was off 35 cents from last week. Tops, however, brought $7.50, which was 25 cents off. Packers and shippers have been strong buyers of lambs most of the time, and this coupled with light receipts has resulted in only a moderate movement of lambs to the country for feeding. Country demand has been pretty good, at around $6.25 for choice selections.

Grains Improve

There has been some gain in grain prices of late, due to government buying for relief purposes. Statistically the wheat position is reasonably strong, but the only factor that counts is what the government may do from time to time. One set of figures indicates a world carry-over of 437,000,000 bushels, against a carry-over of 747,000,000 at the end of the last crop year. Depression conditions, it is figured, will work to increase per capita consumption of wheat. Because of known crop failure over wide areas many farmers persist in being bullish on corn, and are not inclined to sell at the going country price of 30 cents or a little better. They can almost see nearby regions that they know must have corn. And while they realize that there is a rather large carry-over of old corn they figure it is in strong hands.

At a sale of western horses here this week, weanling colts sold at a range of $19.50 to $40, for lots from 6 to 12 head. The average on 93 head was $26.62. In the regular horse market demand continues fairly strong, with the bulk of it for 1,400 to 1,600-pound stuff, and while quality will run the price up to $125, the call is for the kind under rather than over $100.

Chicago, October 21, 1933. Watson.

INTERNATIONAL

The 34th International Livestock Exposition, to be held at Chicago, December 2-9, will include the 15th annual Grain and Hay Show and the 12th annual Boys' and Girls' Club Congress.

Progress of the Markets

Crops are still rather light after the improvement during the early part of the fall season, but market prospects were not much affected. Gains of three to five per cent for cotton, potatoes, tobacco and hay were perhaps the most important. The million bushel gain for field beans was partly offset by weather injury during harvest in the Middle-West and East. Hay and feed crops are still showing shortages which are likely to affect dairy output and the livestock situation.

Potato estimates remain far below average and the crop has been moving fast under liberal early shipments. Small decreases in apple estimates helped a position already fairly strong. The severe shortage in grain crops is still the most striking feature of the crop situation. Livestock, dairy and poultry products showed more resistance than other lines in the weak markets prevailing near the middle of October.

Few price changes occurred in October milk markets. A large number of markets have submitted agreements covering fluid milk, and these are now in various stages of preparation for final approval. Prices paid producers of city milk averaged five cents per 100 pounds higher for October than for the month before, and nine cents above the prices of a year ago. Milk production is still large for the time of year. Eastern city markets are amply supplied with milk and cream and a large surplus is shifted to various dairy products. Sales of 40-quart cans of bottling cream range slightly lower, at $10.50 to $15.

Features of the October cold storage position are the unusually large holdings of butter, 50 per cent above the five-year average, cheese about 25 per cent and lard nearly double average holdings. Egg holdings are about average although much above last season's figures.

Potato shipments are heavy this month and prices are still tending downward. The price this year will depend on a number of factors: the extent of production, distribution, orderly movement, general value of the dollar, purchasing power of consumers, cost of substitutes, satisfaction with quality and pack, transportation charges, and speculative activity. Some of these influences are more favorable than last year.

GUERNSEYS WITH BYRD

Three Guernsey cows will accompany Admiral Richard E. Byrd in his present trip to the Antarctic to furnish milk during the journey. The cows were loaned for the occasion, one coming from each of the following breeding establishments: Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Deerfoot Farms, Southboro, Mass., and Klondike Farm, Elkin, N. C.

Feed taken along to keep the cows during the two years in the Far South includes 20 tons of hay, 12 tons of beet pulp, 12 tons of grain and two tons of bran. If all goes well and the cows survive they will be returned to their owners at the end of the trip.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 26@29c; extra 90 score, 25c; 90 score, 21½c.

Eggs.—Nearby white extras, 32@36c; nearby brown extras, 27@30c; nearby mixed, ex. mixed colors, 25@27c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 7@16c; broilers, 9@16c; old roosters, 9c; pigeons, pr., 15c; 20c; ducks, 9@12c.

Fruits.—APPLES, nearby, various varieties, 40c@$1.50 bus. GRAPES, N. Y. 12-qt. bskt., 33@35c. CRANBERRIES, N. J. ¼ bbl. boxes, $1@2.50.

Vegetables.—BEETS, N. J. & Pa. 1@2c bnch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ¾ bskt., 25@50c. CARROTS, nearby, 1½@1¾c bnch. LETTUCE, N. J., Big Boston, 50@75c crate. PARSLEY, nearby, bus., 30@40c. POTATOES, various varieties, N. J. & Pa. 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, $1.65@1.75. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 25@35c.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 25@30c; creamery butter, 27@32c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 35@38c.

Poultry.—Chickens, 75c @ $1.50 each; squabs, 45@70c each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ pk. PLUMS, 10c box. CRANBERRIES, 15c qt.

Vegetables.—BEANS, string, 25@2?c ½ pk. CABBAGE, 4@8c head. ONIONS, 10@12c ¼ pk. CUCUMBERS, 2@5c each. LETTUCE, 8@15c head. TOMATOES, 8@18c pt. POTATOES, $1.40@1.65 bu.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Premium marks & higher than extras, 24½@25c; extras, 92 score, 24c; 89 score 22½@23c; 88 score, 17½c.

Eggs.—White, nearby & Mid-Western hennery specials, 33@36½c; exch. standards, 31@32c; mediums, 26@28c.

Live poultry.—By freight, fowls, 10@15c; old roosters and stags, 10c; pigeons, 20c pr.; broilers, 10@14c; ducks, 10c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 24¼c; standards, 22¼c; 89 score, 20¾c; 88 score, 19¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, 17½@18½c; fresh extras, firsts, 19½@21½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 25½@28½c; firsts, 15½@16½c; Southern Ohio, W. Va. & Kentucky, current receipts, 16½@17c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 12@16c; Leghorns, 7@9c; colored springers, 10@13c; Leghorn springers, 9@10c; old roosters, 7@8c; geese, 7@8c; ducks, 8@10c; turkeys, 17@18c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 25c; hog dressed, 20@21c.

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20.—No. 1 timothy, $14@14.50; standard, $13@13.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $13@13.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $12@13; No. 1 clover, $15.25@15.75; No. 2 clover, $12.50@13.50; No. 1 alfalfa, 2nd cutting, $18@19. No. 1 oat and wheat straw, $8@8.50.

MORGAN CO., N. E. COLO.

Oct. 19: Beautiful autumn weather. First ice of the season this morning. Mid-summer drouth cut the corn crop on irrigated land to 50 per cent of a normal yield. Wheat crop, too, was much below average. Potatoes and all truck crops very good. Fruit a fair crop.

Much rain in late summer put the soil in fine condition for wheat sowing. The sugar beet crop is large. The harvesting and the two sugar mills in the county began work October 1st. This gives employment to several thousand persons. The sugar beet farmer and all concerned in manufacturing the raw product into sugar are opposed to a cut in the acreage of the beets to be planted.

S. S. Hinerman.

WOOL MARKET

The market at Boston was quiet last week. Despite restricted call, however, quotations were firm. The U. S. Department of Agriculture quotes fine strictly combing wool delivered at Boston at 38@42c, half-blood 34@35c, three-eighths 40@42c and quarter-blood 40@41c.

PITTSBURGH MILK PRICES

The September price of 3.5 per cent milk delivered at Pittsburgh is $1.62 per cwt. at country plants in District 1 the price is $1.27.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Oct. 23.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, 82c; No. 2 yellow corn, 43¼@45½c; No. 1 yellow corn, 12¾@43½c; No. 2 white oats, 35¾@36¼c; No. 3 white oats, 31½@35½c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

The cattle market shows no improvement, in fact is at the lowest point in this century. Monday's supply was about 55 carloads, more than enough of some classes. A few carloads of good weighty grassers went east at $4.50@4.85 and along with them half a dozen good black steers averaging 1,125 lbs. at $5. Above cattle were better than those of recent weeks and brought a little more money. On the bulk of the steers, which consisted mainly of medium quality and condition, the market was slow and weaker. Good handy-weight steers were few, selling at $4@4.25 largely. Fair handy and light butcher steers brought $3.50@3.65, a few $3.75, all these with some flesh. Plain steers with more frame than finish had to sell around $3.25. A few stockers were picked up at $2.75@3.25, but not many were here. A few individual heifers brought $4 or a little more, bulk of fleshy kind $3.40@3.60, and these looked cheaper than the ordinary kind around $3. Fat cows showed little change, with good ones around $3 and others on down. Bulk of canners went at $1.25@1.75. Bulls were about steady on handy-weights, weaker for heavy. The best of the latter brought $3.25 and the best handy weights $3.50. Good feeder steers sold in West Virginia last week at $3.50@3.65, largely the inside figure.

Choice weighty steers	$4 50@ 4 85
Good to choice, do.	4 25@ 4 50
Fair to good, do.	3 75@ 4 25
Ordinary to fair	3 50@ 3 75
Good to choice yearlings	nominal
Choice handy-weight steers	4 75@ 5 00
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good, do.	3 60@ 4 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	3 25@ 3 60
Common, do.	3 00@ 3 25
Good light butcher steers	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good light steers	3 50@ 4 00
Common to medium, do.	3 00@ 3 50
Inferior light steers	2 50@ 3 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	3 75@ 4 00
Good to choice heifers	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good heifers	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair heifers	2 25@ 3 00
Choice fat cows	2 85@ 3 10
Good to choice fat cows	2 60@ 2 85
Fair to good cows	2 25@ 2 60
Common to fair cows	1 75@ 2 25
Canners	1 25@ 1 75
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@50 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 25@ 3 50
Fair to good handy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Common to fair bulls	2 75@ 3 00
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 2 75

Hogs

Since our latest report the hog market has slid downward, closing last week with top handy-weights below $5. Monday's supply was about 27 double-deck carloads, including hold-overs. Market was steady to a dime higher, with handy and mixed weights $4.90@5. Two loads of 230@250 lb. hogs went east at $4.90@5. The good hogs of around 150 lbs. went along with handy weights, lighter kind going at $4.50@4.65. Pigs are scarce, selling mainly at $4.25@4.50. Sows were wanted at $4@4.15.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 50@ 4 65
Mixed, 200-220 lbs.	4 85@ 5 00
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 90@ 5 00
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 90@ 5 00
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 50@ 4 65
Pigs, 90-115 lbs.	4 00@ 4 50
Roughs	3 75@ 4 15
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

The sheep market shows little change, with few wanted, while lambs have been dull and lower of late. Monday's supply was about ten carloads, the West Virginia movement being on the wane. Top lambs of 70 lbs. or over brought $7 per cwt., a few light but fat kind $6. Medium lambs brought $5@5.50 and inferior to good culls $3@5 as to quality. The few sheep here sold on the basis of $3 for good handy-weight wethers.

Good to best wethers	$2 75@ 3 00
Good mixed	2 50@ 2 75
Fair to good, do.	1 75@ 2 50
Common to fair	1 00@ 1 75
Good to best lambs	6 75@ 7 00
Light fat	5 00@ 5 50
Culls, common to good	3 00@ 5 00

Calves

With about 600 calves on sale the top sort brought $8 per cwt., seconds $5.50@6.50 and others $3@5. Heavy calves were very dull, with fleshy kind $2.50@3 and thin $2@2.25.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, Oct. 23—Receipts were 22,000 head. Market slow at steady prices. Top steers brought $6.35; bulk $4.50@5.75. Butcher stock was weak; bulls 10@15c higher. About 7,000 westerns, mostly stockers, feeders and she-stock, were on hand.

Hogs

Twenty thousand head, including 8,000 "directs," made up the supply. Sows were a dime higher, other grades barely steady. Top hogs brought $4.65; bulk $3.90@4.60.

Sheep

About 18,000 head were offered. Best lambs sold at $7.25. bulk of supply at $6.50@7.

SWINE

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS April farrow, $2.00 each. Registered not related. B. H. JOHNSON, WEST LIBERTY, OHIO

Bellevue Stratford

a home-in-Philadelphia . . . not only for those who enjoy residence here the year 'round but as well for the many who return to the Bellevue again and again. In the heart of the business and financial district, only a few minutes from the best in concerts, plays, football—the Bellevue-Stratford combines accessibility with quiet luxury . . . May we offer you Bellevue-Stratford hospitality?—at 1933 low prices of course.

CLAUDE H. BENNETT, General Manager

PHILADELPHIA

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

COMPLETE BATHROOMS $37.50 up. Complete steam plants $157.50. First quality. Catalogue No. 30. Seidenburg Company, 261 West 34th Street, New York.

YARN FOR RUGS, afghans, sweaters, baby sets. Beautiful colors. Lowest prices. Samples Free. Delaine Manufacturing Company, Dept. Y, 115 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

YARN—ALL WOOL rug yarns only $1.15 lb. Other yarns at amazing bargain prices. Samples and knitting directions Free. H. A. Bartlett, Mfr., Box F, Harmony, Maine.

FOR MAKING RUGS—New woolen mill cloth pieces four pounds $1.00. Rug Yarn 40c pound. Samples free. We pay postage. New England Waste Process Company, Oakland, Maine.

NEW CROP KENTUCKY SORGHUM, best made, $1.00 per gallon. Kentucky Plantation, F24, Mayfield, Kentucky.

FOR SALE.—Fresh Ground pure Buckwheat Flour. Kerrtown Milling Company, Meadville, Pa.

QUILT PIECES, 100 big, fast color prints, 20c; 250—35c. Postpaid. Remnant Mart, Centralia, Illinois.

PHOTO FINISHING

FILMS DEVELOPED, TWO FREE Enlargements with each roll, 25c coin. Century Photo Service, Box 829, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

20 REPRINTS 25c. Films developed two prints each negative 25c. Pennsylvania, 118 Overhill, Chicago.

HUNTING AND FISHING

TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, SNARES, scents; lowest prices; quickest service. Write new catalogue. Howe Fur Company, Dept. 1, Coopers Mills, Maine.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

DAIRYMEN—Elgin Brand No. 30 Liners to fit Universal Milker, five for one dollar postage prepaid. Elgin Brand the best quality Milking Machine rubber ever produced. Write for price list and sample. Elgin Cash Milker Supply, Post Office Box 37, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS

SITUATION.—Single, experienced Dairyman, Farmer and Handyman, wishes steady work. No habits. Good references. Make your offer giving other details. Box 215, c/o Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATION Foreman or Manager on Large Farm. Experienced. Married. Best references. Amos Dieffenderfer, R. 1, Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED—Work either dairying or farming by man 37 years, wife and son. Box 121, Maple Depot, Penna.

WANTED

TYPING WANTED. 20 cents per thousand words. Terms cash. Day Service, Piketown, Penna.

PATENTS

PATENTS. Small Ideas May Have Large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Clarence A. O'Brien, 1518 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

OLD GOLD WANTED

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, Watches, Jewelry. 100% full value paid day shipment received. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment cheerfully returned. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Company, 576 Mallers Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for farm lighting systems. Non-acid, 15 year life. Five year guaranteed unconditional guarantees. Non Sulphating. Odorless. Replaces any farm lighting acid type battery at lower prices. Free literature. See Jay Battery Company, 81 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

MUSHROOM SPAWN Scientifically produced. Used by large commercial growers. Two dollars (postpaid) purchases enough to plant forty square feet. Sterling Spawn Company, West Chester, Pa.

BUY GENERATORS AND MOTORS before prices advance. ½ horse repulsion Induction Motors $12.75. Electrical Surplus Co., 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

SEND 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows or mares. Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, 126 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

SMITH'S STANDARD BREEDING CRATES. What farmers need. H. M. Smith, Mooresville, Ind.

HANDWRITING ANALYZED. Fee $1.00. Warren Jones, Box 223, Elyria, Ohio.

SEND 10c for GUINEA PIG BOOK. Tells how to raise them at small cost and sell them at a big profit. Box 297, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

The Cheerful Plowman

CASPER tells his neighbors how a skillful man should milk a cow, tells them how a hog should be treated with sincerity, tells how surly sheep are dipped and how barley soup is sipped. Casper tells us how to vote, how to please a billy goat, how to analyze a talk, how to teach a child to walk, how to pitch a sleeping tent, how to run a government.

Strange to say when Casper talks on anything from hods to hawks, we all stand and listen then like a bunch of stupid men. Casper always has the floor when he lectures less or more. We keep still and let him spiel with a silence long and real. Casper leads us with his speech. We let Casper up-and-preach, we stand back when he's on deck with our voices in our neck, with our thoughts canned up inside, with our nostrils open wide.

Why is that? I cannot tell. We have voices tempered well; we have thoughts o feeding geese, ninety-seven thoughts apiece. We have language that is true, words in purple, words in blue; we can talk when we're alone, each of us can hold his own, each of us can say his say when that Casper is away. But that Casper has a power that's a gift, or that's a dower; he has some ingrained "It's-I" that makes us stand aft and by.

Yet, when Casper's had his say and gone grandly on his way, we say, "Gosh, he's off his base, half his brain is out of place. Half his thoughts and half his plans are as punk as any man's. He knows less about a goose than a tapir or a moose; he's no prince at feeding hens nor at building coops and pens; his advice don't go with me—it's the bunk as you can see!" Yet, when Casper comes again he's the spokesman for us men. J. E. T.

Along the Way

October 18th snow fell in Erie and Crawford counties.

* * *

Dahlia bulbs should be taken up before the ground freezes.

* * *

Henry A. Schell of Chester county has a Holstein cow which produced 915.5 lbs. of fat in a year in Class A.

* * *

Apple pomace can be used for silage on a small scale, says the Ohio Experiment Station.

* * *

Italians are said to be gathering wild grapes in the Tioga State Forest for jelly making.

* * *

Over 1,000 exhibits were on display in the second Allegheny Tableland Fair in Pittsburgh last week. Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia were represented.

* * *

This is the time of year to serve the mice in orchards a liberal meal of poisoned bait to prevent winter injury to trees.

* * *

A New York horticulture professor advises spraying peach trees with lime-sulphur this fall to save next year's crop from the peach leaf curl. A sunny day should be selected for spraying.

* * *

Now is the time to flush ewes by turning them on extra good pasture or feeding grain a month or six weeks before breeding. The lamb crop next spring will pay for it.

* * *

Fifteen years ago March was thought too early to hatch chicks. Now some authorities are pointing to the increased profits from pullets hatched the first of January.

* * *

The chestnut crop around Mt. Alto, Pa., this fall is better than it has been for years, according to John E. Aughinbaugh, forester. Most of the nuts are on young sprouts. By planting them it is hoped to get trees resistant to the blight.

* * *

The fourth annual horse-shoe pitching contest for the championship of Berks county will be held early in November. Floyd Merkel of Hamburg will have charge of the contest. Winners will hurl the shoes at Harrisburg in the state-wide competition.

* * *

W. E. Gnagey, with a yield of 469.2 bushels of potatoes on an acre, was the first Cambria county farmer to pass the 400-bushel mark this year. The spuds were planted three inches deep on a clover sod to which was applied 500 pounds of fertilizer per acre, cultivated seven times and sprayed nine times.

TO BUY — **Use These Columns** — **TO SELL**

We receive many letters from advertisers thanking us for splendid results obtained from their advertisements in our Classified Department.

Here is one from an advertiser of Poultry:

Gentlemen:

In answer to your letter of August 9th, wish to state we have not missed one insertion in past three years that our little Classified advertisement has not appeared in the Pennsylvania Farmer, and while we advertise in all the leading poultry journals, and so many inquiries do not state where they saw one's ad, yet there are enough does that we could not afford to miss one issue advertising in the Pennsylvania Farmer. Wishing you success and hoping to be with you many more years, we remain, most cordially yours,

(Name given on request)

We have many customers for you among our 150,000 subscribers. Send in your copy today and get your share of the business.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

100 ACRES WITH 9 COWS.—Handy village and schools, good 8-room house, alone worth $3,500, good barn 32x80, cement floor, 24x50 ft. hen house, ice house; 75 acres tillage, brook and spring water, wood, fruit. 9 Cows, 3 heifers, team, implements, hay, oats, potatoes, corn, cabbage, etc. $3,500 takes all, part cash. Leo Craine, Strout Agency, Sherburne, N. Y.

132 ACRES, LOT CROPS.—Raised 1,400 bu. corn on 13 acres, 600 bu. potatoes on 3 acres; 85 acres tillage, 40 wood, variety fruit; good 9-room house, 70 ft. basement barn, other bldgs. Low price $4,300 just about equals insurance; only $1,000 down. If taken soon ½ of present crops, had 43 acres corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, 18 acres hay, also 5 cattle, 2 horses, machinery, vehicles thrown in. Picture pg. 42 big illus. catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1427-BE, Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

MONEY-MAKING DAIRY FARM.—140 Acres, private market for dairy products above average prices. Good 9-room house, 2 good dairy barns, horse barn, 60-ft. poultry house, tool house, all in good repair. Owner, ill, makes low price $8,900, part cash. If taken soon includes 50 tons hay, 10 tons straw, 300 bu. oats, pr. horses, 16 tested cows, 9 young stock and full equipment. Fox & Harder, Strout Agency, Canastota, N. Y.

BIG HORN BASIN The bread basket of Wyoming. Good irrigated lands at reasonable prices, easy terms. Write for descriptive folder. Val Kuska, Colonization Agent, Burlington Route, Room C-1502, Omaha, Nebraska.

PENNSYLVANIA

75-ACRE DAIRY FARM, Butler County, with or without crops, tools, stock. Near hard road and school. Also 60 or 40-acre farm, Beaver County. Gas in house. Handy to school, hard road. Address Box 244, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BAGS WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES FOR YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write—Pittsburgh Bag & Burlap Company, 809 Progress Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE BUY YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Sussman Bros., 137 Washington Place, Pittsburgh.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

PEACH AND APPLE TREES 5c AND UP. Yellow and Blood Red Delicious. Grapevines 3c. Pears, Plums, Cherries, Nuts, Berries, Pecans, Ornamentals. Free Catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 125, Cleveland, Tennessee.

10 MONTMORENCY CHERRY TREES 4-6 ft. $1.25; $10.00 per 100. Zerfass Nurseries, Inc., Dansville, N. Y.

TANNING

HIDES TANNED—Harness, Sole, Lace leathers; Furs tanned and made up. Tanned sheep skins for sale $2.50 to $3.50 each. Beaver Creek Tannery, Abbottstown, Pa.

HOT BED SASH

SASH, all set up, $1.35 each. Booklet. C. N. Robinson & Bro., Dept. P, Baltimore, Md.

HELP AND AGENTS

OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER will finance responsible man in a permanent business. Must have A-1 references and car. Starting average $30 weekly. Steady increase up to $100 for right man. No slack season or lay offs. Write promptly. McConnon & Company, Room A-5310, Winona, Minnesota.

ABLE HUSTLER satisfied with thirty dollars and up weekly for years to come to handle county agency on New Deal proposition. Investigate by card to appreciate. Barr Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

SALESMEN

SALESMEN WANTED. MANY Stark Salesmen make more than $200.00 per month during spare time. You can do as well. Pleasant outdoor work. No experience necessary. Big Pay Weekly. We furnish Big Sales Making Outfit Free. Write at once for full information to Stark Nurseries C1103, Louisiana, Mo.

QUICK CASH RETURNS selling farm seed. Old established firm. No investment. No experience required. Commissions weekly. Write today for particulars. Gardner Seed Company, Dept. D, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income for man acquainted with farming. Cobb Company, Franklin, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED. Experienced in Stock Remedies, Fly Sprays, Cleansers, etc. Established business. Permanent territory. Liberal commissions. W. D. Carpenter Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

DOGS

REGISTERED and Non-Registered English Shepherd puppies, from heel driving parents and good watch dogs. Hiram Loucks, Vermilion, Ohio.

PURE-BRED Female Collie Pups, natural heelers, sable and white, 4 dollars. Ruth Brubaker, Mahaffey, Pa.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES, W. R. Boyd, Celeron St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REGISTERED BEAGLE PUPS, price reasonable. Floyd Hess, Warfordsburg, Pa.

Yours for the Asking

A wealth of information useful to farmers is found in booklets, leaflets and folders compiled and published by manufacturers. They are free. Below is a partial list. Check the ones you want, mail us the list and we'll see that you get them.

( ) Beet Pulp for Livestock.

( ) Grinding Feed.

( ) Motorists' opinions—a chance to tell manufacturers the faults of their cars.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE,
PENNA. FARMER, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Get into the habit of

Using Our Classified Department

When you have anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, poultry, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery.

The rate is 12c per word and the minimum charge $1.20.

When four or more consecutive insertions are made of the same copy the rate is 10c per word per insertion. Cash must accompany order.

Our next issue is November 11th, and forms close November 3rd.

Mail Order, Copy and Remittance *Now*

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kindly start my advertisement containing ....words in your next available issue and run it ......times. I enclose remittance for $ .....

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Instructions: Name and address count the same as any other words. Each number and initial counts as a word.

ENTERTAINMENT

"PRACTICAL PROGRAMS FOR GRANGE and Other Rural Groups." A new book with a complete Grange program for every month. Price 60c. Write today for the big, free, Eldridge Catalog of Plays, Minstrels, Songs, Grange and 4-H material, etc. Eldridge Entertainment House, Inc., Dep't. P., Franklin, Ohio.

TOBACCO

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO—Enjoy Kentucky's Pride; Home Manufactured Chewing, 28 Twists, sweet or natural, $1.00. 28 sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural, $1.00. 20 full size Sweet Plugs, $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Company, Murray, Ky.

DISSATISFIED? TRY US.—New firm building steady customers who appreciate quality. We satisfy or tobacco free. Aged Red Leaf Chewing or Mildest Easy Burning Smoking, 10 pounds $1.00. Pay when received. Casey Farms, Lynnville, Kentucky.

GOLD-LEAF CHEWING or pipe and cigarette Burley, 5 lbs., $1.00, ten $1.50. Scrap smoking 10 lbs., $1.25. Imported Briar Pipe Free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Hives Farms, Sedalia, Kentucky.

CHEWING, SMOKING or Cigarette Tobacco, 5 lbs., $1.25; 10, $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box 5c cigars free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

FINEST AGED CIGARETTE BURLEY or Choice Long Red Leaf Chewing 10 pounds either and carton popular brand cigarettes only $2.00. Pay when received. Common grade cheaper. Quality Tobacco Growers, Fulton, Kentucky.

CIGARETTE BURLEY, mild, 5 lbs. and box full size cigars 85c. Cigarette Roller, papers free. Mild smoking or chewing 10 lbs. $1.00, pipe free. Guaranteed Tobacco Company L3248, Mayfield, Kentucky.

FRAGRANT MELLOW, smoking or chewing tobacco, bulksweetened, 5 lbs., 75c. Box full size cigars or box chewing twist free. Farmers Tobacco Exchange, A106, Mayfield, Kentucky.

CHEAPER AFTER ALL—Moneyback guarantee; Brighter, milder, mellower smoking or rich ripe chewing, five pounds $1.00. Riverside Ranch, 128 Cottagegrove, Tenn.

GOLDEN HEART—Tennessee's Finest Mellow Natural Leaf. 10 pounds Smoking, 3 sacks, and pipe $1.00. 10 pounds Chewing, flavoring recipe $1.00. Farmers Sales Company, Paris, Tenn.

KENTUCKY'S FAVORITE—Guaranteed, Best Grade, Chewing or Smoking, 5 pounds and full box Sweet Plugs, $1.00. Manufacturing recipe and flavoring Free. Doran Farm, Murray, Ky.

PRIDE OF DIXIE CIGARETTE BURLEY, extra mild, 5 pounds and box Cigars, $1.00. Cigarette roller and papers Free. Doran Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED.—15 pounds Smoking or 12 pounds Chewing, flavoring and formula free, $1.00. 40 plugs, $1.65. Kentucky Farmers, Wingo, Ky.

PREPAID—Aged Mellow Chewing, 10 pounds, $1.45; Smoking, $1.15. Mild burley 7, $1.35. Flavoring. Old Kentucky Plantation, Hickman, Kentucky.

GOLDEN CIGARETTE BURLEY, mild 5 lbs. and box full size cigars $1.00. Cigarette roller, papers free. Tobacco Exchange, H417, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING 10 lbs. Smoking 13 lbs., extra mild smoking, 5 lbs. either $1.00. Pipe, recipe free. Organized Growers, Wingo, Kentucky.

MILD CIGARETTE or Pipe Tobacco, 5 lbs., 75c; 10, $1.00. Papers or Pipe free. United Farmers, Mayfield, Kentucky.

TWENTY CHEWING TWISTS, $1.00. Twenty sacks smoking $1.00. Postpaid. Ford Tobacco Company, E3, Paducah, Kentucky.

BABY CHICKS

ATZ'S FAMOUS BLOODTESTED CHIX. Before setting, all eggs are closely culled, weighing 26 ounces and over. All popular varieties hatched. Atz's Blue Mound Hatcheries, Milltown, Ind.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in good quality chicks for immediate or future delivery, write Sterling Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana for new catalog and special chick prices.

C.O.D.—ROCKS, REDS, Wyandottes, $5.95. Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $5.75. Immediate shipment. Yesterlaid Farms, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

POULTRY

PULLETS — TREXLAYER S. C. White Leghorns, ready-to-lay and laying, large type, free range stock, bloodtested and vaccinated, hatched from 24 to 26 oz. eggs. Trexler Farms, Department P, Allentown, Pa.

PULLETS.—Large English White Leghorn Pullets, carefully selected, ready to lay, at 80 cents each delivered. Village View Poultry Farm, Route 3, Zeeland, Michigan.

BROWN and WHITE LEGHORNS (both combs) 354-Egg. Australorps, Barred Rocks. Vera Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

THOROUGHBRED BLOODTESTED CHICKS, Hatching weekly. Write—Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 30, Ramsey, Indiana.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS.—Pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

DUCKS AND GEESE

LARGE WELL DEVELOPED Muscovy Drakes $2.25 each. Hens $1.00 each. Guineas $1.75 a Pair. Glendale Poultry Farm, Hillsburg, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

VERMI-NOX kills worms in poultry—costs less. Zep-Tone makes poultry strong and healthy. Double your egg production. Free 30-day trial offer. Roy McNorton, A M, Royal Blvd., Allison Park, Pa.

STOCK AND POULTRY FEEDERS.—Buy H.R. Worm Powders direct from manufacturer. Results guaranteed. Hubbins Brothers Mineral Works, Hillsboro, Indiana.

HANDY REFERENCE BOOK of poultry supplies of every kind just prepared by The Cyclone Mfg. Company, Urbana, Ind. It's free.

AUCTIONEER SCHOOL

BE AN AUCTIONEER. Earn $25-$100 daily. Send for large illustrated catalogue, also how to receive Home Study Course free. Reppert's Auction School, Box P-8, Decatur, Indiana.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

IT is difficult for many of us, who were educated in the early schools of agriculture in which was taught the idea that humus is to the soil what the heart is to the human body—the life of it—, to believe that humus is not essential to plant growth. I have in my library a book on "Green Manuring." The author stresses very strongly the importance of having an abundance of organic matter in the soil and then goes on to tell how to put it there. Am I to discard all such books? I hardly think so.

In my boyhood days one of my much appreciated sports was that of fishing. We gathered bait for our hooks. Did I go to a clay bank to dig the angle worms? No, we went to the chip yard that had been there for possibly 50 years. We went there because there was an abundance of organic matter which by the decay of the chips had become humus. The humus was like a sponge and was full of moisture and that was the reason the angle worms had congregated there. They could get through the humus in the chip yard, but they could not get through the ground in the clay bank. There was not enough humus in that clay to enable the worms to go through it. All plants must have moisture.

One Man's Experience

We saw recently a very striking illustration of the importance of humus on the farm of Mr. W. E. Frum in Harrison county, West Virginia. The field had produced potatoes last year, and the potatoes being harvested early, a part of this field was sown to oats. When the oats was almost waist high they were turned down and the entire field sown to wheat. Mr. Frum said it was quite easy to see all during the spring just where the oats had grown. After the wheat had been harvested the field was sown to oats again. The oats where the oats last year had grown was much taller and very much greener. The same amount of fertilizer had been applied to the entire field last year when the potatoes were planted and the same amount of fertilizer had been applied when the wheat was sown in 1932.

If it were not the difference in the humus content of the two plots that made the difference in the wheat and the oats this fall, what was it?

Corn for Thirty Years

One West Virginia farmer grew corn in succession for thirty years, sowing a cover crop in the corn each year and he left the land more productive than when he began. Would the land have been more fertile had he sown no cover crop? Farmers who have followed the bad practice of taking three corn crops in succession with no cover crop will all answer no.

In West Virginia the prevailing winds have been from the west and the southwest for ages and we find those exposures thin, because the leaves have been carried to the east and northeast. If the winds had been from the opposite directions the other exposures would have been fertile. In this case it is the result of more humus on the fertile exposures. If my readers did not read the article of Mr. Agee's on page 102 I hope they will turn back and read it. I have a sneaking idea that he looks upon humus in the same light that I do. Note he says but—"Train up a child in the way he should go."

Veterinary

By DR. J. F. SHIGLEY

Milk of Poor Quality

I have a nice Holstein cow which gives eight to ten quarts to the milking. Her milk is not rich and the cream that rises is ropy. Please tell me what to do for it. W. S.

IT is suggested that you increase the grain ration for this cow. This should help the quality of the milk. All utensils used should be thoroughly cleaned using boiling water, then placed in the sunshine or carefully dried. This will reduce the incidence of ropy milk.

Cow Has Cough

I have a good little cow, but she coughs every once in awhile. When she coughs it seems to wrack her all over, as if she had a bad cold. A. M.

IF this cow is tuberculosis free then there is evidently a local throat irritation that may show improvement by using the following preparation:

To one pint of molasses add four ounces of ammonium chloride. Mix thoroughly and give the cow one tablespoonful three times daily. This may be placed on the tongue and will be swallowed slowly.

Possibly Garget

I have a cow, fresh in April of this year, that was giving the usual amount of milk, about four gallons a day, until she got sick and in about a week she went entirely dry. She is losing flesh rapidly. The flesh on her nose turned a reddish color as if the blood was drawn right out against the skin. A few days later her teats turned the same color. A. D.
York county, Pa.

THIS may have been a case of garget with a generalized infection. Such cases may occur without noticeable effect on the milk for a few days. It would be advisable for you to call your local veterinarian in to see this case and to advise you as to the proper plan of treatment.

Parasites

We have some pigs between three and four months old which seem to be in a healthy condition, but when we feed them they will eat a little and then fall over as if they were dead. They will lie for a few minutes and then get up and eat as if there was nothing wrong with them. A. C. Bortz.
Indiana county, Pa.

THE symptoms you describe are those usually associated with an infestation of parasites. We would suggest that you secure some worm medicine and see that sanitary measures are followed in connection with the hogs' quarters.

A Dehorned Heifer

I have a heifer that I took the horns off last winter and the one side never got all right. There seems to be a small hole below the horn where matter runs out. D. P. F.

THIS discharge is probably due to the fact that some of the bone at the base of the horn has become diseased. Scraping the bone for removal of loose pieces, followed by application of drying powders, should result in improvement.

The Watering Trough

THE old oaken bucket, the village blacksmith and the one-hoss shay will live in memory while the language lasts. They have been properly acclaimed for the service they rendered. But who has said a word about the old wooden watering trough? While it did not pose as an object of beauty it served its purpose well and was more ornamental to the roadway than the automobile graveyards that decorate some of our high-cost highways. J. B. D.

TIME TO GET OUT *after* BIRDS

YOU men and boys on the farms and ranches have the most chances to hunt.

Also you have a constant war with pests that destroy stored grain, growing crops, and poultry. You need the most reliable shotgun shells you can get—Kleanbore.

They prevent rust and pitting. You never need a cleaning rod if you shoot them exclusively. They keep the barrel smooth and give you better patterns, fewer deformed shot, more shot that get there in every load.

Kleanbore Nitro Express for long range shooting; Kleanbore Game Loads and Shur Shot Shells for ordinary shooting. Green shells in green boxes. Don't accept something claimed to be "just as good."

Write for a circular that will tell you more about them. REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, INC. . . . BRIDGEPORT, CONN. . . . Originators and Sole Manufacturers of Kleanbore Ammunition.

ALWAYS SHOOT
Remington
KLEANBORE
SHOT SHELLS
DU PONT

THE LAW
If You Have Hired Help

holds you responsible for all accidents resulting in injury or disability. The amounts you must pay in compensation—plus hospital and doctor's bills—are set by State Law. One serious injury to anyone working for you may take all your property.

Protect Yourself
with
Compensation Insurance

This Company protects you, as an employer, against law-suits and pays the compensation costs, as required by law, for anyone injured or disabled while working for you. We protect you 24 hours each day.

The cost of this insurance for a lifetime is less than the possible cost resulting from one accident.

Write for particulars, costs and name of our nearest representative.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

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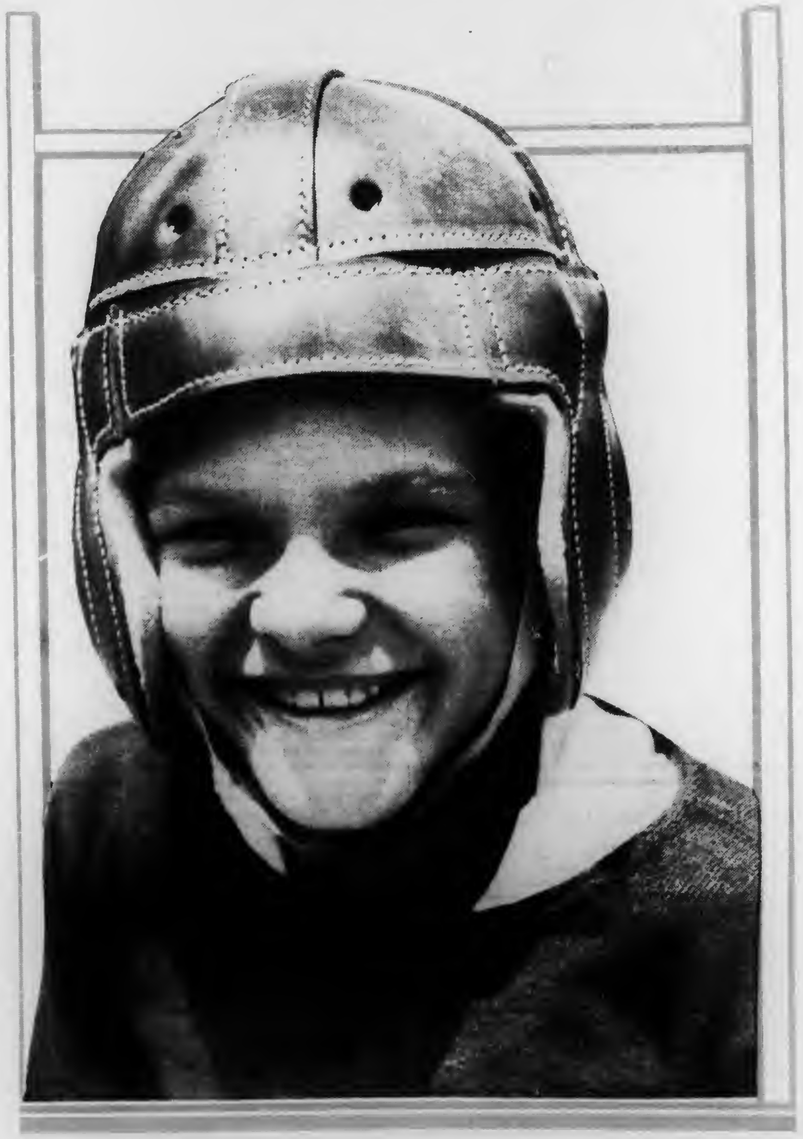

Philadelphia *Pittsburgh* *Harrisburg*

Air Cell Radio

THE NEW WONDER OF THE AIR

No electric house wiring needed. No recharging nuisance. Air Cell Radio gives you all the volume, clarity, distance, selectivity and beautiful tone of the finest "all-electric" sets—with less interference. A boon to homes without electricity.

EVER since the early development of radio, people living in homes without electricity have had to buy either one of two types of radio sets: (1) A set operated by dry cells, which required frequent renewal and almost constant adjustment to keep the power at the proper voltage. Or (2) a set operated by a "wet" storage battery, which had to be recharged frequently, with all the bother and nuisance that this entailed.

Now Science brings you a great new invention—the Eveready Air Cell—which makes both the above-mentioned types completely obsolete. It offers an entirely new source of electricity and provides *one thousand hours* of full, steady "A" power without renewal. It revolutionizes radio reception for homes having no electric wiring!

INSTANT WIDESPREAD POPULARITY. That Air Cell Radio is amazingly efficient is evident from the fact that the country's leading radio manufacturers have already adopted the Air Cell. Around it they are building wonderful sets—handsome, powerful, entirely self-contained. Thousands of their dealers have these sets and are ready and anxious to demonstrate what they can do.

NO MORE BATTERY RECHARGING No insufficient power from run-down storage batteries! No recharging nuisance. The Eveready Air Cell energizes itself by "breathing" oxygen from the air—which makes it last for 1000 hours of playing. It lives and lives! Its mate, the Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery, is equally efficient. Both are mighty units that require replacement only after an incredibly long period and make the cost of operation less than half that of the old-style battery-operated set.

GREATER VOLUME AND TONE. Air Cell Radio produces the purest tones you have ever heard in a radio set (no electric light wires to pick up interference). Tuning is sharp, distinct—one station at a time.

EASY TO OPERATE. Air Cell Radio sets snap "on" and "off" like an "electric" set. Simple dials—no complicated adjustments to make. A child can operate these wonderful new sets.

SEE, HEAR AN AIR CELL RADIO. Tune in today's wide variety of radio programs from near and far . . . splendid music, well-rendered plays, hilarious comedy, instructive talks, ringing speeches, price, crop and weather reports, quick news about sports, world events and particularly about the progress of the great National Recovery.

FREE DEMONSTRATION. Any dealer handling any of the many makes of Air Cell sets will gladly give you a demonstration—in his store or right in your own home. Get in touch with your dealer and learn for yourself what Air Cell Radio can do.

THESE MANUFACTURERS MAKE AIR CELL RADIO SETS

Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company	Philadelphia, Pa.
Crosley Radio Corporation	Cincinnati, Ohio
Fada Radio and Electric Corporation	Long Island City, N. Y.
General Electric Company	Bridgeport, Conn.
General Household Utilities Company (*Grunow*)	Chicago, Ill.
Grigsby-Grunow (*Majestic*)	Chicago, Ill.
Gulbransen Company	Chicago, Ill.
Howard Radio Corporation	South Haven, Mich.
J. Meissner Bell	Chicago, Ill.
Northland Radio Mfg. Company	St. Paul, Minn.
Parsons Laboratories, Inc.	St. Paul, Minn.
Pierce-Airo, Inc.	New York, N. Y.
RCA-Victor Company, Inc.	Camden, N. J.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Manufacturing Company	North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Sentinel Radio Corporation	Chicago, Ill.
Sparks-Withington Company (*Sparton*)	Jackson, Mich.
Transformer Corporation of America (*Clarion*)	Chicago, Ill.
United American Bosch Corporation	Springfield, Mass.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.
General Offices: New York, N. Y.
Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

Farm Conditions

Lebanon Co., S. E. Pa.

Oct. 21: Wheat almost all sown. Had ideal seeding weather. Corn is a big crop. Much mould and sprouting, result of big tropic storm of late summer. All crops and tree fruits were badly damaged, such as apples, peaches and grapes, also the corn. No grain moving. Potatoes put into cellars at $1.10 per bushel and up. Lower today. Farmer milk men deliver milk at 11c qt.

Large barn burned which had been filled with damp alfalfa. Some tobacco disked down for government bounty. Hard to cut wheat acreage here because of big diversity of crops.

Eggs going up, 35c for best. Chickens 10@12c lb. Robt. Weigley.

Frederick Co., Northern Md.

Oct. 23: This has been a fall with an exceptional lot of rain. Seeding is late. Quite a few farmers have not finished yet. Most farmers have signed the wheat allotment plan. Corn is an ordinary good crop but of poor quality in many places. Pasture is fine, the best set of grass in years. Apples not so good, the recent storm having blown quite a few off. Good milk cows in demand and hard to find. Roy J. Wivell.

Cumberland Co., Southern Pa.

Oct. 25: Having pleasant weather for the time of year. A little too much rain. Some seeding to be done yet on account of being too wet. Corn all in shock, a fairly good crop. Apples about all picked. Much cider being made. Not much sale and very cheap. The early sown wheat is looking fine. Much barley sown this year, also last. It turns out well. Wheat markets vary, one week down, next up, at present 82c, corn 60c, oats 35c, barley 50c. Hay crop was good.

J. Brown Kelley.

Cambria Co., Central Pa.

Oct. 23: Potato digging about finished. Crop as a whole very good. Unusually small amount of insect damage. Considerable rot in unsprayed fields. Early potatoes in relief gardens entire failure. Late maturing crops in relief gardens fairly successful. Apple crop very small. Much fruit fell prematurely. Damage from scab and insects very heavy. Buckwheat yielded well, although much had to be cut by hand or by mowing machine.

Increased employment has had little effect on demand for farm products. Consumers buy only in small quantities and object vigorously to any increase in prices. S.

Lancaster Co., S. W. Pa.

Oct. 21: The government checks for the tobacco reduction program are arriving in Lancaster county and will amount to at least a quarter of a million dollars to the farmers in addition to the salaries. Lancaster county is divided into ten units in the wheat reduction program. Salisbury and Sadsbury townships are one unit and represent 40 farmers.

Eggs are 31c, lard 19c, butter 20c and no demand for farmers' butter. Poultry ranges from 10c up for live chickens. R. Chester Ross.

Wirt Co., N. W. W. Va.

Oct. 23: Weather warm and cloudy. Beginning to need rain. Have had four heavy frosts. Farmers busy husking corn. Crop not so good as was expected.

Cattle mostly sold. Some few cows selling at $25 to $40. Veals 6@8c lb. Cream 22c, butter 20@25c, eggs 22c, hens 7@9c, young chickens 9@12c, sweet potatoes $1.25, Irish potatoes $1.25. There will be only four months of school this year. E. N. B.

Ontario Co., Western N. Y.

Oct. 27: We have had a taste of winter, on the 25th a cold rain turned to snow. We are in need of a heavy rain, water is getting scarce.

Beans are being harvested. Has been hard work to cure them on account of light rains and cloudy weather. Price 2½c for pod beans and 3½c for red kidney beans.

Cabbage is nearly all harvested. It was not a normal crop. There was a large acreage set, but the dry, hot weather killed a good many plants. Much of the crop was sold to the kraut factories and brought from $12 to $15 per ton.

The NRA has failed to help us here. E. T. Brizzee.

Indiana Co., Western Pa.

Oct 31: Ideal fall weather. Late potatoes turning out well. Nine farmers have reported yields of 400 bushels per acre or better. Price going down, about 75c per bushel in field. Buckwheat a fair crop. Price too low, 90c per hundred. Oats crop was a failure. Hay, wheat and corn good. Prices too low on everything the farmer has to sell. Eggs 32c, hens and chickens 10@15c, butter 25c, apples 40c. P. R. A.

Lackawanna Co., N. E. Pa.

Nov. 1: Woods full of hunters this morning. Partly cloudy. First snow fall October 25th with wind 22 miles per hour. Temperatures below freezing. Ground coated white in mountains. Floyd Smith of Madisonville, a consistent producer of high yields of potatoes during the past six years, as a result of this year's crop has been the champion potato grower of the county. One acre yielded 508 1-3 bu. S. R. Zug supervised the digging. Mr. Smith has followed a recommended practice of production each year. A. A. E.

York Co., S. E. Pa.

Nov. 2: We are having warm summer-like weather after the cold, frosty weather of last week which caught some gardeners unprepared. Some late sweet corn to be found here and there. Corn all cut but a lot to be husked. Yield good. Most farmers appreciating and taking advantage of the wheat exchange at the mills for flour without paying the wheat tax given by our government. Country butter selling for 25c per lb. Lots of Hallowe'en parades the past week. Home Coming Rally and Harvest Home services in county churches.

Mrs. M. B. T.

Lawrence Co., Western Pa.

Nov. 1: The drouth continues. Hardships prevail in sections where there is no spring water. Farmers hauling water for stock. Ground never known to continue so dry and hard. In sections favored with rain crops have been quite good. Timothy hay generally a fair crop. Corn husked, ears poorly developed ears. Fruit poor quality unless sprayed. Dairymen justly indignant over poor prices, drudgery and no pay. Veal calves 5@7c per lb. Live poultry no sale. Eggs 30c. M. L. V.

A Community House

AFTER a fire had destroyed the hall where lodges and social gatherings were held, the citizens of Cross Creek community decided that this type of building was needed. We sold stock and erected a very comfortable building. It has a store room on the ground floor, hall, anteroom and kitchen on the second floor.

We have a piano, stands and chairs in the hall. The kitchen is equipped with a gas range, table and cupboard with some dishes and which we hope to add to in the future. Mrs. H. C. W.
Washington county, Pa.

A laugh is just like sunshine,
It freshens all the day;
It tips the peak of life with light
And drives the clouds away.

* * *

FLAT BROKE

The man who claimed that the earth was flat has turned out to be a pretty good prophet after all.

BADLY SCATTERED

Landlady—"A professor formerly occupied this room, sir. He invented an explosive."

New Roomer—"Ah! I suppose those spots on the ceiling are the explosive."

Landlady—"No, they're the professor."

* * *

TWO OF A KIND

A soldier went to his colonel and asked for leave to go home to help his wife with the spring housecleaning.

"I don't like to refuse you," said the colonel, "but I've just received a letter from your wife saying that you are no use around the house."

The soldier saluted and turned to go. At the door he stopped:

"Colonel, there are two persons in this regiment who handle the truth loosely, and I'm one of them. I'm not married."

* * *

SOUTH AND "WEST"

The class had been instructed to write an essay on winter. One child's attempt read as follows:

"In winter it is very cold. Many old people die in winter, and many birds also go to a warmer climate."

* * *

MAN WANTED

Jo—"What would you desire most in your husband—brains, wealth or appearance?"

Anna—"Appearance, and the sooner the better."

CUT RATES

Caller—"Doctor, isn't it true that we can live without an appendix?"

Doctor—"Yes, the patient can; but to surgeons it is impossible."

EXPERIENCED

Hostess to small boy—"Are you sure that you can cut your meat?

Willie—"Oh, yessum. We often have it as tough as this at home."

DINNER TIME

She—"This is an ideal spot for a picnic."

He—"It must be. Fifty million insects can't be wrong."

THE HIRED MAN AND ME

Some folks have trouble with their help
But I can plainly see
There'd be no use if all were like
The hired man and me.

The boys decide to leave the farm,
Fair prospects seem to be,
And so I'm left to do alone—
The hired man and me.

He milks the cows, I drive the team
And turn the sod with glee
To think I've dug up such a prize—
This hired man with me.

And when the good wife goes away
We have a small sized spree.
On frogs' legs, coon steak wife won't cook
For the hired man and me.

Some talk about a strenuous life,
But this is more like play.
I toss the hay into the bay
And William mows away.

Our politics are just the same,
In all things we agree,
So you can see we're the same chap
The hired man and me.

We're friends in all we meet each day
The home, the church, the school,
And though we don't get rich so fast
We'll mind the golden rule.

And when at last we've hoed our row
I wonder if 'twill be
That Peter's gate will open some
For hired man and me. Will Head

Through the day

A hand vacuum cleaner makes the morning work of dusting and cleaning easier.

Martha Gene and Billy enjoy the warmth of an electric heater as they dress on chilly mornings. Their father, Dr. W. T. Holland, Springdale, Penna., knows how it protects their health.

electricity guards health, saves work, gives comfort and pleasure

An ultra violet lamp supplies "sunshine" to the little folk in the winter time. Mother benefits, too, as she reads a story-book.

The radio provides entertainment while mother does the mending.

Mrs. H. A. Neuland, Clarion, enjoys using her electric sewing machine. She is an excellent cook and has an electric range and electric refrigerator. Her "kitchen helper" [illustrated above] mixes cakes, dressings, custards and does a dozen tasks better and more quickly.

Your Electric Company

Published by the Pennsylvania Electric Association

CLAIM DRAFT

NO PROTEST

NATIONAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DETROIT

St. Louis, Mo. (CITY) June 20, (DATE) 1933 (STATE) No. W 207498

AT SIGHT WHEN APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL CASUALTY COMPANY AND WHEN PROPERLY ENDORSED

PAY TO THE ORDER OF MINNIE COOK, Beneficiary and Wife of- STEPHEN J. COOK, Deceased $1000.00

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ONLY DOLLARS

THROUGH
NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT
9-32 DETROIT, MICH.

ADJUSTER

Facsimile of draft for $1,000.00 paid to Mrs. Minnie Cook of Crawford County, Pa., on account of the accidental death of her husband who carried one of these low-cost policies for the protection of his family. This policy also covers non-fatal accidents. It pays for practically any accident serious enough to require a doctor.

Anyone Can Build a Barn

COUNTLESS men wouldn't let their barns go without fire insurance for a single minute. And rightfully so.

Yet those same men never think of insuring their own lives and usefulness.

Anyone can build a barn. But no one can replace the head of the family if he loses his life in an accident.

As one of its services to readers, Pennsylvania Farmer offers a low-cost accident policy written by the National Casualty Company. The object is to make available as much accident protection as possible, at a cost within the reach of every one.

The company behind this insurance has been in business since 1894, is approved and licensed by the insurance authorities of 48 states, and has paid out more than $15,000,000.00 to injured policyholders or their survivors.

For further information about this low-cost accident protection, which is available without physical examination or red tape, address

C. L. WHITE, Licensed Agent, National Casualty Co., Care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

MY wife and I made a trip by auto to our old home county recently, and we had a grand and glorious time. That is the second time I drove the car myself in making the journey. The round trip is something over 500 miles, yet we never were within sight of danger, although the family grumbled some when they learned the number of hours it took us to cover the distance. I will not give the facts here because it might be a bad example to the young.

But I long ago adopted a safe and sane rule of driving: I never take a chance. If I can't see a long distance ahead, I stay behind a slower moving vehicle until I can; I never speed around curves or down steep hills. I believe that if every driver followed these rules the number of road accidents would be reduced by 90 per cent. But I am over the ages included between 18 and 23, and the highway statistics show that young people of that age are responsible for a larger percentage of accidents than those of any other age.

* * *

When we first moved from Clearfield county 20 years ago it required most of two days to make the trip by auto when our folks drove down to see us. Finally, improvements made it possible to drive it in a full day. But now a good driver with a good car can make it in an old-fashioned half-day. I know.

Improvements along three lines have made this shortened time possible. One is the improvements that have been made in the highways during the last 20 years. When our first carload of visitors came to see us most of the way was made up of ordinary dirt roads under the care (?) of the old-fashioned supervisor system. It is not necessary to go into detail for those who can remember back 20 years. Now the entire distance of 260 miles is hard-surfaced.

Another difference between then and now is found in the more efficient automobiles. Even if the roads had been good the cars of that time could not make or maintain the speed of those of today. It was the usual experience of the early drivers to have some trouble every time they took a car out. Gasoline was poor, the ignition system often went flooey, and the tires were a continual source of trouble and uncertainty.

But there is another difference also. The average person today is a better machinist and a better driver than he was 20 years ago. Experience has developed (at least in most people) greater skill, and it takes lots of experience to measure distances and speed by the eye and be able to respond automatically to the ever-changing situations. These reasons explain why the distance from our place to Clearfield can now be driven in one-fourth the time it required a generation ago. And this difference is typical of the change that has occurred during that time in nearly every phase of American life.

* * *

The real occasion for our going out this time was to take part in the centennial celebration of the establishment of the Quaker meeting of which we were members when we lived there. One hundred years is not a long time when compared with the history of some other sections. I have attended several meetings near Philadelphia this year which were celebrations of 250 years of history, and they were all Quaker events.

But a century in Clearfield county is a long time because it is a hundred and twenty-five years closer to its primitive wilderness condition than is Philadelphia and vicinity. I tried to visualize as I enjoyed the exercises the actual conditions there when our forefathers settled the community what their homes were like, the condition and absence of public roads, their social life, and above all the appearance of their farms as they wrested their living from the soil. Yet, I wonder if they complained as much about their lot as we do today about ours.

* * *

I almost feel as if I had lived the entire time of the history of the Grampian Hills. My closest grandfather was born in the year the place was settled. His mother related the first experiences to him, and he in turn told and retold them to me. My parents spent their lives there and recounted the experiences of the "middle-ages," and I grew to manhood there. So, in imagination, I can span the century of time, and still not feel that I am an old man.

Farmers out there are not feeling so good; but in that they are not different from farmers in other places. Crops were pretty good, but people have no money and prices are low. An income of ready cash is a mighty sight more important now than it was to the people of a century ago.

Apples are almost a complete failure out there this year. Although the bloom was fair, wet weather, scab and aphis prevented the setting of fruit. Milk brings a low price, and potatoes are not in great demand. But in spite of this taxes and interest come due, and gasoline and electric bills must be met.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

A FARMER I know just about breaks the heart of the old man down in the valley who used to teach singing school, by the way he whistles and sings while around the farm at his work. It gives the singing master the mental jim-jams; but as Uncle Clarke used to say "it sounds pretty slick" to the non-musical farmer. He could not whistle a tune through on the right key to save his life, and yet I like to hear him try it. He is doing his best, and what more can any man do?

Not all of us have the ability to whistle or sing according to proper musical rules. Some folks laugh at us when we try it, and yet there is something helpful and encouraging about the effort we make. Days come when we are shut in by the clouds of hard times. We do not know how we are going to get money to pay the taxes. The seat of our trousers has been patched till it is like a cushion. The dear wife down there in the home is doing her best to economize, and yet the sugar bowl gets empty awfully fast. The boys and girls are wearing clothes that have been handed down from one to another, and altogether the world does not smile very brightly on us.

* * *

If ever there was a time when we need to whistle and sing it is when times get to looking that way. But why? Is there any saving grace in whistling when your heart is as heavy as lead? Yes, there is. You don't need to blow a red-hot fire in your forge. It is when the embers smoulder and the last spark seems nearly gone out that you need to grab the bellows and pump for dear life.

Give your home a REAL radio!

See and Hear the New 1934

PHILCO

Battery-Operated RADIO

HERE'S good news for every home not wired for electricity. The marvelous PHILCO—known the world over for its wonderful tone, its amazing distance range, its sensational performance—is now available to you at an astoundingly low price. Now you can get all the wonderful programs on the air in full, clear tone. Even thrilling POLICE CALLS! Don't be satisfied any longer with faint reception, with distorted, noisy tone. Enjoy the best, made by PHILCO, the world's largest radio manufacturer, and have all the advantages that the people in the big cities enjoy!

Marvelous Tone and Distance!

Until you hear these amazing new PHILCOS, you cannot realize what full, clear, sweet tone they have. You cannot imagine how much more enjoyment you get from the fascinating entertainment on the air when you receive it through the superb, glorious tone of a new PHILCO. And, too, they are exceptionally powerful—providing reception of programs from stations hundreds and hundreds of miles away! You've never experienced anything like it! Be sure to get complete information of this amazing offer today—mail coupon in the lower right hand corner.

BABY GRAND New 1934 PHILCO Superheterodyne with improved Dynamic Speaker, Illuminated Station Recording Dial and special PHILCO High-Efficiency Tubes. New combination B and C Battery eliminates troublesome wires—just plug in. Available with Storage Battery or Dry A Battery. The biggest value in radio! ....

$59.50 Complete with Batteries

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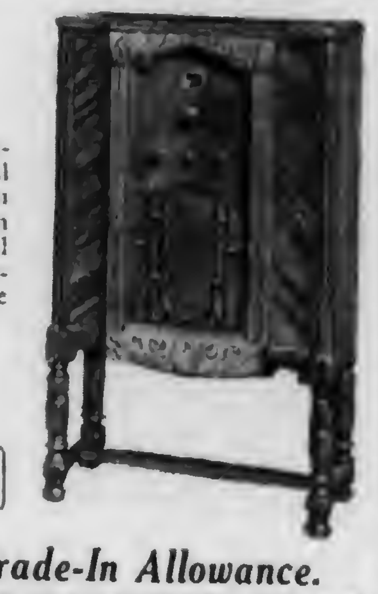

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$75 Complete with Batteries

Delivered and Installed by an Expert

BUY NOW while prices are low!

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Five-Day Week for Farmers

By Hiram Dobbin

THE shooting is good these days in the political woods. Guns formerly considered too big to be handled by the first person singular are being sawed off or mounted or strung up and loaded with astounding charges of super-ammunition. Trigger men stand confidently behind these extraordinary shells of giant political powder. Powders are different, some won't "go off" at all, while others "let loose" with a vengeance beyond all calculations of gunners used to powder-horn limitations.

With men from ordinary firesides and interior industries and with professors you barely have heard about propounding thoughts of dirigible proportions, a farmer stepping out of his hogpen with an empty swill bucket is prompted to think high and think wide, knock down all the known barriers of thought and let in the big outdoors of imagination, or throw the swill bucket into the air and take a turn at financial and social calisthenics à la the pencil-pushing method.

Theoretical Farming

So many tiresome and disgusting things have been said about the farmer in recent years that you can hardly blame a respectable resident with an unspoiled pedigree of horny-handed, soil-conquering ancestors for cashing in his grandfather's still-unencumbered homestead and taking an airplane to the moon or some distant star to get shet forever of the weak babble and tearful stuff about "the farmer." Formerly farmers hoed their row to the far fence and then turned around and hoed back until some feller hung his hoe on the far fence and said beheck and be hanged and bedoggoned if the world didn't have the whole bunch by the heel anyhow!

Nobody has ever proved by induction that "farming is a business." Nobody has ever proved that the "farm management expert" in a university chair is a sounder adviser than grandad who hewed the farm from the stumps. Just set over against the so-called business farming of our "fair land" the people right around and on all sides who display the safe old-fashioned art of running a farm, and an argument looms large on the spot. Just count and score and otherwise "tally" the professional agricultural salaried men who have got off the salary-cushioned chair to farm "on their own hook" and you are a-gonna find the cure proved a lot too sticky for them.

So from this "line of talk" it may be surprising to read that the author of the same, denimed and booted and suspendered jack-knife Hiram, is advocating a five-day week for the farmer. Nevertheless a five-day week we here with advise. Do we carve our intentions from an uncut bolt of goods from the top shelf of pure imagination? No. We have been trying out the five-day week right here on the farm, not a few weeks only but for a long time, and sometimes the four-day week. When Saturday morning comes round we think in terms of "knocking off" not knocking off completely and "walking out" and picketing the works, but we take a sort of perspective of the place, in fact have been taking them size-up all week off and on, but mostly on. So we are not asking you to swallow a big hard-looking pill and just hope for the best. We have been drinking our own soup.

Checking Up

Take for instance the gate back there towards the woods shaky, may be; possibly drags the ground, anyhow not right. Frost has heaved the posts on a lot of your fence and first thing you know hogs will go through. A few small patches of Canada thistle have found a start and unless right here and now they are exterminated they will soon be owning part of your farm. A few sheep need tagging and you ought to get them up, half a dozen of the shotes have lost their rings, a very short job when tackled. There is the brush pile that needs burning, the washout that should be stopped, the post of the mail box is crooked, a few big burdocks out there are showing what they can do, bolts to replace, a roof to patch, a board to be nailed back.

A New Idea

A horse had balked in the busy streets of old-time New York a dead set and everybody was by the ears, dozens of husky ideas about getting the beast on the move. But to no avail. A calm bystander walked quietly out and scooped up a handful of snow which he rubbed over the critter's nose and face and ears, saying with spirit "git ep." And git ep he did!

"How did you do it?"

"All the horse needed," replied the stranger as he walked off, "was a new idea to take his attention off the fuss."

The outside world has been pulling off a big racket the past few years and hosts of farmers have been paying so much attention to it that they have not kept an eye to the road. Like the proverbial blind who led the blind, both have fallen into the ditch. Big business, finance, industry have looked so glorious to numberless farmers that they have neglected the fine art of country residence. Like the horse balked in the din of traffic a different idea is necessary. The five-day week and its hundred and one by-laws help to keep the mind off political and financial hocuspocus.

Blowing soap bubbles was a favorite sport of my boyhood days. Once in a great while a bubble could be made to rise, rise, rise and pass from mortal view in its journey to the clouds! These clear buoyant globes never were the great big fellows that fell from pipes reeking with heavy suds. It doesn't take much suds to make the bubble that rises on its own "steam" and floats away and up on its own power suds is only the excess ballast that sinks her! The kind of insides a bubble has counts too. Besides, the makeup and the behavior of your atmosphere is a very controlling element blowing bubbles in bad weather won't carry the suds to heaven!

An Error in Design

In my very tender years I wanted something to travel on, something that would coast, coast on dry ground. With four-year-old enthusiasm and a big dull saw I managed to "chew" off in the middle an old round bedrail, to which I nailed short boards in the form of front and back rollers no remonstrance of elder sister and elder brother could dissuade me from my attractive and lucid vision, a triumphant kid coasting down hill on my bedrail vehicle!

It has always seemed to me that we draw an erroneous and dangerous conclusion from the unexpected fate of the dog that died because he was given too much rope. In all probability this dog wasn't used to rope at all, a go-it-behanged and free-for-all canine until some emergency demanded that he keep to his moorings. Then he began to yelp most annoyingly and howl so doirfully and snap so menacingly that the "relief" exactgency of the owner was adopted to alleviate the bedlam until the cause of the tie-up should mend itself in nature's steady way. This simple but tragic saying of past years is only an illustration of the empirical "trial and error" method of arriving at truth. In national political life as well as in backyard exigency this old mouse-cornering bee-hiving, checker venturing method is more likely to be on the occasion of a more or less sudden and unstudied take-off.

In the days when the Farm Board was being propped up on its long stilts a celebrated agricultural dean in the firmament of our agricultural acquaintance hoped to have a large chunk of cotton and wheat holdings "taken off the market" and piled away somewhere beyond the notice and contemplation of say the board of trade or the spinners or the grain world. This was still another sad example of attempting to tether dogs accustomed to run at large.

When the big bubble dropped from the vantage of the shed roof and stubbornly went to earth despite the cooperative upward blowing of the boys on the ground, the fault was with the bubble it wasn't blown as a soaring bubble must be blown, it wasn't made up to keep itself off the ground. The bedrail coaster wouldn't turn a wheel because the mechanics of the thing were dead wrong and against all rolling experience. The dog that died because he was given too much rope kicked out by reason of the "repercussion" of circumstances: an experienced dog-catcher would have sized up the surroundings and seen a hung dog before ever he was tied out.

We don't read in the papers how marathon swimmers died of cramp. Their bodies are long tempered to the water, their nerves and muscles are ripened and toughened by experience. They are in accord with the element in which they gracefully plow ahead. Nor do men learn to swim to Olympic renown by studying the physical and chemical properties of water in laboratories and pondering in bookshelved studies of new strokes for the swimmer. They get wet many times before they win a single race.

In my youth I used to wear close to a three-inch standing collar, the kind that some wag said a feller had to jump up in to spit over the top. Out from home for a day and far from a supply of these horse-high chokers a kind stranger observed a small worm which had strayed from his greenery camouflage and was crawling on my wonderful collar. No doubt the insect was trying to escape that vast barren surface, but mix, with his meddlesome biff the would-be friend smashed the wayfarer on my matchless neck covering. He meant well, but it was tough on the worm and ruinous to my sartorial splendor.

As a people we have whipped ourselves up to a great craze for speed, height, blaze and shine, new stuff and get-there-Eli so we shouldn't be surprised at the fragments and the daze when our great toe hits an ugly peg in the path. But right there in the midst of the glorious upset we turn back to grandad's, to Noah's, to Father Adam's ole groping "trial and error" way of getting the cart out of the bog.

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THE FORGOTTEN FARMER

THE forgotten farmer is the fruit grower or the truck grower or the poultryman or the cattleman or the sheep specialist who doesn't get paid for producing less while he must pay a wheat tax if he eats bread, a corn tax if he uses corn meal, a cotton tax if he wears clothes, a hog tax if he likes hams or pie and a butterfat tax if he doesn't eat oleomargarine. This must be true if consumers pay the tax as we are told they will. And if producers must pay it what good is it to them?

CAMPAIGN FOR BUTTER

BECAUSE of the greatest surplus on record the dairy industry appeals to farmers, particularly to dairymen, to increase their consumption of butter. All the organizations of the industry are joining in the appeal and those which can do so are helping to finance it. All dairymen, whether they sell their product to the creamery or to the milk distributor, are financially concerned in this movement. For the price of butter affects the price of part of their product directly and all of it indirectly. Dairymen should eat butter for financial as well as other reasons.

TWO COUNTRY DOCTORS

TWO rural communities in Bradford county, Pa., recently joined in a public expression of appreciation of two physicians, a "country doctor" in each case. The LeRaysville community's tribute was to Dr. F. L. Inslee while the people of Potterville honored Dr. P. B. Williams. The sentiment of the two communities was expressed in speeches, a distinguished surgeon spoke for the profession, and an illuminated address reciting his long and faithful service and the people's gratitude for it was given to each of the two doctors. A graceful tribute, and an example for other rural communities which have had the same kind of service as these two country doctors have given their people.

TWO KILLED

WHETHER on the Atlantic coast or the Pacific coast a bull is an uncertain critter and a dangerous one. October 26th Wilhelm Cross, Mansfield, Mass., attempted to lead his bull from the pasture to the barn. The bull attacked him and gored him to death. Mrs. Cross, who bravely went to her husband's assistance, was also attacked and seriously injured. She would have been killed but for the help of neighbors. At Tacoma, Washington, Paul Ravida was attacked by his bull but he finally subdued it, then walked a short distance from it and died of his injuries. Thus both coasts contribute to our long record of fatal bulls this week. And probably between the two oceans there were other cases of which we have not heard.

PITTSBURGH MILK AGREEMENT

IT now appears probable that the milk agreement for the Pittsburgh area will provide for the maintenance of a 10c retail basis and an advance in prices paid to producers. This advance will be 15c per 100 lbs. on Class 1 milk, comprising about 70 per cent of the total; and 10c per 100 lbs. on Class 2A milk, or 15 to 20 per cent of the total. The advance is paid entirely by distributors reducing their margin to that extent. The agreement has not yet been concluded but the indications are that this will be substantially its basis. Both producers and distributors believe that attempting to establish a higher retail basis under present conditions would be to the disadvantage of all interests.

MAJOR ROBERT Y. STUART

OCTOBER 23rd Major Robert Y. Stuart, Chief Forester of the United States, fell from the window of an office of the U. S. Forest Service at Washington, D. C., and was instantly killed. He was a native of Cumberland county, Pa. All his life since he graduated from the Yale Forestry School in 1906 had been spent in public service—first in the U. S. Forest Service, then in the army during the war, then in his native state, and finally as chief of his country's forestry service and director of its civilian conservation work. No matter where he served, or in what capacity, Major Stuart did his work faithfully and well. He was a public servant of the highest type as well as a man of the finest character, and his death is a great loss to his friends and his country.

THE WHEAT PLAN

THE United States Department of Agriculture states that 570,263 wheat growers representing 51,925,612 acres have signed contracts to reduce their wheat acreage to the extent of 7,788,000 acres. For this they will receive in compensation "slightly more than $102,000,000." The official statement says that "the leading wheat producing states have accepted the plan wholeheartedly."

Official estimates of winter wheat acreage are not yet available, but the estimate of Nat C. Murray, formerly statistician of the Department of Agriculture, shows a reduction of only 431,000 acres or 1.1 per cent from the area seeded last fall. This indicates that while 570,263 wheat growers accepted the $102,000,000 "wholeheartedly" the other growers have sown more acres to wheat, so that the cumbrous and costly plan of the Department of Agriculture is a practical failure. If reduction of supply for our markets is the idea it would have been better to buy $102,000,000 worth of wheat and give it to the starving Russians, who have been theorized and regulated out of bread by their "planned economy" and "controlled agriculture."

A DAY ON THE FENCE

LAST week an assembly representing manufacturers, agricultural engineers and farmers spent a whole day discussing wire fences and plans for proper research and testing of such fences and materials. On several points there was general agreement. Tests are to be made under the direction of the American Society for Testing Materials, the manufacturers properly represented and cooperating. That conclusion was reached after considerable discussion as to the scope and nature of the tests. All agreed that wire fencing has been much improved and is now more satisfactory than it was in earlier days. One of the representatives of manufacturers submitted specimens of fence in service 20 to 40 years and with them directions for securing a satisfactory wire fence: "Buy material of standard grade of heavy enough wire from a reputable manufacturer. Put up end posts to stay put, and then maintain the other posts and so the fence." Manufacturers were unanimous in reporting that they could not sell high priced fence, though they had tried to do so. They had been able to sell heavier wire and to produce more efficient fence at moderate cost. They declared that wire fences actually last about twice as long as farmers think they do. How about that? It was evident that the durability of a fence depends much on where it is used and how as well as on size of wire and amount of coating. The manufacturers have assembled a large body of information which they offered to agricultural colleges and experiment stations and which these institutions should secure. It was an interesting day, and in the end the general opinion was that we need to know more about the whole subject.

COMPENSATORY TAXES

WHENEVER government intervenes in the production, distribution, consumption or price of any commodity it brings about various inequalities and dislocations which call for further intervention and regulation, and these for still more. This fact was recognized in the legislation providing for such government action, so it specified that compensatory taxes should be levied on competing commodities in case processing taxes on the principal ones should create such inequalities and dislocations. The processing taxes have been imposed on wheat, corn, hogs and cotton, and will be levied on tobacco and butterfat. They are having their inevitable effects on consumption, competition and trade, and they are provoking the inevitable demand that competitive commodities shall likewise be taxed. These demands cover too wide a range to be enumerated here. They cover all textiles that compete with cotton and all foods that compete with wheat and corn products, hog meats and lard, which list includes about everything except tea, coffee and similar imported products. Taxation of wheat has resulted in heavy importations of rye and a demand for a higher tariff on it, though these importations are not due solely to the wheat tax. It would be impossible to express the complete scope of the effects of one commodity on all others here even if all were known, but this statement covers the case in a general way.

A series of hearings on the subject of compensatory taxes is now in progress at Washington. Thus far textiles and hog products are the things involved, but others will come along. If compensatory taxes are necessary to prevent inequalities, and they are provided for that purpose, where is to be the end of such taxation? Are all textiles to be taxed, a tax on all the clothing and other necessities which compete with cotton? Are all foods to be taxed since practically all of them are competing commodities with taxed grains and meats and lard? And what about the edible and inedible oils which are competitive with lard and cottonseed oil, or with beef or mutton fats in case they are taxed as competing commodities? These are proper questions, but there is another which intrudes into any sound discussion of this matter, namely, what will consumers do to such taxes when they finally realize what the taxes are doing to them? We cannot answer these questions, nobody can, but foreseeing some of these conditions has led us to believe and to say that this program of taxation for the purpose of artificial reduction of production is unsound and not productive of ultimate good.

New Jersey Farm Comment

MILK continues to give beer stiff competition as a source of news in New Jersey.

Regulations of the State Milk Control Board, activities of the United Milk Producers of New Jersey, the proposed milk marketing agreement for the New York milk shed, and hearings before the Department of Agriculture—these and other events bearing on the milk industry all have contributed to the news list of the last two weeks.

Officials and employes of the Philadelphia Dairy Products Company, the Scott-Powell Company, and other affiliates appeared before Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee last week to show cause why their license to do business in New Jersey should not be revoked. Blaine Scott and William Van Meter, appearing as witnesses for the Scott-Powell Company, testified that they knew practically nothing of the operations and assets behind the stocks and bonds sold to Jersey dairymen by the Scott-Powell Company in 1930 and 1931. Charges that farmers had virtually been forced, under threat of losing a market for their milk, to buy stock in the Company, were denied. These charges had been made by dairymen. No decision had been rendered late last week on this case.

The United Milk Producers of New Jersey, effective last Monday, offered a service for checking fresh samples of milk for butterfat content at creameries throughout the state. Thomas L. Lawrence, president of the United group, said the service was offered to its members. The work will be done under supervision of the State Experiment Station.

New Ruling

A new Milk Control Board ruling now requires dealers to obtain the approval of the Board before submitting bids to governmental agencies, which with charitable organizations, have usually been granted a ten per cent discount. Another ruling permits distributors to accept unsold milk from stores in exchange for fresh milk. Increasing the old herd or establishing a new one "without due regard to the needs of the market" is ruled an unfair practice by the Board. Permission will be granted for production increases on "convincing evidence" of an insufficient supply in any locality.

Theodore Dilts of the Dairymen's League, addressing representatives of local League units of Hunterdon, Warren, Sussex and Morris in a meeting at Flemington, expressed the opinion that the amount of surplus milk in that area, as compared with supplies for the same season in past years, had increased. County Agent E. A. Gaumtt of Hunterdon said farmers faced a serious situation because of increased herds. Oscar Lindgren of Honesdale, Pa., reported that as milk prices to farmers have risen, the herds have been fed better, and the surplus further increased. Lewis M. Hardin of Sussex county said conditions could be improved by orderly marketing and federal control. Stephen Farley questioned whether any program drawn for the metropolitan area would be successful unless it were based on principles the Dairymen's League has followed.

In Monmouth county, dairymen met to organize a county unit of the United Milk Producers of New Jersey. From President Thomas Lawrence they learn that the object of the United group is to enroll at least 50 per cent of the state's 7,000 milk producers, to check members' butterfat tests, to watch dairy legislation, and in other ways protect and promote interests of the New Jersey dairy farmer.

Objections to N. Y. Agreement

Objection to the proposed milk marketing agreement for the New York milk shed has been voiced by independent dairy farmers of Hunterdon county. A resolution voicing this sentiment was passed by the Hunterdon County Grievance Committee. Copies were sent to the State Milk Control Board and the United Milk Producers.

Chief objection of those who oppose this New York agreement seems to be their belief that it was framed by the large distributors and without adequate representation of all important producer groups. It is further contended that many dairymen now enjoying better-than-average fluid milk prices because of their proximity to excellent markets would lose this advantage and be forced to accept a pool price for the entire shed.

Proponents of the plan say that its adoption will make it possible to overcome existing handicaps and eventually provide all producers with a market and an equitable return. They further contend the plan will make for greater correlation of the work of various state milk control boards, and in numerous other ways put milk production and distribution in the New York shed on a more efficient, fair and profit-making basis.

In Albany, steps have been taken to bring about an immediate court test of the right of the New York Milk Control Board to rule on the prices some dairymen in Vermont, Pennsylvania and Canada shall be paid for milk shipped into New York.

The constitutionality of the law establishing the New York Milk Control Board will be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington on December 4th.

* * *

Taylor Opposes Russia Recognition

THE fear that recognition of Russia would be followed by the flooding of New Jersey markets with cheap products from Russian farms was expressed last week by Harry E. Taylor, speaking for the New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation, of which he is secretary.

"New Jersey farmers," he asserted, "are unalterably opposed to the recognition of Russia because they fear their nearby markets will be ruined by importations of eggs, poultry, butter, and other farm products from the Soviet for sale here at prices below our production costs.

"Furthermore, I speak for members of the New Jersey Farm Bureau in saying that recognition of Russia at this time dooms the Federal program for the economic rehabilitation of agriculture. We cannot successfully raise the prices of our staple farm commodities by embarking on crop and livestock reduction programs if at the same time we encourage Russia, by recognition, to ship these same farm commodities to our shores."

Mr. Taylor contended that Russia, in return for machinery and manufactured goods she would buy in this country, would pay with shipments of raw materials from her farms. He said we already have a domestic surplus of such commodities.

"I don't want to be operating a farm in New Jersey if the Federal government recognizes Russia and permits the unrestricted dumping of raw products in our markets," Mr. Taylor said. "I need mention only egg products, poultry, and butter as a few of the Soviet products which would give our farmers ruinous competition.

"The importation of dried eggs would give our poultrymen new and serious competition at a time when the upward swing of feed prices has placed them at a serious economic disadvantage. Jersey poultrymen are having more than enough competition from mid-western and Pacific Coast eggs right now without adding Russian products to the competitive list. A few years ago dried eggs from Russia sold in New York at prices below those shipped from China. Today no Jersey poultryman can successfully meet such competition."

The belief also was expressed by Mr. Taylor that dairymen of the state would be placed at a disadvantage by recognition of Russia. Pointing out that the price of surplus milk in New Jersey is based on the New York price of butter, Mr. Taylor said importations of butter from Russia to sell at 10 to 12 cents a pound would result in still further reductions in milk prices paid to Jerseymen.

* * *

Potato Growers Look to 1934

JERSEY potato growers are already looking to 1934. The big question, of course, is what to do about marketing the crop that has yet to be planted, cultivated and harvested. As to whether the Potato Sales Company will be continued, and supported by all farmers and all dealers, remains to be seen. On the basis of this, its first year's results, strong sentiment exists among leading farmers for a continuance of this central sales agency plan of marketing next year. The Company's leading backers hope that Monmouth dealers who were not affiliated with the organization last year may come into the fold in 1934.

Some light on the possibilities in this direction may be available as this is printed, since the question of potato market stabilization was to be considered this week by growers, dealers, and marketing authorities.

Likely to stimulate thought on the need for market stabilization in 1934 is the Federal report on intentions to plant in commercial early and intermediate potato growing States. Indications are that there will be a 19 per cent increase in acreage.

* * *

Duryee Reports

IT is doubtful whether there can be permanent general economic recovery until the economic status of agriculture is improved and farmers recover from their critical condition of the last several years, says William B. Duryee, State Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report.

Farmers' requests for assistance, he says, have been far greater than ever before because of low prices received for their products and high fixed charges for taxes and interest on mortgages and notes.

* * *

THE NOPOCO Experimental Farm, established by the National Oil Products Company of Harrison, and located near Flemington as an animal nutrition research institution, is formerly dedicated.

Briefs of the Fortnight

THE New Jersey Peach Council is distributing promising seedling peaches, developed by the Experiment Station, to Jersey growers for commercial test plantings.

* * *

NEW JERSEY poultrymen are invited by the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council to attend its annual meeting which is slated for January 11 and 12 at Hotel Wellington, New York.

* * *

MEETING in Vineland, turkey growers of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Atlantic and Cape May decided to appoint a marketing committee whose activities, among other things, will include an educational campaign to acquaint consumers with the high quality of fresh killed, New Jersey turkeys.

* * *

THE New Jersey Division of the Women's Farm and Garden Association announces that its third annual Friendship Market will be November 15 and 16 in the Back Alley Shoppe, 129 Quarry street, Trenton. It offers farm women as well as other homemakers the opportunity to sell jams, jellies, sausage, bread, butter and other homemade products.

* * *

SPONSORED by the Somerset County Extension Service, a leadership training institute in recreation is held for four evenings this week in the South Branch Grange Hall. It is conducted by John Bradford of the National Recreation Association in cooperation with the State Extension Service. Attending are Grange lecturers, rural teachers, church workers, club leaders, 4-H club leaders and others. Mercer County plans a similar institute for four nights, beginning November 13, in the Mercerville School.

MERCER County 4-H club youths receive $458 in prize money from the Trenton Fair for their winnings in this year's exhibits. Mercer's youths led in total winnings, Salem was second with $340.40; Monmouth was third with $225.

* * *

THE College of Agriculture announces that, beginning next week, it will offer community short courses in dairy management in Sussex and Newton. Agricultural departments of the Sussex and Newton High Schools and the Sussex County Extension Service are cooperating.

* * *

THE Tri-County auction market, serving farmers of Mercer, Monmouth and Middlesex, holds its first egg sale with light offerings. Plans have been announced, as this is written, to hold the first poultry auction this week. A turkey auction, the first ever to be held in New Jersey, will be conducted shortly before Thanksgiving.

* * *

THREE Salem County youths win the State-wide 4-H poultry judging contest held at the College of Agriculture and are named to represent New Jersey in the national contest slated for either Boston or New York in early January. They are John Gaidosh, Lloyd Eakin and Murray Cohen, all of Norma. Their winning team score is 1,150 out of a possible 1,500 points.

* * *

TWO White Leghorn entries of John Kuntz of Stockton rank first and second in total score in the Hunterdon County Egg-Laying Contest at the close of its first 15 days. Cane Poultry Farm White Leghorns from Rosemont stand third and the Beer Chickeries Rhode Island Reds from Frenchtown are fourth.

Saddles & Lariats

By Lewis B. Miller

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WHEN the Indian had told them how much he charged, Gregory paid him more than the amount named, and Jess handed him a coin as a present for little Singing Frog. The Indian seemed much impressed by their liberality, and very favorably impressed with the white men themselves. Indeed, even before this he had grown very friendly.

"You likee Creeks' country?" he suddenly demanded of Jess.

"Yes, I do that. It's a fine country. Believe I'd like to live here," was the incautious reply.

"You likee live here, eh?"

"Yes, I'm pretty sure I would," answered the young cowboy, truthfully.

"You likee my little Singy Frog?"

"Yes, I certainly do," replied the unsuspicious Jess, heartily. "She's the prettiest, nicest little thing I know. And I'm going to send her some—"

"Then you gif me one, two, three pony, I gif you little Singy Frog. Her be your squaw. You keepee her all time always, same like I keepee my squaw."

The look on Jess's face, of mingled astonishment and dismay, was, as Gregory afterwards declared, one well worth seeing. And the young fellow blushed like a school-girl when he realized what this was—an offer of marriage.

"That child!" was all he could think of to say.

"Singy Frog tink you likee her. Singy Frog likee you; want to be your squaw all time always," explained the Creek. "You gif me one, two, three pony, you takee Singy Frog, keepee Singy Frog all time always; long you live, Singy Frog live."

Jess looked despairingly at Gregory. Phil's eyes were laughing, but there was only a slight smile on his lips. He was a gentleman, and though he doubtless felt a strong inclination to laugh aloud, politeness restrained him. The Indian customs differed from the white man's customs; and there was no reason that this honest offer should be treated with disrespect, or the Creek's feelings hurt.

"But I don't own three ponies," answered Jess, jumping at the only door of escape that he could see.

"Yes, you got one, two, three pony," persisted the Indian, pointing to the three horses he had seen Jess hitch to the yard-fence.

"But they're not mine; they're his." Jess pointed triumphantly to Gregory.

"You likee my little Boo Blutterfy?" demanded the Creek, as he turned hopefully to the owner of the horses.

"Yes, but—" began the surprised white man.

"You gif me one, two, three pony, you takee Boo Blutterfy. Her be your squaw all time always."

Gregory was so astonished that at first he could think of nothing to say, and the Creek quickly turned to Jess again.

"How much pony you got?" he demanded.

"One—only one."

"You gif me one pony now, you takee Singy Frog. Some udder time you gif me one pony more, two pony more."

Then he added, by way of clinching the matter: "Me likee you, me likee him. Me likee all good white people; good white people all likee me." He smiled blandly.

Gregory had had time to recover from his astonishment, and he now came to Jess's relief.

"My friend here is too young to get married," he explained. "Too young—too young—too young—just a boy," he added, when the Creek seemed not to understand.

Then he explained that both he and Jess were on a journey of thousands of miles, and could not think of taking wives with them. He assured the Creek that his daughters were worth at least twenty ponies apiece. He also assured him that if he and Jess ever came back here to live with the Indians and marry Indian wives, they would choose Singing Frog and Blue Butterfly in preference to any others.

The Creek was evidently disappointed, but he seemed satisfied with the explanation.

While this conversation was in progress, Jess and Gregory had both been conscious of bright black eyes peeping at them from between the logs of the partition-wall. But while Gregory was explaining, Jess caught sight of two little bare-footed, bare-headed figures running from the house toward the woods. The shy little red maids had understood enough to know that their father's offer was rejected, and they were making for the brush to hide their shame and confusion.

As the two white men were about to ride away, Gregory told the Creek to be sure to come down to Fort Gibson next day. And while riding toward the river he said:

"Now, Jess, we've got to spend some money. We're simply bound to send those nice little girls some presents that will more than console them for not getting white husbands."

"That's right," agreed Jess, heartily. "'And let's keep this whole affair dark. I don't care to have all the boys laughing at us and teasing us. We'll never hear the last of it if we don't."

"No, we sha'n't. And as our Creek friends treated us very nicely while we stayed with them, we can't afford to have them ridiculed. So we'll keep this whole matter between ourselves."

And that was just what they did. Next day they rode down to the fort, where they bought several presents—Indian finery—and sent them to Singing Frog and Blue Butterfly by the girls' father. The girls themselves they did not see again. Long, long afterwards Jess, gazing back dim-eyed through more than fifty years, would say:

"Nice little Singing Frog! She was a pretty little girl if she was red. I hope she brought her father many ponies and found a good husband. That was the only offer of marriage I've ever had."

Both Jess and Gregory were curious to know what that midnight gathering of armed Indians that Jess had witnessed had meant. They made inquiries while in the fort, and afterwards in the country as they were riding about, but nobody seemed able to suggest a satisfactory explanation. Every person they talked with agreed that the Indians must have been out on some business of a questionable kind, but what that business was Jess never learned.

After turning over the presents to the Creek, and attending to such other business as they had in the fort, Jess and Gregory mounted their horses and started back to camp. Fort Gibson stood a mile or more from the Arkansas, on the bank of a tributary stream known here as Grand River, but further up as the Neosho. Returning to camp, they had to cross both this stream and the Verdigris. Grand River was fordable, but the Verdigris had to be swum. The road led up the north bank of the Arkansas.

When about a mile from the fort, Gregory and Jess noticed a saddled and bridled horse grazing not many yards from the road-side. They recognized the animal as one of their own, and looked to see who had ridden him.

In the shade of an elm they soon discovered a man, lying with his hat over his face. He seemed to be asleep. They recognized the Deserter.

"Hello, General! What you doing here?" Gregory called out, as the two rode up to where the former soldier was sprawled on the ground. "Are you sick?" he added, when the man made no reply.

The Deserter neither moved nor spoke, and Jess dismounted to learn what was the matter. A nearly empty whisky-bottle protruding from the fellow's pocket told that he was drunk.

"Well, now, doesn't that beat you?" exclaimed Gregory. "Wonder where the poor fool got any money. I didn't think he had enough to buy a bottle of snake-juice."

As they afterwards learned, the Deserter had persuaded Burgess to advance him money to buy some things he would need on the long journey to California, particularly a gun. But the former soldier did not get as far as the fort. Meeting a whisky-peddler somewhere on the way, he exchanged his last dollar for liquor and was soon past traveling.

Gregory was disgusted. "We'll fix Mr. Deserter!" he announced. And when they rode on they were leading the intoxicated man's horse.

"We're leaving him here between two rivers," laughed Jess. "He can't cross the Verdigris without swimming, nor Grand River without deep wading, and he won't be likely to do either. So we're not apt to set eyes on him again."

"It would only be a good riddance," answered Gregory. "That's what I've told Burgess time and again. He'd be glad enough to let the fellow go if there were plenty of hands; but he thinks we can use him for a teamster from here on. I tell him that a hand that can't be depended on is just a little worse than nobody."

"The chances are that he would desert if we ever got into some tight place, where we needed him badly."

"So I've suggested to Burgess," Gregory said. "But he insists that the fellow won't dare desert after we get a few days' travel from Fort Gibson; that he would die in the wilderness if he did."

But they had not got rid of the Deserter yet—far from it. Some time the following day he slouched into camp, looking much the worse for his drunken debauch. He explained that he had swum the Verdigris. Gregory gave him to understand that he was not needed any more, but the fellow remained in camp, insisting that he was waiting to see Burgess again.

"It'll be just like Joe to tell him he can stay," Gregory said to Jess. "And if he does, my word for it we shall have trouble with the tricky rascal before we're done with him."

He was right. Hands proved to be scarce here, especially reliable ones. The first time Burgess returned to camp from the fort, he had a talk with the former soldier. Finally, after exacting some pledges of good conduct, he agreed to keep him for one of their teamsters.

"We know just how worthless this fellow is, and that's more than we can say of any new man we may hire," was Burgess's philosophic way of looking at the matter, when Gregory protested. And, as usual, Burgess had his way.

Gregory's prediction that the Deserter would cause the outfit trouble was also fulfilled. But that did not come till a good while later.

While Burgess and Johnson were down at the fort, laying in supplies, Gregory and Jess were left in charge of the camp and the cattle. They were not at all busy, and every day one of them rode down to the fort.

One morning Jess started up the river for a ride, and to look at the country. After going about three miles, he discovered a wagon-train camped in some open woods. He changed his course so as to pass through the camp. There were sixty or seventy wagons, scattered over many acres.

Scarcely had he entered the camp when a masculine voice called out:

"Hello, there, young man! What are you doing here?"

Jess turned instantly, and was much surprised to see Adams walking out to meet him. They greeted each other heartily, and Jess was soon sitting at the door of their tent, talking with Adams and his wife and Sally of the things that had happened to all of them since they parted, that day on the Brazos.

Jess was informed that all the people camped here were Mormons. This was a Mormon rendezvous, where converts to that faith from Texas, Arkansas and the country farther east were gathering, preparatory to making the journey to Great Salt Lake. Adams had arrived only a day or two before. The wagon-train would start inside of a week.

Jess remained an hour or two, and was urged to wait for dinner, but declined.

"I must get back to camp. Phil Gregory is there, and I know he'll be very much interested in my discovery," he said, with a significant look at Sally Adams. "He was woefully disappointed when we went to your house that day and found you gone."

The young woman blushed slightly, but hastened to say that they hoped to see both Mr. Gregory and the other Californians soon. Adams and his wife seconded the invitation, and included Jess in it.

Jess had guessed rightly when he said that Gregory would be interested in knowing that the Adams family were so near. Phil had intended to go down to the fort that afternoon, but instead of that he shaved, changed his clothes and rode up to the Mormon camp.

During the next few days the responsibility of taking care of the cattle devolved largely upon Jess. And it did not suffer on that account. When Gregory was not at the Mormon camp he was down at Fort Gibson, trying to hurry the outfitting preparations.

"Those Mormons are going to start now in three or four days," he said to Jess once, "and we ought by all means to start with them. There'll be about eighty wagons of them when others get here, and at least a hundred men that can fight. Reports are coming in that the plains Indians are very troublesome now. A number of caravans have been attacked by them during the last month or two. And even if we don't travel with the Mormons, our party and theirs ought to keep within sight of each other, so that if either is attacked the other can go to the rescue."

"That's only common prudence," agreed Jess, though he smiled; for he well knew that Gregory had not mentioned his main reason for wanting to keep close to that Mormon wagon-train.

"And you may say what you please about the Mormons as a class," Gregory went on, "but that outfit up there are good people, Mormons or what not."

"If they're all like the Adams family they are."

But Gregory's good opinion of the Mormons was destined to undergo an early and decided change. Late one afternoon he returned from a visit to their camp with his face red with anger. He dismounted some yards from camp, and while unsaddling his horse beckoned to Jess.

"What do you think happened to me up there among that polygamous, heathen crew?" he demanded.

"I don't know, Phil. From your looks, it must have been something unpleasant."

"Unpleasant! I never was so mad in my life! Just after I left the camp a fellow I'd never seen before stepped out of the woods in front of me and said: 'Mister, you are not wanted in this camp, and if you take a fool's advice you'll make yourself scarce around here.' And then he turned and disappeared before I could answer a word. In fact, I was astounded—too much astounded to say anything for a few moments. But I had plenty to say after that, I can tell you, if there'd been anybody to say it to."

"And are you going to take the fool's advice?"

"Take his advice? Of course not! There's only one person in that camp that can send me out of it to stay, and she's far enough from doing it. I'm going back to-morrow, and if anybody interferes with me—" He tapped the handle of his six-shooter.

"Phil, Phil, you're excited," answered Jess. "You don't want to do anything reckless. Those people all stand together, I imagine; and a quarrel with one will mean a quarrel with all. And it's certainly poor policy to quarrel with them if we're going to travel with them."

"Just the same, I'm going back," declared Gregory. And the other knew that he meant it, and would do what he said.

"And just the same," remarked Jess, "there'll be trouble sooner or later if you do."

True to his word, Gregory paid another visit to the Mormon camp next morning, to see Miss Sally Adams. And he did not return to his own camp till noon.

"Well, what did your polygamist friends do to you and say to you up there?" inquired Jess.

"Not a thing, not a word," answered Gregory. "The dog that barks loudest seldom bites. I rode into the camp boldly, as if I owned the whole shebang, and had come to take possession of it. Every Mormon I saw I looked him defiantly in the face. I wanted them to understand they couldn't scare me."

"You must have gone hunting for trouble, Phil. Better go a little slow. You might find more than you want. You know there are bad reports out about these people. They might do worse than scare you, especially if you irritate them."

"There are bad reports about the Salt Lake Mormons. I've never heard any about these."

"No, not yet. But they're all alike, I guess, or soon will be. Adams rather boasted that the man in charge of the whole party is from Salt Lake, and a particular friend of Brigham Young. What he says goes with them. It's generally understood they know how to get rid of people that are troublesome to them."

"Yes, they may; but they'll have a hard job getting rid of me for the present. I expect to stick to them like a leech from here to Salt Lake."

In spite of Gregory's efforts to hurry the outfitting preparations, it soon became evident that the Bar-Circlers could not start with the Mormons. There was so much to be done. When a wagon had been bought at the fort and loaded with supplies, oxen were sent down for it, to bring it out to the camp. No teams were bought, all the work-animals needed being taken from the herd. Among the twenty-five hundred steers were thirty or forty which, like Ball the bell-steer, had had experience under the yoke. Some of these had grown rather wild, and had to be retamed. But there were not enough of these for all the wagons, and nearly as many wild steers had to be taken out of the herd and broken to work. And this proved a task that kept all hands busy for days.

One afternoon Phil Gregory returned from a visit to the Mormon camp, and said:

"Well, Jess, I got another warning today."

"How was that?"

"Just after I started home a small boy ran up and handed me a piece of paper, then turned and ran away. Here's the paper. It reads:

"'If you don't keep away from this camp, your friends may look for you in the Arkansas.'"

"That's a cold-blooded threat," remarked Jess, after a glance at the paper. "What are you going to do about it?"

"Just what I did with the other—pay no attention to it."

"You're going back, then?"

"Of course I'm going back. The party are expecting to start some time in the forenoon tomorrow, and I told Miss Adams I'd be there to see them off. And I'll keep my word."

"Then you'd better take a lot of the boys with you, to make sure that nothing happens to you."

"I don't want any crowd, Jess."

"You'd better take at least one man. If those warnings are for any purpose but to scare you, ther'll be less danger for two than for one."

"All right. You might go with me. I'm not afraid of the whole polygamous gang! I want that understood. But you want to see the Adamses again, anyhow. I've no doubt."

So next morning, soon after breakfast, Gregory and Jess set out for the Mormon camp. As they were riding along at an easy gait, Gregory said.

"Have you read much of Washington Irving's writings, Jess?"

"Well not so very much. I've read Rip Van Winkle and the Legend of Sleepy Hollow. Nobody could ever forget those."

"No, I should say not. Irving is my favorite author. I've read everything he ever wrote, I think. But he hasn't written anything that I like better than 'A Tour of the Prairies.' I first read it when I was a boy, and fell in love with it. And I've read it at least a dozen times since. What makes me speak of it is that the trip he describes, or at least the part he describes in detail, began here at Fort Gibson."

"It did? When was Irving here?"

"In the fall of 1832 nearly twenty-two years ago. They outfitted here, traveled up the Arkansas a good many miles, as we're going to do. Later they crossed over and made a considerable trip to the west, as far as the headwaters of Red River. I've got the book among my things in the wagon, and if you care to read it I'll lend it to you."

"Why, yes; I'd be glad to read it."

"Like nearly everything else Irving has written, it makes cheerful reading. One of the things hard to forget is the little dog in the blacksmith shop, waiting for his turn to be shod. Another is the skunk that little Tonish, Irving's hired man, had prepared to cook. Irving chucked the nasty mess into the river on the sly."

The two horsemen were now nearing the Mormon camp. They rode boldly into it, and stopped at Adams's wagon. Everywhere throughout the camp preparations were already under way for an early start. Most of the men had their oxen yoked and a few of the teams had been put to the wagons.

It appeared to Jess that Adams was not particularly glad to see Gregory. But Sally Adams evidently was, and Phil probably never so much as noticed the lack of warmth in her uncle's manner.

While Gregory was talking to the young woman Jess talked mostly with her uncle. Adams had his oxen yoked, and was dipping their feet in hot tallow. This was supposed to toughen and harden their hoofs for the journey. Jess helped with the work, which was rather difficult. For every now and then one of these long-legged brutes would send both pan and hot grease flying.

Adams was one of the first to start. While the two visitors were saying good-bye, Gregory remarked:

"We expect to be on the road in two or three days, and we shall probably overtake you before long. If you look back from the highest places you may catch sight of us. When we get close enough, Jess and I will ride ahead to learn how you're standing the trip."

"I'm sure we shall be glad to see both of you," answered Sally, who though modest enough, was never afraid to speak for herself.

But Jess noticed that neither Adams nor his wife said anything. And he had more than a suspicion that both of them would have been better pleased if the Bar-Circlers, or at least Phil Gregory, had been going to travel in some other direction.

Instead of returning as they had come, Jess and Gregory rode out upon the high prairie. Dismounting there, they stood watching the nearly eighty wagons file out of the woods and start on their long journey. It was an interesting sight, that great wagon-train, and the two men gazed at it till the last of the ox-drawn, canvas-covered wagons had disappeared. Then they rode back to their own camp.

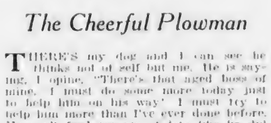
The three days following were busy ones for all the Bar-Circle Outfit. That same afternoon Jess rode down to the fort and bought a good rifle, plenty of ammunition, and such other things as he needed or expected to need. For they were now about to plunge into the wilderness, and it would be long before they would have an opportunity to supply their wants again. The other hands, or such of them as had not already gone, also went down and armed themselves. From here on most of their journey would be through an Indian country, and there was no telling when or how often they would have to fight for their lives.

On the fourth morning after the Mormon wagon-train had started, the Bar-Circle Outfit took the same trail. Their caravan was longer now. For behind the lengthy line of beeves came a string of eight white-topped wagons, each drawn by from three to six yoke of oxen—a considerable wagon-train of itself.

At the head of the line rode Jess Holloway, as before. But on the opposite side was Sam Patterson, the half-breed. Next behind Sam, but a good distance back, came Hawk Tail the Choctaw. And next behind Jess, on the same side, rode Soos the Mexican. All these had proved themselves good hands. Behind them the other cowboys were scattered at regular intervals. Burgess, with those precious saddle-bags—much lightened by the outfitting, however—still brought up the rear. Granny, the cook, mounted on a gentle horse, was also helping to drive.

Thus the caravan made a new start on its way to the far Pacific.

(To be continued.)



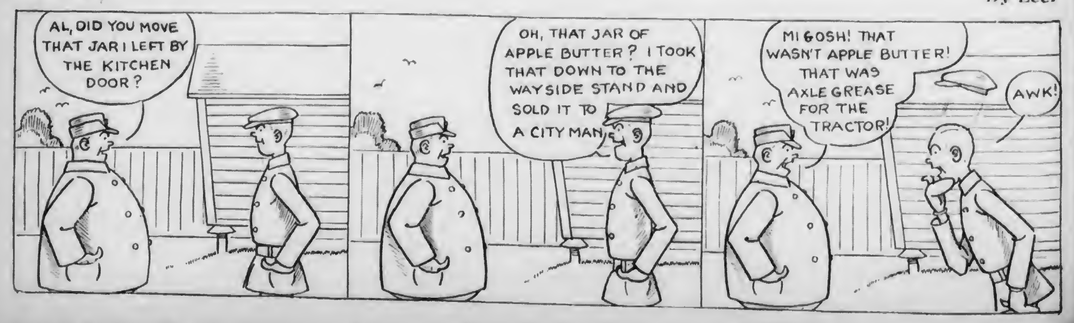
The Cheerful Plowman

THERE'S my dog and I can see he thinks not of self but me. He is saying, I opine, "There's that aged boss of mine. I must do some more today just to help him on his way. I must try to help him more than I've ever done before. He can't feed me pie of late like he did in '28, for he lost a pile of cash when the prices went to smash, yet in spite of that, I swear, I must help him lug his care. I must keep up pep and nerve just so I can serve and serve. I must not think over much of my rations and my hutch; I must find new things to do that may help my master through. I shall find more joy, I know, as the seasons come and go if I lay upon the shelf surplus pity for myself and do more and ever more to relieve my master's chore. I must lose myself in part. I must show a bigger heart."

Well, should I, a man I guess, watch that dog and then do less? I now have a rocky row, mighty hard for me to hoe. I can hardly find the means in my sagging pair of jeans to keep taxes duly paid though I hire no man or maid; yet if I think all of self I'll soon be upon the shelf. I'll soon be a crabby gent, old and twisted, warped and bent. I can very clearly see that the finest thing for me is to think of other folks who have vastly bigger yokes.

I can lift my burdens best, keep the courage in my breast, just by doing all I can for the other struggling man. Like my dog I'll gain in nerve if I try my best to serve. I know several neighbor men who may never smile again if I do not go and say, "Let me help you out today." I know several saddened guys who are down and will not rise if I do not lend a hand, tell them that I understand. No, I must not think too much of my ration and my hutch or I'll find, so help me John, all my stock of courage gone. J. E. T.

Al Acres *By Leet*



The Farm Home

Like Mother Used to Make

By Elsie K. Watson,

Household Editor

Air a-smellin' spicy,
Eyes a-shinin' bright,
Appetites a-growin',
Dinner is in sight.

Troubles all forgotten,
How the mornin' flies!
Air a-smellin' spicy,
Mother's makin' pies.

"TELL us the secret of your delicious pies," we asked a woman whose pies had won first prize.

"There's no secret about it," she replied. "It's all in making the crust just right."

How many times have we "sawed" our way through a pie that made our mouths water to look at it? "Like Mother used to make," is a statement that has caused many a bride a lot of heartache. So let's get our heads together and see just what it is that constitutes a good pie.

One of the first things to remember is to handle the pastry lightly from beginning to end. Don't knead it like bread. It must be treated gently. All the ingredients must be cold—shortening and water. Cold ingredients expand more in the heat of the oven, making the pastry lighter. Cut the shortening into the flour only until the pieces are about the size of peas. Coarse cut shortening makes flakier pastry. A fine, crumbly mixture of flour and shortening makes a pastry that crumbles and is hard to serve.

Another important step is to add the cold water carefully. Use only enough to dampen the flour and make a dough that just sticks together. Never stretch the pastry over the pie plate. Roll it out a little larger than the plate or pan and ease it into position, then if necessary cut off any surplus.

Here is a recipe from the General Foods Cooking School of the Air for pie crust that is even better than "Mother's."

- $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted cake flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup shortening
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup cold water (about)

Sift the flour once, measure, add salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening until pieces of shortening are about the size of a small pea. Add water (preferably ice water,) sprinkling a small amount over a portion of flour mixture and mixing with a fork only enough to make flour hold together. Continue until all flour has been mixed in separate portions, neither sticky nor crumbly. Handle as little as possible. Turn dough out on waxed paper, wrap, and press together, flattening lightly. Chill thoroughly before rolling. Roll out on slightly floured board, using light springy touch. Bake in hot oven (450 deg. F.) 15 minutes. This makes enough pastry for two 9-inch pie shells.

Delicious Pumpkin Pie

- 2 cups cooked mashed pumpkin
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
- 3 tablespoons melted butter
- 2 cups milk, scalded
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups shredded cocoanut
- 1 cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mace
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice
- 3 eggs, slightly beaten

Line a 9-inch pie plate with pastry, rolled to one-eighth inch thickness. Combine ingredients in the order given and mix thoroughly. Pour into pie shell. Bake in hot oven (400 deg. F.) 15 minutes, then decrease heat to moderate (350 deg. F.) and bake 30 minutes longer.

And here's wishing you the best of luck. Won't you write and tell us about your experiences?

Think These Over

SPEAKING of pies, the next time you have five minutes to sit down and rest, see how many of these you can answer. They are different kinds of pies. See what you can do with the questions until we meet again in our next issue. Or, if you really want the answers immediately, they and a dozen others will be found in our brand-new leaflet "Guessing Contests" which will be sent for five cents. Address your request to Party Editor in care of this paper.

Some Pies

1. The tree that George Washington cut down?
2. What Cinderella went in to the ball?
3. A pretty, attractive girl?
4. An evergreen and the cause of our downfall?
5. An athletic game?
6. A small dog and an insect?
7. A fowl and to inter?
8. A drink and a peculiar person?

And if you can't answer them, see what bright children and husband you have.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To remove starch and syrup stains from table linen, wash in lukewarm water.

* * *

To remove scorch from table linen, make a paste of clothes starch and water, spread it on the scorched surface and place in the sun to dry, then brush.

* * *

When rolling in egg for deep frying, dilute the egg with one or two tablespoons of water or milk.

Pies that melt in your mouth.

Laundering Knitted Woolens

WOOLEN sweaters and scarfs, knitted play suits for little children, and other knitted woolen garments that stretch easily when we may be washed without losing their shape. The secret of having them come out fluffy, clean and the same size and form as before they were washed lies in gentle handling, the use of lukewarm water and careful drying.

Before the garment is washed measure and write down the length and width of the body and of the sleeves and legs. Brush the garment to remove surface dust; empty the pockets and brush the linings. Use lukewarm water and a mild solution of soap, dissolve in water added to this to make suds.

Squeeze the soapy water through the garment but do not rub it. Spots that do not come out readily may be rubbed gently with a little of the soap solution. Rinse the garment in several waters of the same moderate temperature, still squeezing rather than rubbing, pulling or twisting. Squeeze out as much of the water as possible but never wring the garment. Lay it on several layers of bath towels or a folded sheet, arrange it according to its original measurements, and let it dry where there is a good circulation of air. Such treatment should give fresh, clean garments, as soft and shapely as when new.

Things I Wish My Husband Wouldn't Do

I WISH he wouldn't be so outspoken in argument with guests, sometimes hurting their feelings.

Or point out things of interest when driving, extending his arm.

Or when driving the car, sit chewing tobacco, his jaws moving with the regularity of a mechanical device whenever I glance that way. It drives me frantic.

Or leave slop pails and other receptacles just inside the kitchen door. And if he does leave them outside, places them right by the door so that anyone entering must run into them.

Or get the entire range covered with a film of ashes when building the morning fire.

Or, when I want to go a new way to town, to always say I told him wrong and stick to it because he didn't pay attention.

Or wait and wait every spring until too late before he will plow the garden and truck patches so that I can plant things early.

Or that he could ever hear us when we ask for a dish at table near him, without repeating in a louder tone.

Or that he remembered to always look as neat, clean and combed about home as his work will allow.

Or that he wouldn't find so many excuses to stay away from church and Sunday school, keeping the children and me away, also.

Or that he'd have more patience with the children, play with them more, answer some of their questions instead of always being "too busy."

Or, ——— well, a hundred other things.

N. B. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Here's a brave woman. She doesn't believe her husband is perfect and doesn't hesitate to put down on paper just what she does think. What have you to say on this subject? Plenty? Well, let's hear it. We'll promise—cross our heart and hope to die—that your husband doesn't see your letter, or if he does read it in the paper, he just won't recognize himself as such a person. We'll not even use your initials. One dollar will be paid for the best letters printed on this subject. And after that we'll let the men have their say.

Address all letters to Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kitchenette Sauerkraut

THOSE who have little storage space may like the kitchenette method of making sauerkraut.

Shred enough cabbage to fill a two quart jar. Add to this one tablespoon sugar and one tablespoon salt. Let stand in an open bowl over night so that brine will be formed. Pack tight into the glass jar. Or you may mix the shredded cabbage with salt and sugar, pack into the jar immediately, and add one-half cup boiling water. The hot water and sugar hasten the fermentation process. Screw on the lid and leave the jar in a warm room until the cabbage is well fermented. This kraut will be ready to use in two weeks. It keeps well in a cool place.

The troublesome child may be only a tired child.

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Cold Epidemic Killing Poultry

Wheezing, Choking Easily Ended and Trouble Stopped in 48 Hours

Readers who find the slightest trace of colds in their flocks, such as a running nose, should read this letter from Thos. Pulliam, Shively, Ky. He says:

"I have had birds with their eyes closed from colds, and have saved them all. One cockerel was nearly dead. He lost 5 pounds. I gave him Groupover and in two weeks he was full of pep and fighting every rooster on the place. Why do people let their birds die? It is so easy to save them with Groupover."

It is amazing how quickly Groupover ends colds in poultry. A few drops in the nostrils usually banishes every symptom over night while a little in the drinking water as a preventive, guards the whole flock. For a liberal supply, send 50c (or \$1 for the extra large size) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 674 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. As Groupover is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, costs nothing to try.

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CUTICURA PREPARATIONS
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Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 7B, Malden, Mass.

Plant Notes

By ANNA E. SHARPLESS

BY this time you have all your house plants placed in their winter quarters. Now is the time to look out for insect pests. The plants are strong after the summer and so do not show the effect of the insect work as they will in a month or so. Go over them at least once a week and look for mealy bug, scale and aphids. Wash often with clear water or water with a little soap in it.

Remember to give the house plants air. They want fresh air as much as we do. Most of my plants are in a room where a window is open all night all winter long. Of course the window is in a part of the room where the air does not blow on the plants.

Your begonias will love a north window where it is not too warm.

There is still time to plant some hyacinths for indoor blooming. Set them in the pot so that the top of the bulb just comes to the top of the earth. Wet from the bottom and set away in a cool dark place for five or six weeks. Don't let them get dust dry. Bring them to the light gradually and keep in a cool place. After they are done blooming let them grow till the leaves are yellow when they may be set aside. I put mine in the cellar till fall when they may be planted out of doors and in a year or so they will do as well as if they had never been forced. Roman hyacinths are the best kind to grow in the house.

Do not forget to lay in a supply of paper white Narcissi. Keep them in a cool, dry place and plant in dishes or pebbles and water every three weeks all winter and you will be sure of bloom all winter.

Did you save any seeds this fall? Better look at them and be sure they are dry and that mice cannot get at them.

How about the hardy chrysanthemums; are they still bloming? It is worthwhile to cover them at night to prolong the time of bloom.

It is fine to plan to have something blooming in the garden each month of the year.

Winter aconite, Eranthis Hyemalis, bloomed in February, 1933, in my garden and I should be getting chrysanthemums in December.

Now is the time to wander through your garden with notebook in hand and make notes of the good and bad points of this year's results. You will forget them by next season. This plant wants to be moved. That spot needs more color. A vine would add to this spot. These plants are too thick, some of them can be given away in the spring or sold. Many people will buy your excess plants for a few cents and you may enjoy your garden more if it is self-supporting.

Note: Miss Sharpless will answer questions about your flowers. Address her at 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Lesson in Beauty

A MOST interesting window decoration, for the winter months, can prove a valued lesson to the children in plant growth. It may also stimulate their love of beauty and plants. Plant a few slips of ivy in a flower pot, then set in a tin can slightly larger than the bottom of pot, just large enough to let the pot slip in far enough to hold it firm but not reach the bottom. The water drains from the pot but is retained in the can where the ivy roots will reach down through the opening of the pot to feed and drink. Trained on strings it can be looped over tacks or nails and taken off to clean the window over which it is grown.

Arabelle M. Smith.

To obtain onion juice, cut an onion in halves, crosswise. With a knife, scrape the cut side of onion and the juice will flow.

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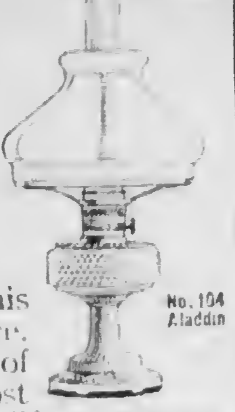
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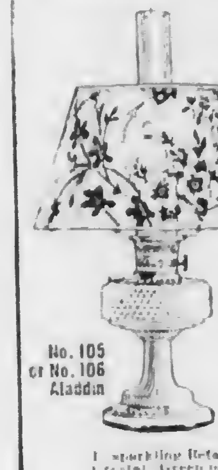
Never before have you been able to secure this premier home lighting device at so low a price. Brighten up your home now with a flood of modern white light—beautifully and the most economically of all. Makes homelife happier—more cheerful. Saves time, money and the most precious of all senses, your eyesight. Don't wait until prices advance. Get yours now at the amazing low price of but \$4.75. This remarkable new Aladdin is also available in beautiful amber or green Beta Crystal for a few cents more.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Beautiful SHADES Glass or Whip-o-lite
These Aladdins may be equipped with charming glass shades or with decorated Whip-o-lite parchment-like shades in a wide choice of color and subject. Prices now lower than ever.

Big Price Reduction on All Models
On all models of Aladdin lamps including table, hanging, floor, vase and bracket styles, prices are now reduced to the lowest level in their history. There's an Aladdin to suit your every need and at prices to suit your purse.

Ask Your Dealer for a Demonstration
If you do not know name of your nearest dealer write us for his name and our illustrated catalog.

The Mantle Lamp Company of America, Inc.
609 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

These are ECONOMY DAYS for WASHER BUYERS
MAYTAG FARM WASHERS FOR ONLY

\$79.50 WITH GASOLINE MULTI-MOTOR
SEE YOUR NEAREST MAYTAG DEALER

Best Remedy for Cough Is Easily Mixed at Home
No Cooking! No Work! Real Saving!

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in more homes than any other cough remedy, because it gives more prompt, positive relief. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle.

Into a pint bottle, pour $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of Pinex; then add granulated sugar syrup to make a full pint. Syrup is easily made with 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. This gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money, and it's a purer, better remedy. It never spoils and tastes fine.

Instantly you feel its penetrating effect. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm, clears the air passages, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief in severe coughs.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its healing effect on throat membranes. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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Wear Indera FIGURFIT SLIPS

Face the coldest days in perfect style in health and comfort with Indera Figurfit (Coldpruf) Knit Slips which protect you from biting winds.

Knit by a special process, they keep out the cold and fit smoothly and snug beneath the most dainty gowns. Our patented knit border, bottom positively will prevent bunching or crawling of skirt. STA-UP shoulder straps stay put.

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Insist upon Indera Slips at your dealers and you are assured the best effects and highest quality.

Your choice of cotton, wool mixtures, rayon and wool, fine wool worsted, silk and wool.

Slips for women, misses and children.

Write for FREE descriptive catalog No. 10.

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The Gold Standard of Quality NEVER CHANGES
For only a short time can our prices remain so low. Inquire now without obligation.
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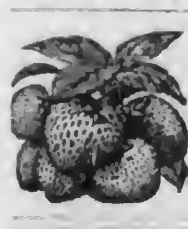
SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.



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Allen's Book of Berries tells how, describes best varieties, methods and plants. Write today for free copy.
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600 ROOMS 600 BATHS

A ROOM and A BATH For TWO and A HALF
\$2.50 SINGLE WITH BATH　\$4.00 DOUBLE WITH BATH
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
39TH AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA

Please Mention PENNSYLVANIA FARMER When Writing to Advertisers

'Saturday Night'

Prize-Winning Letters

SOME twenty years ago we decided to get an outfit for bathing. Since our house is the old stone type, we could not put a tank in it easily, and could not afford to build a frame addition to the house. We decided to have a galvanized tub made to order, dimensions five feet by two feet six inches by two feet. My husband fitted this with a drain. We heated water and carried it upstairs, and cold water, also, to make the temperature right. Since the tub was comfortable size and had the drain, it was quite an improvement over the old method of using a laundry tub in the kitchen.

Perhaps ten years ago we added some improvements. We use the galvanized tub as a tank. My husband built a support for it and placed underneath it a horizontal boiler, second-hand, that we got from a machine shop. This is fitted to be heated from a water-front that we had gotten with the stove when we started housekeeping. We got a second-hand porcelain tub to use and the plumber we purchased it from helped with the pipe connections. We pump water from the well with a gasoline engine. We have to pump the water up often, but this outfit serves us and our family of nine for the present.

Mrs. C. K. L.

Lancaster county, Pa.

* * *

WE solved the bathing problem at our home by converting a small vacant room into a bath room. The second-hand store furnished the bath tub and laundry stove by which the water was heated. The laundry stove was placed in one corner of the room. We placed the tub lengthwise of the room, against the partition which separated the kitchen and the bathroom. The head-end we placed about three feet from the stove. A twenty-gallon tank was placed on the stove and connected to the tub with a one-inch pipe.

Running water was not available, therefore the kitchen pump was the source of water supply. We connected another pipe to the tub and run it through the partition. The end that was put through the partition was connected to the pump with a rubber hose eighteen inches long. This eliminated the carrying of water to the bathroom. It was pumped into the tub and dipped into the heating tank. We also connected a drain-pipe to carry the waste water away. The bathroom was decorated by members of the family. The total expense was $19.60.

Lester E. Miller.

In the Next Issue

HAVE you been looking in vain for the letters on "Christmas Gifts from Feed Sacks?" We're sorry to keep you waiting but they came in to the tune of almost a thousand and if you don't believe it is hard work to sort and read all those fine letters, then we'd like you to turn Household Editor for a week.

Anyhow, the deed is done and we're ready to print a number of letters next week on the subject. And besides, there will be numerous patterns and suggestions for ways to use the feed sacks. So we say—don't miss the next issue.

Washing Makes Table Shine

EVEN with the greatest care, the table top is likely to be stained.

Surface spots can be readily removed with soap and lukewarm water. As the luster of the wood may disguise the spots temporarily, it is best to go over the entire table top about once a week. Only small areas at a time should be washed and immediately wiped dry.

Careful washing with a cloth wrung out of mild lukewarm soapsuds, and thorough drying will keep the table clean and preserve the finish of the wood.

For Girls of All Ages

No. 8042.—Ladies' coat. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 38 requires 3 2-3 yards of 54-inch material. Collar of fur cloth requires ⅝ yard. To line coat requires 4¾ yards of 35-inch material. To interline collar and cuffs requires 1½ yards of canvas 35 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8044.—A smart dress. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½, 38, also 40 and 42. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8046.—A popular style. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 with corresponding bust measure, 33½, 35, 36½ and 38, also in 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 3 yards of 54-inch material together with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8043.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 38 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material. The foundation sleeve requires ⅝ yard of lining, net or sheer silk 35 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8036.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 44 requires 5¼ yards of 39-inch material, together with ⅜ yard of 39-inch contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8019.—Morning frock. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 46 requires 4¾ yards of 35-inch material. To finish with 1½-inch binding requires 16 yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8052.—School frock. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2¾ yards of 54-inch material, with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting material. Tie of ribbon requires ⅞ yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8050.—Girls' coat. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2 yards of 54-inch material and for lining 2¾ yards of 35-inch material. To trim with braid 1½-inch binding or piping will require 4 yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8049.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material, together with ½ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8053.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 1¾ yards of 54-inch material for the dress, and 1¾ yards of 35-inch material for the guimpe. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7702.—Toy pig. Designed in one size—Medium. It requires ⅝ yard of material 32 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8054.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material. To face with bias folds or to bind requires 2⅞ yards 1½ inches wide. Sash requires 1⅞ yards of ribbon or a strip of material 1¾ yards long and 5½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7337.—Nursery toy. Designed in one size only. It requires ¾ yard of material 35 inches wide. The ribbon bow requires 1 yard 3½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Back Fence Talk

FREQUENTLY we have to refer to our readers for help in answering questions. And why not? It is, after all, your own page and the Household Editor is only the intermediary. Here are some questions we've been asked. Won't you help us answer them? A post card will do. Address Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Like Grandma Made

Can some one tell me how to make cottage cheese well seasoned with black pepper. It is so firm you can cut with a knife and serve in slices. It should be nearly black with pepper and made in balls. My husband's mother made it but she died when he was only twelve and he wants to know how to make it this way. He says it is very good. Perhaps some old grandmother would know.

Mrs. Charles Cartwright.

* * *

Mixed Pickle and Apple Salve

Will some reader please tell me how to make mustard pickles containing Lima beans, string beans, celery, onions and all different vegetables and has a prepared mustard? My mother used to make it but never had the recipe written.

Also a recipe to make balsam apple salve for cuts. This is a real old remedy.

Mrs. E. Grollman.

* * *

Best Ever

Will some of the readers please send directions for making the catsup named "Best Ever Catsup?"

Mrs. S. H. J.

* * *

Thanks

Today I used Mrs. Isaac P. Eshleman's recipe for pepper relish. It is just fine.

Mrs. J. C. V.

* * *

Chase the Red Ants Away

To keep red ants away, lay blue stemmed balsam on shelves and that will chase them. Other mints may do as well, but I know this works.

Mrs. F. W. R.

* * *

Use lye. Sprinkle in the paths of the ants or where they come into the room.

Eunice V. Ramsey.

* * *

Seeing Ourselves

Will some one tell me how to repaint a mirror where the paint has peeled off?

Mrs. A. G. B.

* * *

'Lasses Candy

Please publish some good recipes for making taffy from sorghum molasses.

Mrs. E. B.

* * *

Christmas Is Coming

I have some very good black beads several sizes, taken from an old-style beaded dress. Can some one suggest some things I may make to use for Christmas presents or useful home affairs?

Mrs. C. A. H.

* * *

Corned Beef

I would like to hear from some one on how to make corned beef and also how to can it.

Mrs. Martin Sincavage.

* * *

Agrees—But

I agree with Adda C. Hall in making butter until it comes to "never wash." I wash thoroughly with cold water, salt and let stand until cold and work and roll. No sugar. Have made butter fifty years or more and I never hear a complaint.

Mrs. G. R. P.

* * *

Cure Citrons

Will you kindly let me know how to cure citrons to put in a cake? Mrs. V. W.

* * *

Figs

Please tell me how to cure figs the same as the ones we buy at the stores.

Mrs. Walter Gill.

Farm Home Leaflets

Green Tomato Recipes ..... Free
Curing of Meat on the Farm .. Free

Please send self-addressed envelopes.

Entertainment

Thanksgiving Patriotic Party ... 5c
Money-Making Affairs 5c
Hard-Times Party 5c
Guessing Contests and Answers 5c
Musical Evening 5c

Address Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Embroidery

The Quilt Fair Comes to You—C-5514 ..... 25c
The Colonial Quilt Book 25c
Master Quilting Album 50c

Young People's Forum

Why I Like to Go to School

A PRIZE LETTER

IF a real school enthusiast—one who is happy on the opening day of school and sad at the end of the term, in fact, the sound of the schoolbell always sets my heart beating to its cheerful note. School work to me is more or less a combination of hobbies. I thoroughly enjoy it as a pleasure. The school room is a little world within itself where we students are all studying on that axis of learning. Friendships, scholarship, citizenship, service and leadership are just some opportunities which school offers in the development of our minds and personalities. That's why I like school.

You often get lonely during vacations but never during school sessions. How could we get lonely then when we have so many young folks to play games—Prisoner's Base, Shooter Around, Hide-and-Go-Seek are my favorites! In the fall we play baseball with girls on one team and boys on the other. Usually I was pitcher for the girls' team and already I'm anxious to hear our teacher umpire cry "Strike One!" as the other team go to bats. During the winter, snow and ice bring with it coasting and skating and a big hill for sledding. We had jolly good fun at our "little red schoolhouse." Gee, will we ever forget those days when lunches were forgotten and instead we used all our free periods to go coasting? Then with rosy cheeks and frosty noses, we would come back to our desks where we could study with a renewed vigor.

Vacations for Teachers

Besides, it is my aim to make high scholarships, in other words, to get a real reward for my whole self-devotion to my work. The authors of textbooks and the teachers by their planned work make study and learning so interesting—more like play, I think. That I just can't understand why some individuals don't like to attend school. The entire school life gives experience of living with people, developing common sympathies with them, becoming future citizens of our America, and adapting ourselves to live better lives of health, wealth and happiness. After all, that is our goal of education, don't you believe?

Usually I dislike vacations. Yes, I suppose you all think I'm a foolish girl. Of course, now since I've decided to be a teacher someday, I realize how pleasant vacations are to teachers, who are aways busy during school hours. Even yet, I sometimes think that vacations are a necessary nuisance. Do you young readers wonder if I always live in a dream world or that foreseen Utopia? Well, I don't, for I know that school life has many hardships and difficulties with it. But I ask you: Aren't we earthly children following the Master's life example? He endured trials and discomforts and so must we all suffer tests of bravery and courage. I can easily recall my difficulty of walking several miles through snow drifts in order not to break my school record of perfect attendance.

You can see, folks, why I desire a poet's mode of expression because I think I've utterly failed in my attempt to tell you why I like to go to school. Such is the insignificance of words but how could our English language survive without them! Nevertheless, I wish that school, as the brook in Tennyson's poem, would "go on forever."

I'm sending you all my good wishes for your future success while I'm hopeful that you all have an interesting school year ahead of you.

An interested student and friend,

Lee A. Taylor.

Cumberland county, Pa.

Twenty-Five Prizes for Thankful Folks

Just think of it! There will be twenty-five young folks receive fine prizes before Thanksgiving. Here's all you have to do. Write a short story on the subject

"WHY I AM THANKFUL"

Be sure to write only on one side of the paper, give your name and full address and age.

Perhaps you would like to write a poem on this subject; or draw a picture.

Prizes will be given for these also. All letters must be in this office before November 18th.

Address Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

An Omission

The author of the article and the vegetable chorus which appeared on the Young People's Forum page in the September 16 edition is Miss Charity Smith of New York State.

WHEN THE DOG CAUGHT A SKUNK

A Prize Cartoon by Mary B. Harnish

The Fight is On Again

I ALWAYS read first the Young People's Page as soon as we receive our issue. I have never written before, but I couldn't help it when I read Ruth C's letter.

I am a girl and I wouldn't change places with a boy! Never, although I do a boy's or man's work many times on the farm.

We live on a large farm where there are mushroom houses. Last fall when the houses were being filled I helped plant the spawn, then when the mushrooms came on I helped pick; also packed.

When the mushrooms were done I made a contract with the owner to clean one double house out myself, with the help of Dad in the evening, who helped me dump the bed to the bottom of the house which would clean out the next day.

Last spring, Dad and I cut the potatoes to be planted, then planted five acres.

This summer I helped with the hay. This fall I have been picking potatoes here and I also am going other places to pick.

I want to help at husking and hauling the corn into the crib.

I not only can do work outside, but help mother with the house work, and make delicious cakes and pies, not to mention the apple dumplings.

Gladys Turner.

* * *

Another Girl Agrees

THE minute I read Ruth C's letter I decided to write and let her know I agree in every way with her. "I'd rather be a girl." I am a girl and as Ruth said I'm also going to talk for my side.

I've taken a boy's place many a day and liked it, although I was very tired at evening. Oh, yes, some boys do wash dishes but nine out of ten grumble about it too when they are asked to do it. But what do they know about baking and cooking and what would the wash look like if a boy had to do the family washing.

If girls aren't afraid of getting their skin spoiled they are handier than a boy. At least, if they are healthy.

And how about handling a gun. Girls don't go gunning as much as boys but just the same some girls can aim as straight and shoot as good as boys. Of course they must have practice and learn how, but so must a boy.

So now, I'm sure girls get just as much fun out of life as boys. Ruth said "There are baseball teams for girls as well as for boys." Girls can take part in most any game as well as boys if they are sports enough.

Again I must say I agree in positively everything Ruth has said in her letter.

Ardella B.

The Poet's Corner

I Dread the Coming of Winter

I dread the coming of winter
With its coldness and bitterness too
I shall miss the birds and the flowers
And the rapturous presence of dew.

O, I wish I could fold up and sleep
And dream till the coming of Spring
When living becomes more worth while
And life renews everything.

Jerry Fisher.

* * *

Fall is Here Again

When the full moon's beaming,
And the stars are gleaming,
They seem cold and remote in the sky.
And the clear air that's bracing,
Starts my blood to wildly racing,
Then I know that good old Fall is nigh.

When the trees all red and brown
Remind one of the Indians' hunting ground
Then they are about ready for flight.
This morning I popped out of bed,
Ran right back and covered up to my head.
Winter must have returned during the night.

"Skipper" Pennsylvania.

Send in a poem for Our Page. One or two will be printed each issue. Address Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prize Poems

BY THE LITTLE FOLKS

The Dishes

Somebody didn't wash the dishes 'dry'
How do I know? Because I saw them cry
Yes, crying as they sat upon the shelves
I saw them and they couldn't help themselves.

They made no noise, each plate was in its place;
But, Oh, two tears were on the platter's face.
Now don't you think a little girl is mean
Whose dishes cry because they're not clean?

Elizabeth H. Small.

* * *

The dishes are unhappy.
They're empty as can be.
They'd smile again, I think, if filled
With food for you and me.

Kathryn Hepburn

* * *

The dishes are weeping.
They know the maid's cross.
She'll wash them and dry them,
And show them who's boss.

Emily D. Lenker

VEGETABLE CARICATURES

With your corn-silky hair and your onion eyes,
And your cheeks made of pumpkin so yellow;
With your fat squashy arms and your queer nose and mouth;
You sure are a cute looking fellow.

Norman W. Charles, Jr.

* * *

See the cute little vegetable man!
How he can roll his eyes;
Oh! boy! I'm sure that he would make
The swell big pumpkin pies.

Dyson Brady.

* * *

The pumpkin and the squash his face you can wash;
He has a red hot mouth, and very harsh
His fair hair is made of corn silks and grass;
His onion eyes burn when he looks in the glass.

Novella Reder.

* * *

Pumpkin face and eyes that glare,
Toasted hair that stands up in the air.
Pretty fat fingers and arms so bare,
Gee! I wonder if he has a mother anywhere.

Jimmy Rome Stine

THE MECHANIC

This fellow's no mechanic.
When his auto's rent asunder
He just scratched his head in panic
'Stead of getting out and under.

Dean Curll

* * *

Big brother fell like playing
When he spied little brother's car.
But his weight must have been too heavy,
For a wheel broke before he got far.

Garvin W. Paisley

* * *

Fragile is right!
Just look at the sight.
So it's a New Deal.
To fix the wheel.

Wilma Shrontz

* * *

When you get in a smash
Many things have been said
But repairs can't be made
By scratching your head.

Robert Shigley

WHO WANTS TO WIN A PRIZE?

How would you like to have a box of modeling clay to play with this winter? There's nothing under the sun you can't make and it is loads of fun. Boys and girls both will love to have "Junior Sculptors" which will be the prize for the ten best poems and colorings of the picture of the three bears. Every week there are nice prizes—but this is something you'll just love. Hurry your letter to Little Folks Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

ATLANTIC

WHITE FLASH *PLUS*

IN VALUE AND PERFORMANCE

Always a superior motor fuel, ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH *PLUS* now brings you still greater plus values . . . with the most effective anti-knock fluid ever known, lead (tetraethyl) . . . the one used in more than 90% of all extra-priced gasoline sold in the United States. And as before . . . no extra cost! Get a tankful, today.

Eshelman RED ROSE FEED

It pays to keep cows happy with Eshelman RED ROSE 24% DAIRY FEED

It pays three ways. First, there is extra milk in the pail—meaning extra profit. Second, herd health is maintained, lengthening the time of maximum milk production. Third, this extra milk and extra herd health cost you no more, in fact actually less, than if you used lower grade feeds.

Eshelman RED ROSE 24% has made real profits for others—*why not for you?* Ask your dealer, he wants you to prosper. That's why so many dealers handle *Eshelman* RED ROSE.

Eshelman 1842 Eshelman 1

JOHN W. Eshelman & SONS
LANCASTER, PA.
Mills: LANCASTER, PA., YORK, PA., CIRCLEVILLE, O.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

I HAVE a letter from a farmer filled with fire and brimstone relative to the advance in the price of bread and the low price of wheat. I hear about it every day. My correspondent has it in plain figures that the baker makes almost 200 per cent profit. I ask the farmers' wives, why not go on a strike? Their husbands who indulged in milk strikes often got hurt, but in a bread strike I am sure no one would be hurt.

Exchange your wheat for flour and bake your bread and make the great profit the professional bakers now make. It is easy money. My wife baked bread while we lived on the farm, many weeks as much as 20 to 30 loaves when we had much help. She is here to tell you it is a pleasure to bake good bread and she is young and smart at considerably above three score and ten.

Advice Wanted

For a good part of half a century I was a professional adviser as well as a practical farmer, but plenty of the good old line of advice does not seem to fit in with the times we are living in now. A middle-aged man has a small business that makes him a living and formerly made him money. He, like the most of us, lost part of his money in the crash of the last few years. He asks me if it would be wise to invest the balance he has in a farm. What shall I say?

I have a lot of money invested in a farm. In 1932 the weather conditions were unfavorable. My share of the products of the farm a little more than paid half the taxes. The taxes are fully as high as in the time of the highest prices. My farm is not an asset but a serious liability. Am I alone in this predicament? Every man who has his farm rented is in the same financial dilemma. This being a better season the products of the farm the owner gets may pay the taxes, but the repairs and lime and fertilizer come largely out of the pocket of the owner if he is lucky enough to have any cash in his pocket.

There are exceptional farms and locations, but the above is generally true. I have not the courage to tell this man to buy the farm. But he also inquires about town real estate. Here I know what I hear and read and that is the rents do not pay the taxes as a rule. Just what will become of little fellows who own a farm or house if the taxes are not greatly reduced soon I do not know.

Ration for Milk Cows

Will you please send me a recipe on how to mix cow feed, that is, a grain mash or a regular dairy feed? We have been mixing our own, but I am anxious to get measurements right.
W. Raymond Eck.
Lycoming county, Pa.

FOR average roughage which is partly leguminous such as mixed clover and timothy hay, or clover hay and corn silage, or clover hay and corn stover, or alfalfa hay and corn silage, a mixture such as the following should give good results with your dairy cows:

200 lbs. corn meal, or corn and cob meal, or hominy feed, or ground wheat, or ground rye, or ground barley, or portions of two or more.
200 lbs. wheat bran or ground oats, or portions of each.
100 lbs. linseed oilmeal, or soy-bean meal, or peanut meal, or portions of two or more.
100 lbs. cottonseed meal, or gluten meal, or portions of each.

In addition to all the roughage a cow will eat, feed the proper grain mixture as follows: to a Jersey or Guernsey cow feed one pound of grain for approximately 3½ pounds of milk, to a Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss or Shorthorn cow, one pound of grain to four pounds of milk. A. A. Borland.

SWINE

O. I. C. Big disposal of Herd at reduced prices for Nov. Quick maturing and easy keepers. Open & Bred Sows, Serv. Boars, Gilts, Pigs. Pedigrees free, satisfaction guaranteed. C. B. BELL, Millersburg, O.

O.I.C's 140 lb. Boars or Gilts, $12 each; pigs $4 each. Pedigree furnished. HOLLIS CALVIN, R. 2, Beaver Falls, Pa.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

REG. CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, gilts, boars, all ages. Bred sows and gilts. Best blood. Low price. A. D. LAWRENCE, Quakertown, Pa.

PLEASANT HILL BERKSHIRES Spring boars and boar pigs. Len T. Young & Son, R.D.6, Washington, Penna.

PENNS VALLEY STOCK FARM BERKSHIRES. Breeding Stock, Spring Boars, Pigs either sex, 2 to 5 mos. W. F. RISHEL, Centre Hall, Pa.

PIONEER HERD—POLAND-CHINAS. World's best blood lines, bred sows, boars, gilts. C. S. EPPLEY, Zanesville, Ohio

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS April farrow $12.00 each. Registered, not related. B. H. JOHNSON, WEST LIBERTY, OHIO

FEEDING PIGS.—6-8 weeks, $2.50. Chester White pigs of high quality for breeding $4.00. C. LEWIS TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

CATTLE

ANDELOT ABERDEEN-ANGUS Choice animals of all ages at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome. Send for our sale catalogue. ANDELOT STOCK FARMS, Worton, W. Alan McGregor, Mgr., (Kent Co.), Maryland

MILKING SHORTHORNS.—20 head cows and heifers. Prices very low. Come or write. C. G. WAGNER, Westford, Crawford Co., Pa.

PURE-BRED Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves. Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Price reasonable. E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs Hampshire Sheep Buck & Doe Run Valley Farm, R. 5, Coatesville, Pa.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

IMPORTANT
To Every Holstein Breeder.
Fee Reductions End - Nov. 30, 1933
November 30 is positively the final date for members and non-members to mail applications at these reduced rates:
Registrations, either sex, any age.. $ .75
Transfers, regardless of sale date ... 1.00
Memberships, life or limited 10.00
These flat rates are the lowest in history. Don't delay and miss this unusual opportunity! Write today for free blanks.
Houghton Seaverns, Secretary
THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Brattleboro, Vermont

LATHROP FARM SALE
COMPLETE DISPERSAL
55 Holstein Friesian Cows
Heifers and young stock. C. T. A. average for last 4 years, 34 cows, 13,314 lbs. milk, 452 lbs. fat. Accredited. Negative bloodtest.
L. M. THOMPSON, MONTROSE, PA.

Always read the Advertisements in the . . . . . . Pennsylvania Farmer They point the way to progress and higher living standards.

HORSES

REGISTERED BELGIANS, stallions and mares. Also have two Percheron stallions coming two next spring. A black and a gray. Priced to sell. Come and see them. HYLLMEDE FARM, Fred H. Cook, Manager, Beaver, Pa.

SHEEP

WE ARE OFFERING thirty head Registered Shropshire ewes one to four years old bred. Satisfaction guaranteed. HYLLMEDE FARM, Fred H. Cook, Manager, Beaver, Pa.

M&E automatic MILK COOLING COMPRESSORS
Cut Cooling Costs in Half—Produce More Grade "A"
An "M & E" Compressor will give you the maximum capacity and service from any standard make (or home made), cooler or storage equipment. Full range of sizes with electric or gasoline engine. Thousands in use on best Eastern Dairy Farms.
SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS AVAILABLE
Write for literature valuable information, and facts about our AUTHORIZED FACTORY DEALER Sales Plan. Save 25% to 33 1-3% on finest standard equipment.
MERCHANT & EVANS CO.
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PHILADELPHIA PA.
7th YEAR in Electric Refrigeration

Herd Infection
If your cows fail to breed, lose calves, retain afterbirth, have udder trouble or shortage of milk write us. No obligation. Send 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows.
Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co. Box 126 - Waukesha, Wis.

DAIRY CATTLE

Pure-Bred Guernsey Bull Calves. A few good ones out of 600 and 700 lb. Dams and Sired by A.R. Bulls. Prices reas. Forge Hill Farm, R. 3, New-Burgh, New York.

Registered Guernsey Bull 3 months, $150. G. GALLAGHER, Route 1, New Kensington, Pa.

REG. JERSEY Cows and Heifers. Bulls and bull calves. C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Reg. Ayrshire Cattle, all ages. Both sex, best blood lines, T.B. Accredited. Prices very reasonable. Geo. B McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

HOLSTEIN BULLS. Ready for service. Record Dams. Accredited and blood tested. CRAOLA FARM, INC. CLINTON, PA.

Admiral Byrd takes Larro to the South Pole

The cows were temporarily housed under a shelter on the deck. Later they will be moved to their cold weather quarters in the hold of the vessel.

Getting ready to board the Jacob Ruppert. In the foreground is Deerfoot's Guernsey Maid, loaned by Deerfoot Farms, Southboro, Mass. Behind her stands Foremost Southern Girl, loaned by Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Admiral Byrd gets acquainted with Deerfoot's Guernsey Maid. Skeptical friends told him the cows couldn't stand the trip. "I intend to show them that we can bring these cows back and return them to their owners," he said.

"Give me plenty of Larro and dried beet pulp and I'll go anywhere," said Deerfoot's Guernsey Maid as she made herself at home on the Jacob Ruppert.

Elsworth Bunce of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, left, and Leroy Clark, chief commissary officer of the expedition, drink a toast to the Larro-fed Guernseys.

Edgar F. Cox, who will have charge of the cow-crew, poses with the third milker, Nira Polar Guernsey of Klondike Farm, Elkin, N. C., soon to freshen. All three cows will wear these special Arctic blankets in cold weather.

THREE Guernseys—the first cows ever to go with an American polar expedition—are now on their way to the South Pole region with Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Second Antarctic Expedition. And Larro Dairy Feed, dried beet pulp and alfalfa hay comprise the ration upon which Admiral Byrd is depending to bring them safely through their two-year stay in far-off Little America.

Thousands of miles from civilization—in temperatures ranging from 15° above zero to 70° below—these sturdy Guernseys will eat the same identical ration which for years has safeguarded the health, condition and production of so many thousands of their sisters of every breed.

These explorers dared take no chances with their dairy ration. Neither could they experiment. For in the hold of the Jacob Ruppert, the flagship, there was no room for any but the proper amount of the one *right ration* in which they could place absolute confidence. Turning to expert feeders for advice they were told to take Larro Dairy Feed, some dried beet pulp and hay.

Ahead of these intrepid men lie long weeks of voyaging through tropical heat, over storm-lashed oceans—and finally, at Little America, on the edge of the great Ross Ice Barrier, many perilous months amid the bitter cold and darkness of the bleak Antarctic. Truly a severe ordeal for man and beast alike—one which called for skillful, painstaking preparation. So in safeguarding these three Guernseys—which will supply their fresh milk—they wisely turned to Larro, dried beet pulp and hay.

Ask Your Larro Dealer About Larro Feeds for Dairy Cows, Poultry and Hogs

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY · DETROIT · MICHIGAN

AS EGG PRICES RISE...

Make sure of MORE *and* BETTER EGGS

WITH egg prices steadily climbing, the capability of Bull Brand to produce *extra quality* eggs and *more of them* is adding to the profit of thousands of poultrymen.

The vigor-producing vitamins in B-B Laying Mashes give eggs an unusually high percentage of ***hatchability.*** This comes from the milk sugar feed, alfalfa meal and fortified cod liver oil contained in B-B. The correct balance of corn, oats and wheat products give ***uniformly pale yolks.*** The fresh, appetizing, high quality ingredients result in eggs of a ***delicious, mild flavor.*** B-B Mashes contain a variety of minerals in perfect balance, and sufficient Vitamin "D" to convert these into ***hard-textured shells.*** Even the ***size*** of eggs is noticeably improved by such quality proteins as buttermilk, meat meal and fish meal contained in B-B.

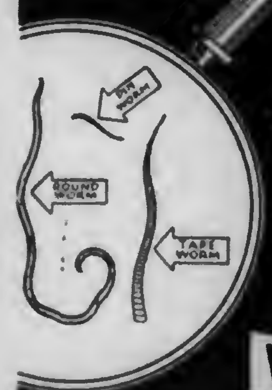
Best of all, you can secure these extra quality eggs without paying a premium price for feed. You can buy B-B Laying Mash at a cost no higher than ordinary feed. And in addition to assuring you eggs of quality, B-B is guaranteed to give you more eggs per dollar of feed cost or your dealer will refund your money. Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

B-B Vitamized LAYING MASHES.

Advertised merchandise means definite savings

Advertisements tell you what a product will do, where it can be had, and how much it will cost. When you find yourself in need of a pair of boots, an engine, a new stove—anything—pick up the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER and read the "ads." They will tell you what you can get and what you will receive—before you get it

EGG PRODUCTION IS REDUCED
DISEASE LOSSES ARE INCREASED
BY
3 *kinds of worms*



GET ALL 3 KINDS!
WORM WITH *The* GIZZARD CAPSULE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

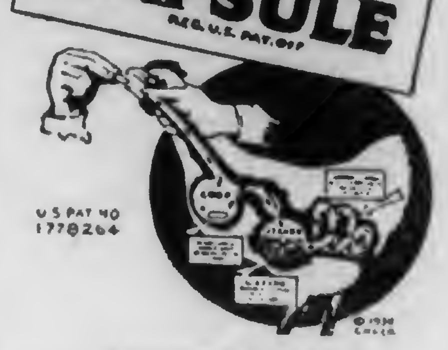
MOST birds have two or all three kinds of intestinal worms. When a bird has Tapes and Pins it does little good to worm it for only Round Worms. What you want is to get all three kinds with one dosing. Gizzard Capsules get all three kinds.

The Gizzard Capsule does not depend upon only one kind of drug for each kind of worm. Either Nicotine or Chenopodium is commonly used for Round Worms. The Gizzard Capsule contains both. Same for Tapes. Kamala is usually depended upon to expel Tape Worms. The Gizzard Capsule contains Kamala, Kamala Extract and Copper Oxide. **Doubly sure of best results—and against all three kinds of worms.** The medicine in The Gizzard Capsule is entirely different from the drugs in other poultry wormers.

In The Gizzard Capsule, this "different," powerful worm medicine is enclosed in the patented, insoluble coating. It makes it safer to give a heavier, more effective dose. **No other wormer may have an insoluble coating.**

Insist on Gizzard Capsules. If you have never used them, send for a Trial Package, free and postpaid.

ADULT SIZE—50-capsule package, $1; 100-pkg., $1.75; 250-pkg., $4; 500-pkg., $7; 1000-pkg., $12. (Smaller sizes lower.) At the Lee dealer in your town; or from factory, postpaid.



INSOLUBLE COATING

The insoluble coating prevents release of medicine in crop or stomach. This permits of effective dosage with safety. It also keeps the medicine from becoming diluted and weakened. The gizzard always crushes this coating.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 1171 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

THIS from a powder company: "It has been reported that somewhere in Pennsylvania dynamite has been used to shake down ripe cider apples. The idea seems to be to explode a charge of dynamite on the surface, to cause maximum concussion, which in turn causes the ripe apples to fall." Diligent inquiry has failed thus far to reveal the names of the alleged apple dynamiters in Pennsylvania; perhaps this note will bring them to light.

Apple picking has been wholly a task for human hands. No machine has been developed to displace men and women, as in the corn, wheat and potato harvest and in the dairy barn. It has been hard, unremitting toil, from sun-up until the last truck load of fruit is safely husbanded under the shelter of the packing shed, perhaps long after sun-set. It is an anxious time for the grower.

The idea of harvesting apples with dynamite offers enticing possibilities, to those of a sanguine temperament. Why confine it to cider apples? With my mind's eye I can see the apple grower of the future harvesting the entire crop of a tree at one blast. It is to be expected that the technique of the harvest dynamiting will be refined. When the apples are at just the right stage of maturity, so that a slight concussion—a synthetic windstorm, as it were—would detach them readily from the spurs, a nicely graduated charge of dynamite will relieve the tree of its burden. The apples will be wafted gently upward and outward toward the middle of the rows, falling as gently as thistle down on sheets or other no-bruise receptacles (to be devised later). Thus the tree is picked in one electric second! No more climbing up and down 20-foot ladders! No more backs broken picking up drops! The cost of picking reduced from four cents to one-half cent a bushel! The drudgery of the apple harvest eliminated, and its anxieties allayed!

75th Anniversary

The State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, the second oldest state horticultural society in the country, will celebrate its diamond anniversary at Harrisburg, January 15th-19th. The anniversary program will occur at an evening banquet, probably on the 17th. It is desired that as many of the older members shall be present as possible in order that the evening may be devoted to reminiscence. Following is a list of those who were members twenty-five years ago or longer, according to the published lists in the proceedings of those years. No doubt the list is incomplete. I shall appreciate receiving the names of others who should be included in this "Quarter Century of Membership" list.

1900—D. M. Wertz, Waynesboro; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg.
1902—Dean R. L. Watts, State College.
1903—Dr. H. A. Surface, Selinsgrove.
1904—C. P. Barnard, Kennett Square; S. S. Kraybill, Mt. Joy.
1905—H. H. Snavely, Willow Street; C. J. Tyson, Gardners; Edwin C. Tyson, Flora Dale; A. I. Loop, North East; B. G. Pratt, New York City; Dr. J. S. Rittenhouse, Lorane; Robert M. Eldon, Aspers.
1907—P. S. Fenstermacher, Allentown; C. M. Lesher, Northumberland, F. H. Fassett, Meshoppen; W. E. Grove, York Springs.
1908—Peter R. Boltz, Lebanon; John Rick, Reading.
1909—C. A. Greist, Guernsey; C. E. Myers, State College; Levi Myers, Siddonsburg; Aaron Newcomer, Smithburg, Md.

No copies of the Proceedings for 1865 and 1866 can be found in any library: if any one knows of available copies, please let me know. The name of the Association then was "Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society."

Starts Hens Laying

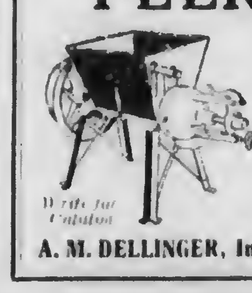
Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter, Costs Nothing to Try

Mrs. C. H. Wagner, Milwaukee, Wis., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"On Nov. 1st, our 150 pullets were not laying. I gave them Don Sung and got 364 eggs in the next 3 weeks; sold $75 worth in December, and $100 worth in January. The birds were strong and healthy all winter, and cackled like it was spring."

Don Sung, the Chinese brand of tablets which Mrs. Wagner used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. These tablets can be obtained from Burrell-Dugger Co., 13 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size holding 3 times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

"PEERLESS"



Double cracker roll mills with "New Miracle" force feed plate. Will grind green or dry ear corn and all kinds of small grains, into a better quality of feed with less power.

A. M. DELLINGER, Inc., 701 N. Prince St., LANCASTER, PA.

POULTRY EQUIPMENT
SAVE MONEY-BUY DIRECT
- VENTILATORS -
FOUNTAINS-HOPPERS-NESTS
EDINGTON MACHINE WORKS
VINELAND, N.J.
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE

PORTABLE SAW MILLS

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
116 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.

Outlet Always FOR LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Est. 1882.
WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and Instructions. Box F-7
KRAKAUR POULTRY Co West Washington Market New York City

TOBACCO DUST FOR POULTRY for deworming your flocks. $2.00 100 lbs., $25.00 ton. Sample, analysis and directions on request. HENRY A. FISCHEL, Inc., Mfr. 418 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

10,000 White Leghorn Pullets
Twelve Weeks Up to Laying Age
HECLA POULTRY FARM
Box 610, Bellefonte, Pa.

COCCIDIOSIS and PARALYSIS in POULTRY
SINE'S POULTRY EQUIPMENT, Dept. P.F. QUAKERTOWN, PA.

TESTED CHICKS
N. H. Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, 7c; Heavy Mixed, 6c.
PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

Electric Hatched
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, N.H. & R.I. Reds $7.00
Heavy Mixed $6.00
HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM, Box P, McClure, Pa.

Yours for the Asking

A wealth of information useful to farmers is found in booklets, leaflets and folders compiled and published by manufacturers. Below is a partial list. They will be sent free on request until December 1st.

( ) Analysis of grains and roughage.
( ) Poultry diseases.
( ) Tips to trappers.
( ) Knit clothing for cold weather.
( ) Beet pulp for livestock.

Many other valuable catalogs and pamphlets will be found listed in the advertising columns of this and every issue. Look through the advertisements, pick out the ones that will help you and send for them. Or write us and we'll get them for you.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE,
PENN'A FARMER,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

$33\frac{1}{3}$% to 50% LOWER RATES ON LIVE POULTRY PIGEONS and SQUABS

Here's wonderful news that that will mean big savings in the cost of shipping your market poultry! Railway Express has slashed the express charges on shipments of live poultry, pigeons and squabs, not chiefly valuable for breeding exhibitions, show or other special purposes—from $33\frac{1}{3}$% to 50%.

These reductions apply between all stations in the states of: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Even the rates on empty coops have been cut and those not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight may be returned for as little as 10c each.

And remember, no haphazard handling, no jostling around all night such as is experienced on "over-the-road" hauls. Instead, your poultry will be at ease and in charge of experienced Railway Expressmen throughout.

ADD substantially reduced rates to the SPEED-SAFETY and CAREFUL HANDLING of Railway Express and you will see what great advantages this responsible, nation-wide organization offers you over all others.

We give you a receipt which is evidence of our responsibility and take another receipt from the consignee—proving delivery.

Ask your local Railway Express Agent for the details.

SERVING THE NATION FOR 94 YEARS

RAILWAY EXPRESS Agency, Inc.

NATION-WIDE SERVICE

Pick-Out Losses

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

THE form of cannibalism known as vent picking or pick-out often causes serious losses of laying birds on poultry farms, especially among newly housed pullets or older birds which are in heavy production. This trouble should not be confused with prolapse or "blow-out" in which the egg passages protrude through the vent. Such a bird will in all probability be picked out unless she is discovered and removed from the pen immediately; and while a case of prolapse may teach the other hens the habit of picking, the vicious habit may be started in a great many other ways.

Overcrowding, lack of sufficient nests, laying of floor eggs, lack of water or feed, not enough green feed, poor ventilation, are all among the numerous causes of picking, and there are many other factors which may contribute to forming the habit.

Many Blame the Feed

In many cases poultrymen who are losing birds through picking are inclined to blame the feed; but where a properly balanced ration is fed, lack of some essential element in the mash can hardly be the cause. It is probably true, however, that birds whose digestive systems have been so impaired by coccidiosis, worms or other troubles that they cannot assimilate their food properly and obtain from it the nutriment they require, may feel abnormal cravings for protein and endeavor to satisfy them through cannibalism. In support of this theory, it is often the case that a few individuals in a flock will spend their time picking the others, and if such birds are watched for and removed, it may prevent the habit from becoming general.

Demands Attention

If picking commences in a flock, immediate steps must be taken to break it up, otherwise the vice will spread like wildfire throughout the whole pen. Removing the ringleaders may stop it, if done in time. A plentiful supply of green feed may do the trick, or if something is wrong about the housing conditions, making it right may serve. If the birds are confined, giving them limited range may help, although letting the flock out may interfere somewhat with production. Tipping back the end of the beak to the sensitive part will stop picking for a time, but the habit may be resumed when the beak grows out again.

A Protective Device

Since there are so many different causes for picking, some of them obscure, and because the habit may be established in the whole flock in a short time, many poultrymen who are troubled with picking in their flocks are now using some form of pick-out shield, a device which covers the vent and gives no access to sharp beaks. One very simple and efficient shield consists of a flap of tin attached to a safety pin, which is put on the bird by thrusting the pin through the skin and fat directly beneath the rump or tail. If properly done, the operation causes no bleeding and apparently gives no pain, while the shield effectually protects the vent without causing discomfort or interfering with laying or other natural processes. If the hens are to be bred, the shields can easily be removed.

These shields are quite inexpensive, and are probably the best method of stopping vent picking where the vice is established in a flock. Some flock owners apply them to their pullets as routine procedure when they are housed, as insurance against pickout losses.

THE severe storm in late August certainly showed up all the leaky places in the roofs. Don't neglect to patch them while the weather is still warm. It is a good time to make other repairs.

New Improved

CEL-O-GLASS

U. S. PAT. 1,580,207 AND OTHER U. S. PATS. PENDING. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NOW GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS

GUARANTEE

THIS CERTIFIES that Acetol Products, Inc., makers of Cel-O-Glass, guarantee every Cel-O-Glass installation to last 5 years, when installed and taken care of according to our instructions.

We agree to replace any Cel-O-Glass that does not last 5 years from date of installation if it has been installed and taken care of according to the aforesaid instructions. Such replacement constitutes a fulfillment of our obligations under this guarantee.

READ the guarantee above. Five years of service guaranteed. Five years of sunshine for your chickens all year round. With Cel-O-Glass, that necessary sunshine vitamin that chickens need, especially during the winter months, gets into your laying houses. Ordinary glass and soiled cloth curtains bar out the vital ultra-violet rays that Cel-O-Glass admits.

With Cel-O-Glass guaranteed for 5 years, you can't afford to be without it any longer. It assures you a minimum of 5 years' service; and the new Cel-O-Glass should last years longer.

The new improved Cel-O-Glass has a new, different construction. The coating is tougher and heavier. Remember, it is easy to install. Can be cut to any required size, is flexible, and does not break like glass or tear like cloth. Write today for free sample and examine it for yourself. We will also send you free blue print folder. Many poultrymen, after installing Cel-O-Glass, say litter does not have to be changed so often.

The 5-year guarantee on Cel-O-Glass also applies to cold frames and hotbed sash, storm doors and storm windows.

Your hardware, lumber, feed, or seed dealer carries genuine Cel-O-Glass. Get it today—and look for the name on the selvage. You get guarantee at time of purchase.

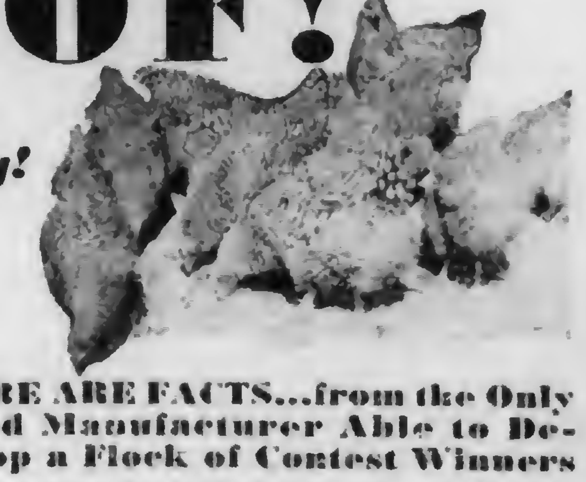
DEALERS—*Write today for supply of these guarantee folders.*

ACETOL PRODUCTS, INC.
Dept. PF-11-11
Wilmington, Delaware

ADVERTISING IS THE MODERN INTELLIGENCER. It keeps you informed, advises you of new things, suggests new uses for articles you already own, and prepares you today for wise and useful purchases tomorrow.

...*Not* TALK, but PROOF!

Your Hens CAN Make More Money!



High Heavy Individual Winner of U. S. and Canada In 1931

This award was made to a Pratt Farm Barred Rock competing in the Alabama Contest. Record, 294 eggs and over 315 points.

In the same year, 1931, Pratt Farm Barred Rocks were listed as high Barred Rock Pens in eight Standard Egg Laying Contests.

HERE ARE FACTS...from the Only Feed Manufacturer Able to Develop a Flock of Contest Winners

You want **more** eggs—and today, more than ever before, you want **better** eggs. On both counts, Pratts offers you not talk, not theory, but **facts**, proved on the greatest poultry testing ground in the world.

Laying flocks, fed Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash on our vast experimental farms, have always produced premium eggs. Last year, for example, 30c a dozen was the average price paid for all eggs sold from our farms. Our laying flocks, both Barred Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns, have consistently outscored flocks developed on other makers' feed, egg for egg, bird for bird, in contest after contest.

Thousands of users of Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash have gotten similar results with their own flocks. Switch to Pratts, and get those extra eggs and extra dollars which this better feed can bring you. Start now. See your dealer. If he cannot supply, write us for prices.

NRA WE DO OUR PART

PRATTS *Buttermilk Laying Mash*

Pratt Food Company, Dept. 520, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deer Loads designed by Deer Hunters

Improve your chance of bagging that buck by shooting Western ammunition. Western Lubaloy soft point deer loads for the .270 Win., .30-06, .30-40 and .300 Savage were designed by experienced deer hunters. The thickness of the Lubaloy jacket and the amount of exposed lead in the soft point nose make the bullet expand properly in deer and similar thin-skinned animals. Similar bullets are loaded in the .30-30 Win. and other popular calibers. Complete details free on request. Use the coupon.

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1157 Adams St., East Alton, Ill.
Branch Offices: Jersey City, N. J. San Francisco, Cal.

Western Lubaloy DEER LOADS

Designed by Deer Hunters

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Gentlemen: I'd like more information about Western Lubaloy cartridges. Please send your free booklets and leaflets.
Name........................
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Owners Earn $400 a Month with this Dellinger Portable Grinding Outfit

SOLD ON A TIME PAYMENT PLAN.

The Dellinger portable grinding outfit consists of many features that will make feed grinding more profitable. Furnished with or without force feed molasses mixing attachment. Mounted complete on truck furnished by us or customer. Write for detailed information.

A. M. DELLINGER, Inc., 701 N. Prince St., LANCASTER, PA.

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TAN YOUR HIDE
FUR DRESSERS and TAXIDERMISTS
Send for Catalog
THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY
564 Lyell Avenue Rochester, N. Y.

Remarks by Readers

The First R. F. D.

THE first rural free delivery of mail was made in Pennsylvania just 37 years ago this month (November).

Four trial routes were established in the fall of 1896, two out of Lancaster, one out of Ruffsdale in Westmoreland county, and one out of New Stanton, also in Westmoreland county. These made up the Pennsylvania portion of a nationwide "R.F.D. experiment" in accordance with federal appropriations and legislation secured largely through the efforts of the Grange.

In a report on these first trials, the assistant postmaster general in Washington made the following interesting observations:

"The rural carriers performed their service on horseback, riding in buckboards, buggies, two-wheel carts or on bicycles. In some states, they had to cross farms, pull down bars and ride over some fields to deliver mail. In no instance, however, has any serious complaint been made on this invasion of private rights."

He also observed, "There has been a hesitation on the part of some farmers to change to the R.F.D. due to the long-established custom of riding to town for their mail, and because there is no assurance as to how long free delivery will last."

The R.F.D. with its nominal postage rates was in sharp contrast to the conditions a century ago, as described in the following notation made by an Ohio postmaster in 1897, who at that time had been in the service for 64 years. He recalled the time when the charge for one letter to be transmitted 400 miles or more was 25 cents, and in payment he had taken as a just equivalent for postage either two bushels of oats, five dozen eggs, four pounds of butter, three bushels of wheat, or one and a quarter pounds of common wool.

Geo. F. Johnson.
Dauphin county, Pa.

Some Plump Questions

THE farmer has to sell his grain to millers, his livestock to meat packers, his fruit to warehousemen, his milk to creameries, cheese factories and dealers, his potatoes to grocerymen, etc., all of whom employ labor to process and distribute his products. And the farmer must buy plows, harrows, grain drills, corn planters, mowers, binders, dairy supplies, wagons, implements, building, plumbing, roofing, fencing materials, fertilizers, spraying materials, mill feeds, etc. The manufacturers of these supplies must employ labor to produce them.

If all this labor required in marketing the farmers' products and in furnishing his supplies must be thirty-hour-per-week labor, at wages enforced by licenses and codes, sufficient for living in comfort and saving for old age, in bigger and better, and stronger and more exclusive closed shop trade unions, from which all all rate cutters and malcontents are ejected, what I should like to know is how much more it will require of the farmer to feed them all. What further reduction must be taken of the farmer's share of his total produce, and what further stretch-out shall be made in hours per morning, noon and night the farmer must stay on his job to produce enough to meet the demands, to save his farm from sheriff and tax collector, and to make life comfortable for more and more 30-hour men—not considering the rents, interest, taxes, insurance, salaries, profits and other overhead of these various businesses he has always been carrying?

And what will happen to the farmer cultivators of every third row of corn and cotton that the good Secretary of Agriculture directs shall be plowed down? Must they quit the game, or can they move to Madigascar? It is not always safe to sink a class too deep into involuntary servitude. Might it not be more acceptable worship of the great god Efficiency, and an act of real mercy, to plow down every third farmer? Why dillydally with makeshifts? And while the plow is polished, why forget Will Roger's advice to plow down every third Congressman?

Ernest O. Kooser.
Somerset county, Pa.

A Time-Honored Virtue

EDITOR, Pennsylvania Farmer: Go ahead and preach your gospel of economy. Our country needs it. Surely buying things just for the sake of buying is not economy. One reason we honor Benjamin Franklin is because he taught us thrift, a time-honored virtue.

The depression would have been much worse had it not been for the small nest-eggs that people had laid aside for a rainy day, and which they were forced to use.

Hundreds receiving "relief" today were people who in good times earned high wages and squandered it for unnecessary things. May the day come, however, when the thrifty people need not keep the spendthrifts.

H. V. Keefer.
Columbia county, Pa.

Pumpkins

PUMPKINS can be fed to all classes of livestock satisfactorily. Because of the large amount of water they are a bulky feed and have about the same feeding value as turnips. The Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station has found that it takes two and one-half tons of pumpkins to equal one ton of corn silage for dairy cows. This same value can be used for other classes of livestock.

Tests indicate that best results are obtained by feeding pumpkins raw rather than cooked. Pumpkin seed has a high feeding value and should be fed if available.

F. L. Bentley.

Weather Signs

IN regard to your recent request about signs of a hard or mild winter will say that such is all "bunk." I have always heard that if there was plenty of shuck on corn and plenty of wild nuts it was a sign of a hard winter; if the reverse, a mild winter.

I am sixty-one years old and never had any faith in such signs, but have noticed that the kind of weather during the growing season influences the above. If we have ample rainfall when corn is earing there will be a large amount of shuck. When the blooms or buds do not get killed on nut trees there will be plenty of nuts.

W. H. Harrison.
Prince George county, Va.

About Plowing for Wheat

I SEE in your valuable paper where Mr. W. D. Zinn says he would not let any one plow corn stubble for wheat. I do not quite agree with him on that subject. I have been doing it for twelve years. I manure a sod field, plow for corn, husk the corn, manure it again, plant corn, cut it and put it in the silo. Plow stubble down, plant wheat about the 10th to 15th of October. That gives two years in corn. I plowed a 21-acre field. When reaping time came the wheat was cut, threshed and straw baled. It threshed 744 bushels wheat and baled 23 tons straw from the 21 acres. That is not so bad for corn stubble.

Jonathan Richards.
Montgomery county, Pa.

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Every combination of grains can be ground successfully and at lowest cost with these up-to-date machines. See them at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store and ask him to recommend the type and size that best meet your requirements.

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McCORMICK-DEERING HAMMER MILLS AND FEED GRINDERS

Automobile Insurance COMPULSORY

IN SOME STATES YOU MAY NOT OPERATE A CAR UNLESS YOU ARE FULLY INSURED

Pennsylvania's Financial Responsibility Law becomes effective Jan 1, 1934. Both your Operator's and Owner's Licenses will be revoked if, after Jan. 1, 1934 you have an accident resulting in damage to persons or property exceeding $200, and are unable to pay the judgment. Many accidents result in damage greater than this.

You must prove financial responsibility to meet all judgments against you.

A policy in this company offers proof of responsibility—we assume your risks, protect you in court and pay damages that may be awarded against you.

Write for particulars, rates and name of our representative nearest you.

Pennsylvania Threshermen's & Farmer's Mutual Casualty Insurance Company
Dept: D-1,
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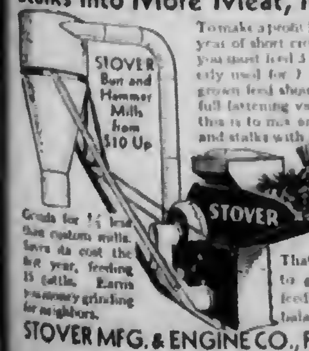
THE STOVER HAMMER MILL
Cuts Feeding Cost 35% By Avoiding Waste and Converting Roughage and Stalks Into More Meat, Milk and Eggs



STOVER Burr and Hammer Mills from $10 Up

To make a profit from live stock during this year of short crops and high grain prices, you must feed 3 cattle on what you formerly used for 2. Every pound of home-grown feed should be made to deliver its full fattening value. The best way to do this is to mix and grind grains, roughage and stalks with a Stover Hammer Mill.

Grinds for 1/4 less than custom mills. Saves its cost the first year, feeding 15 cattle. Earns money custom grinding for neighbors.

SEND POST CARD FOR FREE BOOKS That tell how, when and why to grind feed. Contain 101 feeding formulas and hints for balancing rations.

STOVER MFG. & ENGINE CO., Freeport, Ill. Dept. Q-11

Engineering

By R. U. BLASINGAME

Depth to Plant Potatoes

RECENTLY Dr. E. L. Nixon and I examined two fields of potatoes which adjoined. We found that one field had been planted deeper than the other. The deeper planting showed possibilities of greater yield than where shallow planting was employed. Not only is the yield in favor of deep planting but the potatoes are more uniform.

In the shallow planted field the second or top whirl of roots were too close to the surface to produce potatoes. Consequently when the drouth came in mid-summer the tubers on the lower whirl stopped growing. Then when rains came there were few potatoes on the upper whirl and the growth took place on the tubers already set. This produced "dumbbell" shaped tubers which will not appear so well on the market. The deeper planted field had very few ill-shaped tubers, as the top whirl of roots set a fair crop.

Potato planters are made to plant deep if the seedbed is sufficiently loose to allow penetration. It is expecting too much of a planter to place the seed pieces around four inches in the ground when the seedbed is prepared shallow, such as for seeding small grains or corn. It is a generally accepted practice among the leading potato growers in this section to employ equipment and methods to make a deep loose seedbed for potatoes.

What's New in Equipment

[Further information about any of the subjects mentioned below will be furnished readers upon request.]

BALLOON-type rubber-tired wheels can now be secured on a mowing machine.

* * *

A NEW edge of special hard steel is made to slip over plow shares without the use of bolts, lugs or nuts.

* * *

HEAVY chains for the new low-pressure pneumatic tractor tires take care of wet grass and the other few cases where the pneumatic tires slip.

* * *

A NEW plastic rubber can be mixed with water and used to mend auto tops, tires, linoleum, rubber boots, etc.

* * *

A METAL fire-proof barn that can be erected in a day or two is now available.

* * *

A NEW 800-watt 32-volt direct current electric light and power plant for the farm and country home is announced this fall.

A reader asks whether the new air-cell battery can be used in the old-type battery radio set. No, the air-cell battery is used in a radio designed especially for it which gives the convenience and performance of an all-electric set where electric current is not available. Above is shown one of the many new models which use the air-cell battery

"You mean the Farm Bureau will insure my car at lower rates than other companies?"

"Of course. They have a special low rate for farmers. Farmers are a better risk than people who drive every day in big city traffic, and they don't see why farmers should help pay for the city man's accidents."

"Sounds reasonable. How much do you suppose they could save me?"

"Maybe 25 or 30 per cent in all. You see, when farmers got together and started Farm Bureau Auto Insurance for farmers, they used some horse sense. First of all, they refused to accept big city drivers because they have more accidents. Then they decided there was no use paying dividends to a lot of stockholders when they could save those dividends for their own policyholders. And, finally, they couldn't see any sense in charging a man an agent's fat commission every year just to renew his policy. Instead you renew by mail and pocket the difference. All together, that makes a big saving and has made the company mighty popular every place they operate."

"If they can save people that much, it's no wonder they write a lot of business around here."

"They do write a lot of business here and in six other states. Seven years ago they started with $10,000. Now it's a $2,690,000 company with over 90,000 policies in force and over $500,000 surplus. You've got to deliver real value to grow like that."

"I'm glad you told me. I wonder what I could save in dollars and cents on my own auto insurance."

"Just write them. They'll be glad to tell you."

FARM BUREAU *auto* INSURANCE

Our Bulletin Tells How to Avoid Special Bond or Cash Deposit under New Financial Responsibility Law—WRITE FOR COPY.

Get the Facts

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.
222 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.
What responsibility does new Pennsylvania law require of motorists and how can I establish it at lowest cost?
(Name of car)............ (Model) (Year)
Name............ Address............

THE UNINSURED DRIVER IS BETTING HIS CAR, HIS FARM AND HIS LIFE SAVINGS THAT HE WONT HAVE AN ACCIDENT.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS in Pennsylvania Farmer contain information that is valuable and important. Read them and when answering them mention Pennsylvania Farmer. It will help us and help you.

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"THE HOUSE IS SAVED"

"Get help! My house is on fire!" These are the excited words that came to a telephone operator from a farmer near Gothenburg, Nebraska. In the space of minutes, his neighbors were on hand. Quickly they formed a bucket brigade and saved the home.

In time of urgent need, emergency, catastrophe, you turn to your telephone. Over its wires you send your voice to doctor, veterinarian, neighbor. You use it to reassure and comfort an absent member of the family, to shorten the hours of the day with a social call. It brings the latest market reports, takes a hand in many business transactions, keeps you in touch with the outside world.

Day in and day out, your telephone is on the job. Its helpful service is invaluable to you on the farm.

A BELL SYSTEM ADVERTISEMENT

Protective Service

Courts Punish Seed Frauds

IN two cases recently federal courts have punished violations of the Federal Seed Act which prohibits interstate shipment of seeds, the quality and purity of which are misrepresented. In these cases the Division of Seed Investigation, Bureau of Plant Industry, furnished the evidence and assisted in the prosecutions by the Department of Justice.

As announced by the Department of Agriculture, the facts of the two cases are:

"Snowflake Corn" shipped by the Council Bluffs Seed Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa, into Alabama in January, 1933, tagged in part "Germination 94 per cent" was found to germinate 31.5 per cent. Seizure of seven remaining bags of the seed was requested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. On April 8th, 1933, a libel was filed and on July 8th, 1933, the case was terminated by a decree ordering the condemnation and destruction of the seed.

"Korean Lespedeza" shipped by the Springfield Seed Co., Springfield, Missouri, into Kansas in February, 1933, was tagged in part "Noxious weed in excess of 1 seed to 5 grams—None," whereas, it contained 12 noxious weeds (dodder) to 5 grams. Two bags of the seed were seized by the U. S. Marshal. On August 21, 1933, it was ordered by the Court that the seed be destroyed.

Spray Residue Verdict

A JURY composed of five apple growers and seven others who possess first-hand knowledge of apple-growing methods recently found the Washington Dehydrated Fruit Co., Yakima, Wash., guilty of a violation of the federal food and drugs act in shipping interstate stocks of apple scrap which carried residues of poisonous lead and arsenical sprays, according to John L. Harvey, Assistant to Chief, Western District, Federal Food and Drug Administration.

Gold Bricks

TRUE bills were found by the grand jury of Philadelphia county, Pa., on October 5th, 1933, against Horace K. Reed and H. Rudolph Guetter, charging them with violation of the Securities Act by selling stock of the Plymouth Hosiery Mills when they were not duly registered.

R. J. McClain entered a plea of guilty October 10th, 1933, in the Delaware County Court on a charge of violation of the Securities Act, was placed on probation for two years and sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and make restitution to the individuals who were defrauded.

In Allegheny County Court on October 18th, 1933, Mrs. Ruth Harralson, together with C. P. Fitzgerald, pleaded guilty to a violation of the Securities Act in offering securities of the Rio Oil and Gas Leasing Company to citizens of Allegheny county. The court sentenced Mrs. Harralson to nine months imprisonment and paroled C. P. Fitzgerald for three years ordering him to make restitution and pay all costs of the case within six months.

Notices to cease and desist from selling stock in the state were served as follows:

October 6th, 1933—Continental Securities Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, offering and dealing in securities without being registered.

October 11th, 1933—C. S. Goddard and Co., 122 Atlas Block, 36½ West Second South, Salt Lake City, Utah, offering and dealing in securities without being registered.

October 11th, 1933—A. W. Lasher, Suite 516 Judge Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, offering and selling stock of the Rio Tinto Mining Company without being registered. Penn'a Securities Commission.

Oil Royalties

DAVID R. RESIDE, operating under the name of D. E. Robert, who was offering and selling oil royalties, was apprehended and arrested in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., on Thursday, October 26th, 1933, and lodged in the Cumberland county jail. A bench warrant issued by the Sheriff of Lebanon county was also served on Reside on Friday, the 27th, as he is wanted in that county on a charge of violation of the Securities Act and obtaining money by false pretense.

Game Law Summary

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has just issued "Game Laws for the Season 1933-34, a Summary of Federal, State and Provincial Statutes," by H. P. Sheldon and Frank G. Grimes of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

This publication, the 34th annual summary by the Biological Survey, furnishes a brief and convenient synopsis of game laws in the United States, including Alaska, and in Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico. It is issued as Farmers' Bulletin 1717-F. Copies may be obtained at five cents each from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Accident Claims Paid

National Casualty Company claims paid October 13th to October 28th.

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY—Frank A. Newell, fell, injured ribs, $17.33; Harry H. Munger, hand slipped into saw, cut fingers, $7.33; BERKS—George Allen Kramer, truck wreck, lacerated head, wrist, $102; BRADFORD—Burton Magee, auto wreck, lacerated hand, fractured ribs, $66; H. M. Ellenberger, plane slipped, injured finger, $33; BUTLER—John F. Farren, stepped on stone, injured ankle, $4.67; J. C. Baker, tightening jar, cut finger, $9.33; CHESTER—Charles Lawrie, kicked by horse, fractured hand, $3; J. Harold Dunwoody, tractor caught fire, burned arm, hand, $8.

CLARION—Charles F. Exley, horse stepped on foot, $3; William W. Kuhns, foreign body in eye, $3; John H. Dunkelpidelfork struck knee, $3; CRAWFORD—Harriet E. Freeman, kicked by cow, injured wrist, $18.67; Wellington Smith, bicycle wreck, injured back, arm, shoulder, $8.33; Delmar Rath, arm struck by falling board, laceration, $30.67; ERIE—Arthur M. Williams, thrown from wagon, injured ribs, $3.00; FRANKLIN—Mrs. Beatrice A. Kelso, grain of corn struck eye, $2.67.

INDIANA—Jacob Mogle, climbing over logs, injured ankle, $9.33; LUZERNE—Chas. Peterson, motorcycle wreck, fractured ribs, injured shoulder, $22.67; LYCOMING—Bruce E. Reese, thrown from drill, fractured shoulder, $25; Ransom Plotts, plow turned over, fractured ribs, $9.33; MERCER—Samuel Thompson, knee injured by falling cow, $6; PERRY—Mervin Burd, struck on nose by wagon standard, $3; SNYDER—Edgar Reese, moving stone, crushed finger, $4; SOMERSET—Christ S. Mankamyer, caught hand in binder, $6.67; WASHINGTON—Edward R. Windsheimer, fell, injured ankle, $4.67.

WYOMING—John W. Baker, struck on cheek by wagon tongue, laceration, $3; Edward V. Prevost, fell from hay load, fractured leg, $40; YORK—Edwin B. Yost, cut wrist on windshield, $3; Russell G. Fair, struck by corn knife, $2; LeRoy McGinnis, slipped, fell, fractured arm, injured foot, $36.67; David Meyer, slipped, fell, fractured hip, $40.

MARYLAND

CARROLL—Ralph G. Roop, foreign body in eye, $3; Clarkson W. Davidson, milking cow, injured eye, $2; Clarence E. Lockard, Knife slipped, lacerated finger, $3; Mehrle Brandenburg, slipped, fell, injured ankle, $9.33; Margaret Reigle, can fell on arm, contusion, $15.33; Mildred I. Rhoten, knife handle broke, injured thumb, $9.33; John M. Pence, struck elbow against manger, $3; TALBOT—A. H. Spies, slipped, fell, injured back, $4.67.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC—Joseph Bauer, slipped, fell, fractured rib, $3; Henry Yaniko, slipped on diving board, lacerated leg, $40; CUMBERLAND—Ephraim Mosley, foreign body in eye, $4.37; GLOUCESTER—May Sherwin, fell, lacerated lip, $3; Frank M. Wittman, thrown from hay load, injured arm, hand, $16.67; Arthur Brown, slipped, fell, fractured elbow, $32; SALEM—George Clarke, fell from hay load, injured knee, $4.

KEEP OUT!

The law has teeth to protect owners of posted land against unwelcome trespassers and pilferers.

POST YOUR LAND

Putting up No Trespass and No Hunting notices, if you would protect yourself from those who have no regard for your property rights.

We offer three types of notices for posting property. All are printed with waterproof ink on heavy long-lasting muslin-backed sign stock.

With each order for these notices will be sent without extra charge, a copy of the state trespass laws of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, Delaware or Maryland, as requested.

NOTICE

No Trespassing or Stealing Allowed

All persons are hereby notified and warned not to trespass on these premises under penalty of a fine not exceeding $300.00 as provided by the Act of April 11, 1905, P. L. 163 and amendments; nor to take, steal or carry away any property whatsoever under penalty of a fine not exceeding $500.00 and imprisonment not exceeding three years, as provided by the Act of May 1, 1911, P. L. 440.

.....
Owner or Lessee

No. 1.

This is the type of sign suggested by Pennsylvania by the State Department of Agriculture. It cites the penalties provided by Pennsylvania law for trespassing on posted land and for stealing any kind of property. Size, approximately 10x12 inches. Copy of laws referred to on the notice will be enclosed with each shipment of notices.

NO HUNTING OR TRESPASSING WITHOUT PERMISSION

No. 2.

This sign notifies the public that hunting and trespassing is forbidden without permission. Size 7x11 inches. Copy of state trespass laws enclosed with each shipment of signs.

POSITIVELY NO HUNTING OR TRESPASSING

No. 3.

This sign notifies the public that trespassing and hunting are positively forbidden. Size 7x11 inches. Copy of state trespass laws enclosed with each shipment of signs.

PRICES

Prices are uniform on all three types of signs. Prices postpaid.

1 sign for 20c.
4 signs for 50c.
10 signs for $1.00
25 signs for $2.00

SERVICE DEPARTMENT
Pennsylvania Farmer
7301 Penn Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enclosed find $..... for which send me ..... (state how many) of Sign No. 1—2—3 (Put circle around number indicating style of sign wanted)

.....
NAME
.....
R. D.
.....
POSTOFFICE
.....
STATE

Veterinary

By DR. J. F. SHIGLEY

Warts

Would like to know what I could use on a young cow to take warts off her teats. They came on after she was fresh a couple months, black seedy, some places so thick I can hardly milk her. V. R.
Pike county, Pa.

WARTS may be treated by daily applications of castor oil or by a 20 per cent solution of salicylic acid in alcohol. If they are attached by a neck to the skin, try tying a thread tight about their base.

Bloat

We turned our cows out about nine o'clock on alfalfa and clover. In one-half hour they started to bloat. By eleven o'clock they were dead.
C. R. Hetrick.
Clarion county, Pa.

BLOATING may be due to foreign bodies in the rumen or paunch; overloading of the paunch with feeds that ferment rapidly; sudden changes of feed; choking, and a lack of sufficient amounts of water.

In this case the bloating was due to a sudden change to feeds that ferment easily and quickly, especially when large amounts are eaten hurriedly. Had these cows been permitted to have fed for a time on less succulent feed, then turned into clover pasture for a few minutes at first and the period gradually lengthened your losses could have been avoided.

Stringhalt

I have a horse that weighs about 1,550 pounds and the past two or three weeks raises his left hind foot high when he comes out of the stable. Is there anything to do for it or is it incurable? Will it get worse in time?
H. E. C.

THE condition you describe usually gets worse instead of better, although some cases have been known to go for years without appreciable change.

It is probable that an operation would yield the best results. This consists in severing a tendon. Your veterinarian should be consulted.

Eye Infection

Would like information about our sheep. Their eyes turn a milky white and run kind of a watery fluid, and they go blind. One had it at first, now five or six have it and so far none has recovered. V. H.

THIS is an acute infectious disease that may be transferred from one to another very easily. The well animals should be separated from the sick and protected in every way possible from infection.

The sick may be treated by bathing the eyes with boric acid solution. Good nursing is of great advantage. Your veterinarian should be consulted.

Sick Hogs

Would like to know what is wrong with my hogs. They lose appetite, walk around and linger for a week, lose control of their front legs, and eat very little before they die. A. G.
Elk county, Pa.

DURING the past six months there have been a number of outbreaks of hog cholera. From your description it might be possible that your herd has become infected or that infection has held over from last year. Would advise that you consult your local veterinarian who is familiar with the disease in your locality.

Kentucky Joins Select List

KENTUCKY has eradicated bovine tuberculosis. The last six counties having completed the test the entire state is officially declared a modified accredited area as of November 1st. This is the twelfth state to win the distinction. The others are: North Carolina, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Idaho, North Dakota, Nevada, New Hampshire and Utah.

DON'T butcher, cure or put up any meat until you send for our New Free Book, "Meat Curing Made Easy." This book will tell and show you how to do the entire job easier and better.

The book is illustrated with 72 pictures—shows and explains every step in butchering, cutting, trimming and the curing of meat. Positively the most complete and helpful book of its kind ever published. It tells how you can have the finest flavored hams and bacon ever brought to your table by curing them with Morton's Sugar-Curing SMOKE-SALT—that wonderful meat curing salt that enables you to . . .

Salt, Sugar-Cure and Smoke Your Meat All At the Same Time

Morton's SMOKE-SALT is the blending together into one convenient product of the highest grade meat salt, a marvelously blanced sugar-cure and refined, condensed Wood Smoke. When applied to your meat, it does the whole job of salting, sugar curing and smoking at the same time. More than half a million farmers are using this modern meat salt, because it does the entire job easier—does it quicker and makes the cure safer. MORTON'S SMOKE-SALT is sold by good dealers everywhere. Be sure to use it this season. *Insist on Morton's.*

Write Today for FREE Book and Sample of Sausage Seasoning

Just send us your name and address on a postcard or letter and we will send you this FREE Book, "Meat Curing Made Easy," and also a FREE Sample of Morton's New Sausage Seasoning—enough to season 3 lbs. of sausage meat. (7)

MORTON SALT COMPANY
200 W. Washington Street CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE SAMPLE
Morton's Sausage Seasoning

We want to send you a Free Sample of our New Sausage Seasoning—a product that is the greatest convenience ever developed for those who make sausage. It eliminates all guess work—it's the one sure way to *always* get good sausage—the kind that always "hits the spot" in taste and flavor.

In one handy can of Morton's Sausage Seasoning are combined all the ingredients needed for making the finest sausage you ever tasted. Nothing to add or mix. So economical, too—a 25c can is enough to season 30 lbs. of sausage. At all dealers.

Send postcard today—we will send you our FREE Meat Curing Book and a FREE Sample of Sausage Seasoning enough to season 3 lbs. of sausage so you can see for yourself how good it is.

Dr. Hess Hog Special gives pigs a hog's appetite, helps digestion, supplies minerals. It helps to overcome the bad effects of worms.

Give Hog Special to your backward shoats. Watch them go on and make pork. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

HOG SPECIAL PRICES NOW REDUCED

Clip Cows—Get More Milk—Save Work

Clip your cows and you'll get *cleaner, better* milk, because clipped udders, flanks and underlines offer no clinging surface for hairs, manure and stable dirt—*more* milk, because comfortable, contented cows do give more milk. The records of dairymen from all parts of the country prove this to be true.

Clipmaster is the fastest cow clipper made. It's a complete guaranteed electric, priced very low. Other models of clippers as low as $12.50. Write CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 56-2 Roosevelt Road, Chicago. 14 Years Making Quality Products.

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Farmer's Business Letter

FROM the standpoint of confidence the government program has lost much ground in this part of the country. Business men are dissatisfied, and while few care to be quoted at this stage of the game the majority seem to feel that serious mistakes have been made in the attempt to regulate all business and bring it to a common level. Speeches made in this section of the country by some spokesmen for the administration have not improved the feeling, particularly when business men are told that they are expected to risk their capital as a public service, even without profit. That hurts incentive. Then farmers are incensed over NRA, and are actually reported pulling the blue eagle down in some communities. The reason is that prices of what farmers have to buy are higher, and prices of what they have to sell are lower, at least are far out of line.

Sharp criticism is appearing here and there, and there will probably be more of it. Instances are quoted where the effect of NRA is just the opposite of that intended, resulting at the extreme in shutting down one business or another. And more is appearing in print bearing on the taking away of the constitutional rights of the people. A group of Midwest economists, of the highest standing and connected with leading colleges and universities, have just issued a signed statement which declares that there can be no cure in monkeying with money. They argue that the gold content of the dollar is relatively unimportant in general price restoration compared with bank credit actively at work. "Successive doses of the present monetary stimulant," says the statement, "are likely to lead to ever more doubtful results. The peril of sheer greenbackism is real and not imaginary."

Hog Tax

The hog processing tax goes into effect Monday, and the guessing around the livestock market here is that the packers are likely to put their influence back of some little price improvement at the outset. That is a matter of politics. If the market should go down with the imposition of the tax—50 cents per cwt. during November—it is reasoned that the government might try to blame the packers for failure to cooperate. Any such influence must, however, be temporary, and in the long run supply and demand will govern prices. It is argued that the producer will pay the processing tax, on the theory that the price of hogs must at all times be based on what the product can be sold for, which will be determined not by the amount of the tax but by the consumer demand. If the price of product can be put up with the tax it could be put up without it. The real price of hogs at any given time will therefore be the price paid in the market plus whatever processing tax is in force at the time.

The summer has seen the handling of a tremendous amount of pork. For the year to date slaughter under federal inspection is 16 per cent ahead of a year ago, and the big end of the increase has come during the past four months. That is the real reason why hog prices are now a dollar, on the average, below three weeks ago.

Prices and Supply

The average price of hogs here this week stands at $4.05, compared with $4.30 a week ago, $3.20 a year ago, and $4.65 two years ago. Receipts have been more liberal, 421,000 at eleven markets this week, against the light run of 363,000 last week, and 341,000 the same week last year. The general impression is that a rather liberal supply of hogs is on farms, and that slaughter will run rather large for the remainder of this year. After January 1st the effect of the pig slaughter should begin to be felt, in volume, but even allowing for this the best estimates indicate that slaughter for the early part of next year won't run far under slaughter for early this year. If this is true, and if there is consumer resistance to paying a tax on pork, the prices farmers receive for hogs may run pretty low. Even now some retailers are reported advising their patrons not to buy pork, on account of the tax to be levied. And no matter what the sign-up on the hog reduction contracts, doubt is expressed that the plan will come up to the expectations of its sponsors.

Steady on Light Run

It has taken a shrinkage in receipts to hold the cattle market steady. The run here this week, at 46,000, was 9,000 short of last week, yet the average steer price was just the same, $5.40. Tops sold up to $6.40 this week a dime lower than last week. Heifers sold at $6.10, which of course is unusual. The steer average is a dollar under a year ago, and over three dollars under two years ago.

Movement of feeders has been a little easier, quite a few having been taken the past two weeks, a liberal share of them on liberal contracts. The government intends to try its hand at helping out the beef producers, the first move to be the buying of cow beef which packers will can for distribution through relief agencies. It is understood that the initial contract will be for 15,000,000 pounds. Details of the plan have not yet been announced.

Confidence in Lambs

The sheep and lamb market continues to hold up remarkably well. The average price was off some this week, at $6.00, against $6.90 last week. Tops were lower, too, the best at $7 this week, after they sold up to $7.50 last week. Obviously these are high prices compared with other classes of livestock. But there seems to be plenty of confidence in the market for lambs. Feeders have been strong on ers right along, with offerings only fairly liberal. The best feeding lambs, up to $6.60, have sold right in the same notch with choice fat lambs. From that figure the feeders have ranged down to five cents for light, almost cull stuff. Receipts are well under a year ago, and even more under two years ago.

The Grain Trade

The government at latest account seems inclined to back up on its 28 cents a bushel processing tax on corn, to go into effect next week. They have been told, by about every interest using corn commercially, that it would prove ruinous, and the largest corn plants in the country, those of the Corn Products Refining Company, will, according to announcement, be closed because, says the management, it will be impossible to pay the 28 cents tax and meet the competition for corn products. It seems certain that the tax in effect must reduce very materially the commercial use of corn.

Trend in grain trade has been downward, with the exception of some small recovery the past few days. There is no incentive to trade so long as financial and business conditions are so confusing. The result is that the bulk of trading recently has been professional, and there is not enough of it to support the markets. Private reports this week indicated almost no decrease in the wheat acreage, and a good many are guessing that next year's acreage will actually show no reduction at all, inspite of the millions the government will soon dispense to growers who have signed reduction contracts. While most farm commodities have shown a downward trend wheat has declined relatively less than some other products, and this is credited to the buying of an estimated 10,000,000 bushels of wheat by the government for relief purposes. The real weakness in wheat is the loss of our export market which some credit largely to the price-fixing activities of the late farm board. Watson.

Chicago, November 4, 1933

Produce Market Review

THE potato market was dull during the early part of November, although mid-western markets showed a slight improvement. Growers in Maine were receiving $1.10 per 100-pound sack f.o.b. as compared with $1.20 a week ago. During the latter part of October prices advanced in eastern markets but the demand was not sufficient to uphold the higher level and declines occurred. Pennsylvania potatoes jobbed at $1.25 to $1.50 per 100-pound sack in eastern markets while Maine and Green Mountains brought $1.50 to $1.75.

It is interesting to note that the old law of supply and demand is still on the job. According to government estimates the early potato crop of the past season was about ten per cent lighter than the year before, but the farm value of the crop was $10,000,000 above that of 1932, or an increase of about 25 per cent.

Apples and Sweet Potatoes

The apple market was dull in eastern markets with trading very slow. Prices have held fairly steady with most eastern varieties jobbing within a range of $1 to $1.50. Stayman sold at $1.20 per bushel in southern Pennsylvania and in the Shenandoah section while Yorks brought $2.90 per barrel.

Sweet potatoes were firm with Eastern Shore stock selling at $1.25@1.50 per barrel in city markets. The market at shipping points was dull with a few sales reported at 85@90c per barrel f.o.b. The cabbage market was dull and bulk stock sold at $18@19 per ton at New York shipping points. Sacked stock brought $22@23.

Butter Steady

Butter markets were steady during the week with prices sustained by heavy buying of 89 to 92 score butter by the Dairy Marketing Corporation. Regular trading was light with buyers purchasing only for immediate needs. Butter production continues to exceed that of last year and storage holdings are gaining. The price of 92 score butter held unchanged per pound in Philadelphia during the entire week.

The egg markets were quiet during the early part of November and receipts of fresh eggs were barely equal to trade requirements. Prices of storage goods were steady with a fair demand. Prices of nearby and Pacific Coast white eggs were firm during October with prices equaling those of last year.

Eggs in Storage

The storage situation has shown considerable improvement. On October 1st there were 7,468,000 cases in storage, an increase of about 52 per cent over the light stocks of October 1st a year ago. The reduction in storage stocks since the peak of August 1st is considered as satisfactory.

Early in November the Philadelphia market quoted nearby hennery whites at 38@40c per dozen, white extras at 34@37c, brown extras at 30@33c and nearby mixed colors at 19@30c. W. R. W.

COMPARATIVE PRICES

	New York	Phila.	Pittsburgh
Apples, per bu.	$ .50-1.50	.40-1.50	$ .60-1.25
Potatoes per cwt.			
Long Island	1.13-2.05		
New Jersey		1.30-1.75	
Pennsylvania		1.25-1.75	1.25-1.45
Butter, 92 score	24c	25c	
89 score	20½c	20½c	21c
Eggs—N. J. special marks	39½-41½c		
Hennery specials	35 -39c	38-40c	
Extras	30 -34c	30-37c	30 -33c
Mediums	25 -28c	25-26c	21½-22½c
Poultry—fowls	12 -14c	13-16c	7 -14c
Turkeys	13 -18c	15-20c	15 -17c

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

The cattle market has gone from bad to worse in recent weeks. Monday's supply was light, around 35 carloads and there was nothing urgent about the demand. The West Virginia Experiment Station sold three lots of steers, two lots having had grain on grass and the third lot grain only at the finish. The first two brought $4.65, averaging 1,146 lbs., and the third $4.50 averaging 1,132 lbs. Heavy steers were weak. Some good grassers of 1,317 lbs. brought $4.50, the outside figure for anything heavy, and they were rather unusual in quality and finish. A bunch averaging 1,330 lbs. had to sell at $4.15, most of them good but rest rather plain though fat. Another lot of fat but rather old-fashioned steers of 1,280 lbs. went at $3.85 and a carload averaging 1,213 lbs. brought only $3.50, fleshy but plain. Light and handy-weight steers were all wanted if they had any killing quality and sold at higher prices than heavy kinds. Nothing of quality to correspond with the best heavy steers was offered but best handy weights brought $4.40@4.50 and only fair light and handy killers around $4, common $3.25@3.50 and thin and rough $2.75@3. Butcher heifers were all wanted, fleshy kind going at $3.50@3.75, a few $3.85, but thin little heifers were hard to sell. Cows were a bit firmer, with good fat kind up to $3 and the other end $1.50@1.85. Bulls sold a little better, the best here $3.25@3.35.

Choice weighty steers, grassers	$4 35@ 4 50
Good to choice, do	4 00@ 4 35
Fair to good, do.	3 60@ 4 00
Ordinary to fair	3 25@ 3 60
Good to choice yearlings	nominal
Choic handy-weight steers	4 50@ 4 75
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good, do.	3 60@ 4 00
Ordinary to fair do.	3 25@ 3 60
Common, do.	3 00@ 3 25
Good light butcher steers	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good light steers	3 50@ 4 00
Common to medium, do.	3 00@ 3 50
Inferior light steers	2 50@ 3 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	3 75@ 3 90
Good to choice heifers	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good heifers	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair heifers	2 25@ 3 00
Choice fat cows	2 75@ 3 00
Good to choice fat cows	2 50@ 2 75
Fair to good cows	2 25@ 2 50
Common to fair cows	1 75@ 2 25
Canners	1 25@ 1 75
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@50 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 25@ 3 50
Fair to good handy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Common to fair bulls	2 75@ 3 00
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 2 75

Hogs

The processing tax of 50c per cwt. went into effect on Monday, November 5th. Packers are expected to buy rather freely while the tax is at minimum and they did so today, all markets showing strength. With about 17 double-deck carloads on sale here the trade was active at an advance of 10@15c from last week's close. The hogs of 170 to 240 lbs. sold at $4.50@4.55, and good 150-pound weights went in with tops, but ordinary light and good pigs sold around $4 per cwt. Sows were wanted and good ones brought $3.85.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 00@ 4 40
Mixed, 200-220 lbs.	4 50@ 4 55
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 50@ 4 55
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 50@ 4 55
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 00@ 4 25
Pigs, 90-115 lbs.	3 75@ 4 00
Roughs	3 50@ 3 85
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

The lamb market made a nice recovery under light receipts on Monday. With only about six carloads on sale top sort brought $7 per cwt., culls ranging downward from $5.50 which was paid for the best of them, bulk $4@5. Very few sheep were offered and few were wanted. They sold on the basis of $3 per cwt. for good handy wethers.

Good to best wethers	$2 75@ 3 00
Good mixed	2 50@ 2 75
Fair to good, do.	1 75@ 2 50
Common to fair	1 00@ 1 75
Good to best lambs	6 75@ 7 00
Light fat	5 00@ 5 50
Culls, common to good	3 00@ 5 00

Calves

Last week's market was very dull and it was impossible to move all the calves. On Monday the top sort brought $6.50 per cwt. the others continuing slow and hard to sell at $3@5 for veal and $2@3 for thin weighty calves. Some beef bred calves are coming which are neither veals nor stockers and they are not making any money for anybody.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 26c; extra 90 score, 22c; 90 score, 22c.

Eggs.—Nearby white extras, 34@37c; nearby brown extras, 30@32c; nearby av. ex. mixed colors, 27@30c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 7@16c; broilers, 12@17c; old roosters, 9@10c; pigeons, pr 18@20c; ducks, 9@12c.

Fruits.—APPLES, nearby, various varieties, 10c@$1.50 bus. GRAPES, N. Y 12-qt bskt., 10@12c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl., boxes, $1@2.25.

Vegetables.—BEETS, N. J. & Pa. 1@3c bnch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J. ⅝ bskt., 15@40c. CARROTS, nearby, 1@1½c bnch. LETTUCE, N. J., Big Boston, 25@50c crt. PARSLEY, nearby, bus., 25@40c. POTATOES, various varieties, Pa., 100-lb sacks, U. S. No. 1, $1.25@1.60. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 25@40c.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 25@28c, creamery butter, 26@30c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 36@38c.

Poultry.—Chickens, 60c@$1.25 each, turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 10@12c per lb.; rabbits, 40@75c each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ pk. PLUMS 10c box. CRANBERRIES, 15@18c qt. CHESTNUTS, 13@15c pt. PEARS, 10@15c qt.

Vegetables.—BEANS, string, 15@17c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. ONIONS, 10@12c ¼ pk. CUCUMBERS, 5@10c each. LETTUCE, 8@12c head. TOMATOES 15@20c pt. POTATOES, $1.20@1.50 bu.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 25@30c; creamery, 30@31c.

Eggs.—30@37c.

Poultry.—Live hens, 12@18c lb.; dressed, 60c@$1.25; springers, live, 16@20c; dressed 50@85c.

Fruits.—APPLES, 8@15c ¼ pk. PEARS 10@15c ¼ pk.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@13c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 5@8c hd. LETTUCE, 8@15 hd. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. CARROTS, 5@10c bch. TURNIPS, 10c ¼ pk. SAUERKRAUT, 15c qt. CELERY, 3@10c stalk. BEETS, 5c bunch. RADISHES, 5c bunch. EGGPLANTS, 5@10c. ENDIVE, 5@10c each. PARSNIPS, 2@3c each.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 24¼c; standards, 22¼c; 89 score, 20¾c; 88 score, 19¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, 19@20c; fresh extras, firsts, 21@22c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 27@30c; refrigerator firsts, 15½@16½c; refrigerator extras, 17@18c; Southern Ohio, W. Va. & Kentucky current receipts, 18@19c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 12@16c; Leghorns, 8@10c; colored springers, 10@13c; Leghorn springers, 10c; old roosters, 7@8c; geese, 7@8c; ducks, 8@10c; turkeys, 17@18c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 23@25c; hog dressed, 18@20c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Premium marks & higher than extras, 24½@25c; extras, 92 score, 24c; 90 score, 22½@23c; 88 score, 19½c.

Eggs.—White, nearby & Mid-Western hennery specials, 35@39c; exch. standards, 30@31c; mediums, 25@28c.

Live poultry.—By freight, fowls 9@14c; old roosters and stags, 9c; pigeons, 20c pr.; chickens, 11@14c; ducks, 10c.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK PRICES A YEAR AGO

Steers	$3 50@6 75
Heifers	3 00@ 5 00
Hogs	3 75@ 4 00
Lambs	3 00@ 6 00
Calves	4 50@ 6 00

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Nov. 6.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat 86¼@87c; No. 2 yellow corn, 45@45¼c; No. 2 white oats, 36@36¼c; No. 3 white oats, 34¼@34½c.

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3.—No. 1 timothy $13.50@14; standard, $12.50@13; light clover mixed, $12.50@13; No. 1 clover mixed, $13@14; No. 1 clover, No. 2 clover, $13@14; No. 1 alfalfa, 2nd cutting, $18@19; No. 1 oat and wheat straw, $8@8.50.

CORRECTION

In the advertisement of B. H. Johnson, West Liberty, Ohio, October 28th issue, April boar pigs were quoted at $2. This is an error, the price should have been $12.

Along the Way

SEVEN per cent of Iowa farm land is owned by corporations. One entry of corporations remarks that it serves 'em right!

* * *

TWELVE hundred farm youths from 44 states will attend the National Four-H Club Congress and the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago the first week of next month.

* * *

OVER a half million farmers have agreed to take 7,788,000 acres out of wheat production in 1934. The government will pay them $102,000,000 for not raising wheat on this area.

* * *

MILK distributors and dealers in Philadelphia have been asked by the AAA to narrow their spread so that producers will get 24c a hundredweight more and consumers pay no more. Dealers have shown no haste to accept the suggestion.

* * *

SPEAKING of low prices, when the court house at Mifflintown was built back in 1873 the lumber for it cost $9 cents per thousand board feet. It was furnished by a man named Shaw, says an old newspaper.

* * *

"THE new fall materials are here," —fashion note. But overalls will still be worn around the barnyard, while milk spots on boots may be observed.

* * *

HUGO GOTTSCHALK of Juniata county raised potatoes eight to ten inches long in a bed of cinders this summer, says a press report. Is there a secret in cinders our scientists and practical farmers don't know?

* * *

THE Pennsylvania State Police say that careless burning of dry leaves, brush and rubbish each fall causes a large number of destructive fires. This fact may help lazy husbands answer their wives' hints about cleaning up the premises.

* * *

AN 1100-acre farm in Preston county, W. Va., has been bought for the establishment of a subsistence homestead project of 200 coal miners. The settlement will be self-governing with the administration to be patterned after the New England town meeting plan.

* * *

FIVE milk distributors of Hagerstown, Md., were called to account before the AAA for alleged violation of the Philadelphia milk marketing agreement. No announcement is made as to how or if they will be punished. The Lancaster county distributor who was thus called on the carpet is now selling milk at 11c instead of 8c as formerly.

THOSE ANTARCTIC COWS

IN our October 14th issue we mentioned the three Guernsey cows which will accompany Admiral Byrd on his Antarctic expedition, but we failed to record the fact that the explorers will not have to milk these cows, a Surge milking machine being taken along to relieve the frost-bitten sailors of that job. Edgar F. Cox, a ship carpenter and owner of a dairy farm in New York state, will have charge of the animals, two of which are now in milk and giving 40 pounds a day on a ration of Larro dairy feed, dried beet pulp and hay.

WANTS REPORTS ON CHESTNUTS

FOR several years Prof. J. Stuart Thomson, explorer and scientist of 390 Ackerman Ave., Glen Rock, N.J., has been gathering data in an effort to find a blight-proof chestnut. If any of our readers have a chestnut tree which has seemed to withstand the blight he would appreciate knowing about it. His idea is that the chestnut may achieve a progressive immunity to the blight. Reports of promising trees may be made direct to Prof. Thomson at the above address.

INDIAN RUNNERS

AS a subscriber I would appreciate an article on Indian Runner ducks by you or some other reader on his experience with this breed for egg production. B. B. B.

Oldest Graveyard?

EDITOR, Pennsylvania Farmer: I wish you could advise me of the oldest graveyard and where located in the United States.

We have one here on our plantation on the Warwick River, 15 miles south of Williamsburg. William and Mary Cole and their children from England. The tomb stones have the English coat-of-arms engraved on them. Dated 1636. H. G. Moyer.

Virginia.

[Perhaps some reader can tell us if an older graveyard exists in this country.]

A READER asks us where he can obtain the original bug and blight proof potato for seed.

* * *

NITRATE of soda bags sewed together make a good canvas cover to keep produce dry on the way to market.

* * *

FIVE barns in Cumberland county, Pa., have been destroyed in the last two weeks by fire of unknown origin.

* * *

DOCTORS in a Georgia town have gone on the cash basis—no pay no visits. Dentists and druggists will join them. The undertakers have not reported their intentions.

* * *

ONE of our subscribers asks us if the government edu ates triplets. We regret to say there is no such provision, but believe a law to that effect might do more good than many passed to help the human race.

* * *

IN a Missouri spelling bee Mrs. Henson was the only one of 20 contestants who remembered how to spell "prosperity." Probably she was an old lady who lived back in the days we are looking forward to!

* * *

HERE is one for the arithmetic class: If the government lends 50 cents a bushel on some corn and collects a tax of 28 cents a bushel on some other corn to pay a farmer to raise less hogs to eat less corn, how much will the farmer gain?

* * *

FUEL wood should be graded to please customers and build up trade, says a forester. When the farm boy ties into a tough beech knot next winter he might mention this to his father, also suggest that the grading be done before the wood is split.

* * *

THE State Department of Highways will take over 53,000 miles of second-class township roads next January. Over eleven million dollars has been appropriated to keep these roads up during the coming two years. This is $105 per mile, more money than some miles of dirt roads in Pennsylvania have ever seen.

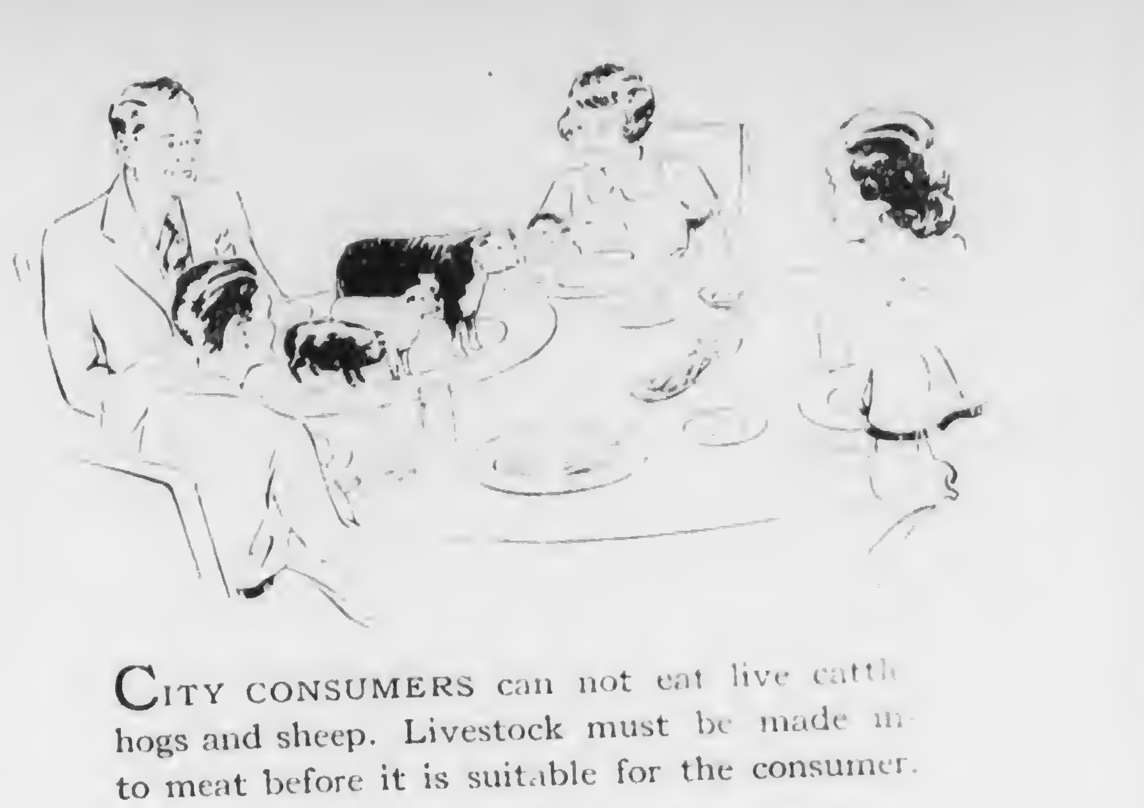
* * *

E. W. TOWNSEND, strawberry and sweet potato grower of Wicomico county, Md., believes he has discovered the cause of black rot in sweet potatoes. On examining several thousand black rotten sweets Mr. Townsend noted a little worm in each and is of the opinion that this worm is the villain; that where it breaks the skin the rot starts and then spreads, doing much damage to the crop of sweet potatoes.

* * *

A CAT TAIL

A CAT in California has been given a gold medal for rescuing its mistress from an attack by a tramp. When the cat "leaped like lightning to the youth's shoulder with a roar like a lion" and began biting and scratching the hoodlum fled in terror. This should silence the cat critics who claim that a cat has neither the intelligence nor the affection of a dog. However, this was quite a cat, according to "Animaldom," for "he sits on the piano bench and strikes the keys when he is alone in the room, and once when Rubinoff's violin was heard on the radio sat on his hind feet and swayed in perfect rhythm until the last note died away." Who ever heard of a dog with an ear for music?



CITY CONSUMERS can not eat live cattle, hogs and sheep. Livestock must be made into meat before it is suitable for the consumer.

A steer is not "put together" like a "jig-saw puzzle." It must be taken apart to be used. When a steer is "dis-assembled," the result is not only meat, but many other products. The other items are by-products and consist of hides, casings, bones, fats, etc. On the average, approximately 54.5% of the weight of the live steer is beef. Other edible meats, such as liver and sweetbreads, approximate 5.5%. Inedible products, such as hair, tallow, glue, etc. In addition, the steer has various glands that are used in medicine.

Other recoverable materials known as by-products, equal about 10% of the live weight of the steer. The remaining 30% consists of shrinkage, impossible of recovery. Similar statements may be made for sheep and hogs, with varying percentages.

This means that the prices paid for cattle, sheep and hogs are governed by what the meat and the by products will bring.

Swift & Company
U. S. A.

Over a period of years, our net profit from all sources has averaged less than one-half cent per pound of meat and other products.

No Increase in Jim Brown's Prices!

Buy Fence Now Direct from Factory

Prices of everything have gone up, and are going still higher, but I have not increased my prices one penny. You can still buy my Copper Steel Fencing direct from my factories at rock-bottom depression prices. Don't pay more than I ask. You can't buy better quality, and my prices are way under present market prices.

Jim Brown Pays the Freight

Even at my low prices, I still continue to pay the freight. That's another big saving. Get my big catalog and compare my prices with others. Also, see how much I save you on Steel Posts, Gates, Barb Wire, Paint, Roofing, and other farm and home needs. Don't wait until I have to raise my prices. Buy now for next Spring.

My Big 162-Page Catalog FREE

I have big stocks of fencing and other materials, but can not guarantee present prices beyond December 31. Don't delay. Get my catalog quick. Over 1,000,000 customers know I always save them money. My 34 year reputation guarantees quality. Write me today.—Jim Brown.

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"Peerless" Fodder Shredder

If you have 3 H. P. engine you can run this 14-inch machine successfully. Saves it's price in one year's use. Will not pulverize blades and tops.

Write for price and catalog.

A. M. DELLINGER, Inc.
701 N. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—Carload Farm Chunks, good colors and ages, also matched spans mules. FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa

SHROPSHIRES. Good rams and few bunks. ... Write F. W. Wilcox ...

GUERNSEY DISPERSAL SALE

McCLELLAN'S HOME DAIRY HERD

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

DOCTOR Charles E. Thorne, of the Ohio Experiment Station, will not object to my making the following quotation from a personal letter:

"I have just read your Farm Facts for this week. This summer we have harvested the 40th crop of wheat in our fertility tests. Plot 8 in continuous cropping gives 27.66 bushels per acre, making a 40-year average of 22.57 bushels. (Wayne county has averaged 19 bushels for the last 30 years). Plot 6, with 240 tons of manure in the forty years, has averaged 19.94 bushels—25.37 bushels this year. These fields without an ounce of organic matter except that for a few years soys were grown as a catch crop on half the land."

* * *

Here we have a rotation of harvested crops for 40 years, only the roots and stubble of the grain, clover and grass going back to the ground to supply organic matter, and crop yields this 40th year are heavy. My argument for manure and increased supplies of "organic matter" doesn't get anywhere in the face of this scientific test. These scientists do have disconcerting ways when they test out some of our old-fashioned beliefs.

* * *

Doctor Thorne also compares the yields of plots 11 and 18 in the five-years rotation in which one cannot figure out any value added by the organic matter in the manure given plot 18. Doctor Thorne does give some figures from one test, saying "manure is mighty good stuff, when properly used," but the point that interests me is that the organic matter it contains doesn't seem to be needed where roots and turf are as heavy as a good soil makes them. Well, if I were a younger man I should call this matter settled. "Set" ideas are a great handicap and, while I a mnow convinced, the trouble is that later on I shall be carrying in mind chiefly Doctor Thorne's statement that manure is "mighty good stuff," and when I see a farmer darkening his soil with a nice coat of stable manure I shall want to stop and rejoice with him that he is on the right track.

* * *

The American people have given generous support to the government's effort to find employment for our idle millions and many of them are now at work. The disconcerting thing is that some groups try to take advantage of the effort, forgetting that the big goal is the giving of a chance to people to earn their way. An example is found in our state where the state organization of barbers insisted on a rate of sixty-five cents for a hair-cut. The most of the people could not afford to pay more than twenty-five cents and a big lot of barbers were giving them a good-enough cut for that amount. The net result is a great number of barbers thrown out of employment and an unparalleled demand on hardware stores for clippers for home use. An effort to reduce the charge to fifty cents may succeed, but even then the NRA reduces the number of the employed and the public interests are forgotten.

A few months ago I mentioned the visit of a burglar who wanted some money that I did not want to spare. His peculiar methods seemed to make him as the sole one responsible for about a hundred efforts to rob homes in our quarter of the city in the last year. A police car was assigned to the job of bringing him in, and while it would be answering a call to one house he had sidestepped and sometimes succeeded in robbing a house not far away. In fact he has had us in a sort of siege, and I think largely because the people would not refuse to be held up.

The other night he tackled the wrong place and two bullets sent him running until he fell dead about two blocks away. Then we learned that he was a painter to whom I had given a job of painting our house awhile back. I am glad now that it was only the outside of the house that he painted, because obviously he could not well steal that. He was recommended by a contractor. He was a big, likable fellow, said he had a family to support and I gave him somewhat more than I chanced to know that he had been working for elsewhere. Also I recommended him to a neighbor who wanted work done.

It develops that this painter by day and prowler by night had come down the Coast under an assumed name and had two penitentiary terms to his discredit. He had abounding nerve, as evidenced by the use of a flash light as he entered houses and by the way he kept only one jump ahead of the police. He had no right to try to rob me after I had been liberal with him, but he was running on his own peculiar moral schedule. A number of his victims viewed his remains at the morgue and no tears were shed. His code of ethics was defective.

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7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

J. B. W.—Twenty years ago if you had asked your question the answer would have been in the negative. At that time we told farmers that timothy hay was not fit to feed sheep.

Whether your timothy hay is suitable to feed sheep now depends on what time it was cut. Thirty years ago I said if I could cut all my timothy in one day I would do it when I found the bloom would fall off by the handling. I made a mistake in giving that advice, according to the best authorities. They say now to cut timothy as soon as it comes into head. I believe their teaching, for I am feeding my sheep hay cut at this stage and the sheep do as well on it as they formerly did on clover hay. The reason is that we cut clover too late in those days.

Timothy cut at the right time makes a fairly good feed for sheep. If it is good for sheep it is likewise good for the dairy cows and younger cattle.

If you want to kill your sheep let them run to a stack of over-ripe timothy hay when the snow is so deep that they cannot get to the ground. Thanks to our experiment stations that are giving us such valuable information. What a pity it is that more farmers do not try out their teachings.

Too Much Leisure

The history of fallen nations proves that as people cease to work and care more for pleasure than they do for the worth-while things of life they begin to deteriorate. There is an unrest today in the minds of the people such as never was in our country before. A great many of the pleasures now sought so eagerly are proving to be unsatisfying. In our mad rush for money and pleasure we have entirely forgotten God and the simple life. Automobiles should be a great blessing to our country, but they are often proving to the contrary. Since the close of the war we have been sowing seeds of idleness, extravagance, and immorality and now these seeds have ripened into harvest. We complain a great deal about the terrible depression through which we are passing, but we are reaping what we have sown.

It is now proposed that in order to cut down production we adopt a five-day week and six-hour day. In the same Book in which we are commanded to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy" we are told that "six days shalt thou labor and do all our work." Again we are told that "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." We are commanded just as strongly to work as we are commanded to observe the Sabbath. Idleness is said to be the devil's work shop. If we work but six hours a day, what are we going to do with the remaining 18 hours? Suppose we sleep ten hours, we will still have eight hours on our hands. We might spend these in studying and in reading, but how many of the millions of people will do it? I am not a political economist and the theory may be right, but I fail to see it.

Since I was twelve years of age I have averaged over ten hours at some kind of useful employment, and am better than I would have been had that time been cut down to six hours. Even now I never feel that I can afford to lose an hour. Parents make no greater mistake than to bring their children up in idleness. The five-day week and the six-hour day may cut down production and may possibly bring about material prosperity; it will demoralize our people and greatly increase the number of paupers.

TO BUY — Use These Columns — TO SELL

We receive many letters from advertisers thanking us for splendid results obtained from their advertisements in our Classified Department.

Here is one from an advertiser of Poultry:

Gentlemen:
In answer to your letter of August 4th, wish to state we have not missed one insertion in [illegible] years that our little Classified advertisement has not appeared in the Pennsylvania Farmer, and while we advertise in all the leading poultry journals, and so many inquiries do not state where they see one's ad, [illegible] are enough [illegible] issue advertising in the Pennsylvania Farmer. Wishing you success and hoping to be with you many more years, we remain, most cordially yours.

(Name given on request)

We have many customers for you among our 150,000 subscribers. Send in your copy today and get your share of the business.

TOBACCO

DEWDROP—OLD TOBACCO. Mellowed in Bulk. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fancy Smoking 5 pounds 75c, 10 $1.40, 25 $3.00. Carefully selected, hand-picked Chewing 5 pounds $1.00; 10, $1.75. Scraps 8c. Free New Formula for home manufacturers. Saves 40%. Dewdrop Farms, Farmington, Kentucky.

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DISSATISFIED? TRY US. New firm building steady customers who appreciate quality. We satisfy or tobacco free. Aged Red Leaf Chewing or Mildest Easy Burning Smoking, 10 pounds $1.00. Pay when received. Casey Farms, Lynnville, Kentucky.

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These advertisements are inserted by reputable firms who offer you the products you need on the single basis of giving you a dollar's worth of quality for every dollar spent. They are honest statements, for the advertiser knows that he could not remain an advertiser were he to misuse the printed page.

They thought I was just a good dancer-

.....but I fooled them!

"It took my mother a long time to learn how to be a good cook and a good housekeeper—even in those days when girls didn't have so many distractions. She thought it would take me even longer—and everybody seemed to agree with her! But I fooled them. I took a short cut. I use the 'balanced' recipes which come in my bag of Pillsbury's Best Flour. I use them with the 'balanced' flour, Pillsbury's Best, and from the start I've done rather fancy baking—if I do say so myself!"

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly

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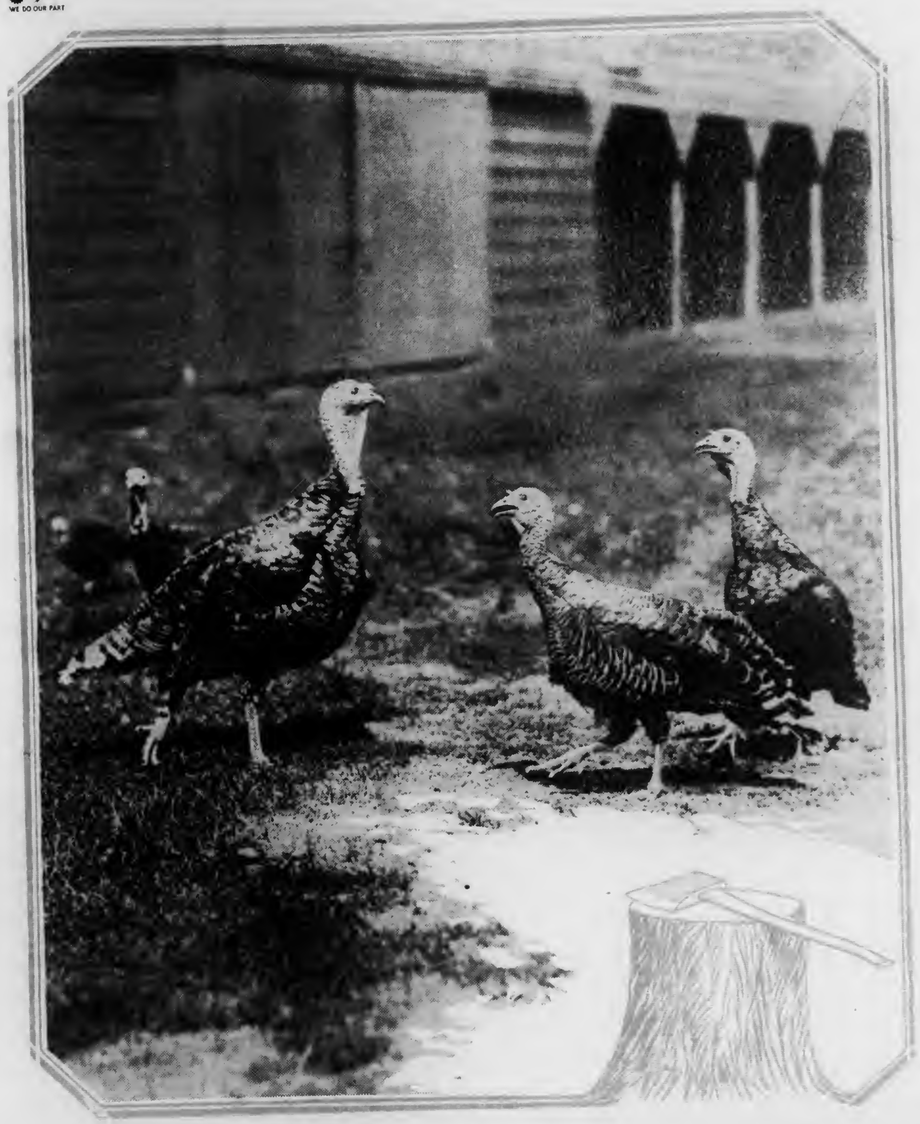
Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

November 25, 1933



"The Secret of Keeping Young" —announcing our low cost tour to Panama, the West Indies and South America—See Page 8.

until they saw it do the work!

A corner of the work bench on the farm of Robert Brinton, Chester County. The ¼ h. p. motor keeps his farm tools in condition with grindstone and emery wheel. Many farmers use them to operate small lathes, drill presses, planers and circular saws.

"WHAT can I do with those little ¼, ½, 1 and 2 h. p. motors?" we are often asked. Well, just see for yourself the work they are doing for other Pennsylvania farmers.

Here's one motor that does a half a dozen jobs on the farm of Emanuel Ranck, Lancaster County. Washing machine, churn, butter worker, cream separator, grindstone, and meat grinder all run off the same shaft, driven by the 1½ h. p. motor in the corner.

A ¼ h. p. motor operating a potato grader on the Fern Aurand Farm, Lewistown, also runs a 15-inch rotary pump, wood saw, churn, and corn sheller.

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Farm Conditions

Lackawanna Co., N. E. Pa.

Nov. 15: We've been having a taste of real winter since the 5th of the month. Snow started on the 5th, continued all night throughout the 6th to the depth of seven inches. After a week most of it left with rain. We've had more snow since, and ground is covered with snow again. Turned colder the 14th and this morning temperature was ten degrees above.

Some of our people have late vegetables such as carrots and cabbage in the ground yet. Butter 28c, potatoes $1@1.25, sweets 10 lbs. 19c, honey 20c, chickens 15c. A. A. K.

Potter Co., Northern Pa.

Nov. 6: Crops well gathered in. Oats light yield, potatoes very good and of good quality. One farmer is said to have raised 3,500 to 4,500 bushels. Crops of 1,200 or 1,300 bushels quite common. Much buckwheat raised. A good yield reported.

Live poultry cheap, eggs scarce and prices high, oats 42c, buckwheat $1.20 (at mill). M. C. Smith.

Tioga Co., Northern Pa.

Nov. 4: Threshing is about over. Very little wheat is raised here. Oats a light crop; buckwheat about 25 bushels per acre; potatoes a very large crop. Farmers plowing. Corn was a very good crop. State road work going on in various localities. Weather has been changeable with plenty of rain. Pastures have been extra good. Eggs scarce at 30c.

Mrs. P. W. Lawton.

Upshur Co., N. W. W. Va.

Nov. 2: Warm and dry, 78 at two o'clock. Only light showers for the last month. Corn about all in crib, a fair crop. Wheat crop not so good. All threshing done. Buckwheat crop light. Most wheat sowed and needing rain. Potatoes one-half crop, apples one-fourth crop of poor quality. Still plenty of pasture. Cattle being shipped out bring less than cost a year ago. Calves $10 to $15 per head other cattle 3c lb. Wheat $1, potatoes $1, eggs 15c, butter 15c. A. S. Gum.

Westmoreland Co., S. W. Pa.

Nov. 6: Have had a remarkable season, 17.70 inches rainfall for March, April and May with no frost in May but one on June 15th which killed some of the wheat blossom making it almost a failure on lowlands. On some of the highlands it yielded 30 bushels per acre. Oats was a light crop, not over 60 per cent and of poor quality. Hay a good crop and got up in good shape, especially alfalfa. F. J. Wagner.

Armstrong Co., Western Pa.

Nov. 4: Hunting season opened with a bang. There were 5,800 hunting licenses sold in this county. Potatoes about all dug. Some good crops, some poor. Corn being husked. Weather dry. Miners working part time.

Hand picked apples 50c to $1 a bushel, potatoes 50c to $1, chickens 8@15c, eggs 25@30c, wheat 70@80c, buckwheat $1.20 per cwt.; veal calves $5@6 per cwt. L. B. Long.

THE WEATHER

Eighteen inches of snow fell in western Pennsylvania last week, the heaviest snowfall of the season in this state and the heaviest for this date in years. With a low point of 15 degrees at Pittsburgh, 20 at Harrisburg and 24 at Philadelphia November 15th was the coldest day of that date in the history of the Weather Bureau. The highest temperature for any November 15th was 75 at Pittsburgh and 73 at Philadelphia. However, although the first half of November was colder than usual, this year so far has been both warmer and wetter than normal as shown by the following table:

	Philadelphia degrees	Pittsburgh degrees
Mean temperature, Nov. 15	30	17
Normal temperature, Nov. 15	46	43
Deficiency since Nov. 1	64	97
Excess since Jan. 1	750	*282
Rainfall since Nov. 1 (inches)	.91	1.41
Excess since Jan. 1 (inches)	13.12	4.49
Sun, (Nov. 25)	Rises	Sets
Philadelphia	7:00 a. m.	4:35 p. m.
Harrisburg	7:07 a. m.	4:42 p. m.
Pittsburgh	7:19 a. m.	4:54 p. m.

Moon phases: 1st quarter, Nov. 24; full moon, Dec. 1; last quarter, Dec. 10; new moon, Dec. 16.

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All persons are hereby notified and warned neither to trespass on these premises under penalty of a fine not exceeding $10.00 as provided by the Act of April 14, 1905, P. L. 159 and its amendment; nor to take, steal or carry away any property whatsoever under penalty of a fine not exceeding $500.00 and imprisonment not exceeding three years, as provided by the Act of May 1, 1925, P. L. 440.
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Enclosed find ..... for which send me .....
(state how many) of Sign No. 1—2—3 (Put circle around number indicating style of sign wanted).

NAME ..... R.D. .....

POSTOFFICE ..... STATE .....

TRACKS

I don't like rain, and I don't like hail;
The sun goes out, and the sky gets black;
But I want the snow to put in my pail,
And snow so deep I can make a track.

The hail is hard when it hits my head,
The rain beats down on my face and back,
But snow is soft as a feather bed,
And snow is light, when I make a track.

The flowers like rain; but, they're all asleep,
And corn and hay are piled in a stack;
It's time for snow and I want it deep
Just deep enough for a nice clear track.

—L. Mitchell Thornton.

NO JUSTICE

The lady had had her photograph taken and called at the studio with the proofs.

"I don't like any of these poses," she complained. "They don't do me justice."

"Justice!" was the reply. "Madam, what you want is mercy!"—Tatler.

* * *

TO BE IN STYLE

Lazy Husband—"I see there's talk of another strike."

Wife—"Yes; an' if you was 'arf a man you'd get a job an' be able to go on strike, too."—Punch.

* * *

LONESOME

Young Wife—"William, is it true that money talks?"

Husband—"That's what they say, my dear."

Young Wife—"Well, I wish you'd leave a little here to talk to me during the day. I get so lonely."

* * *

ROOM AT THE TOP

Little Boy—"Say, daddy, are you growing taller?"

Father—"No, son, why?"

Little Boy—"Well, your head is coming up through your hair."

* * *

THE LOSING SIDE

Jimmie—"So you are my grandmother, are you?"

Old Lady—"Yes, on your father's side."

Jimmie—"Well, you're on the wrong side; I'll tell you that right now."

—Texas Weekly.

* * *

The reason that we never hear of women after dinner speakers is that they can't wait that long.

* * *

BILLS TO PAY

Jill—"Much depends on the formation of early habits."

Jack—"I know it; when I was a baby my mother hired a woman to wheel me about and I have been pushed for money ever since."—Old Line.

* * *

SPOTTED

A certain automobile manufacturer advertised that he had put a car together in seven minutes. The next evening he was called on the phone and asked if it was so.

"Yes," was the reply. "Why?"

"Oh, nothing. But I believe I've got the car."

* * *

It is embarrassing when the man who tells the joke laughs louder and longer than you can.

* * *

OPTIMISTIC

Jim—"What is a debtor?"

Crow—"A man who owes money."

Jim—"What is a creditor?"

Crow—"A man who thinks he is going to get it back."

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STREET ..... RD. .....

TOWN ..... STATE .....

Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

THE only crop raised in any marketing quantity at Neshaminy Gardens this year was cabbage. Of course the asparagus was cut and sold as usual, but that is a perennial crop. Our son who did the farming set out several thousand cabbage plants, made up of four varieties—Ballhead, Savoy, Red Dutch and Chinese or celery cabbage.

For some unknown reason cabbage did not grow and yield so well as it does most years. The market reports show the price to be above what it is normally, even in these times of depression. For one thing, cabbage worms were more numerous and destructive than I ever saw them. Howard dusted his crop seven times with a poison dust, and I have seen other plantings that were entirely ruined by them. But aside from that trouble, cabbage failed to respond to ordinary cultivation. Can any one tell why?

* * *

The Chinese cabbage was the most interesting of the varieties grown. It is more difficult to grow, in that it requires different treatment from the first. In the first place, the seed should be planted where the stalk is to grow, since it is difficult to transplant seedlings. Another requirement is that it must be planted so late that it does not make much growth in hot weather, else it will shoot up to seed. Howard sowed his seed in August.

The heads or stalks grow something after the manner of celery, being composed of rather tall, narrow leaves laid close together. It blanches a beautiful white as it matures. The leaves are tender and brittle and may be eaten as celery, as slaw, or it may be cooked as ordinary cabbage. Although it is not widely known, people like it and come back for more after they have tried it.

The other two special kinds—Red Dutch and Savoy—are in limited demand. Savoy is deserving of a wider use than it has, as it has a distinctive flavor and quality, although the heads do not become so solid as ordinary varieties. I do not see any legitimate excuse for growing red cabbage.

* * *

Farmers in the East are sitting tight and saying nothing. I do not remember a time when farmers were so mum as they are now. They are holding few meetings and writing no letters. When asked for opinions they avoid making direct answers, either because they have none, or because they feel it unsafe to prophesy, which is maybe wise.

However, I meet none who favor the extreme action promoted by some would-be saviors of agriculture. Most of them ridicule or condemn strike efforts, saying that even if such a general move were possible—which it is not—they do not approve of it. Such leaders and movements get a lot of publicity, far more than the facts deserve, but none of them has or can come to anything.

* * *

I paid a visit to the Funk Orchards, managed by Sheldon Funk near Boyertown, some time ago. He was busy as the proverbial bee in buckwheat time directing the harvesting and storing of his estimated 50,000-bushel crop of apples. But he took time to take me over his 750-acre plantation, and I noticed his car registered a trip of eight miles in going the rounds.

Sheldon says, and in this he is in agreement with other growers, that insect enemies and fungus troubles were harder to control this year than he ever knew them to be. The usual spray programs were not as effective as is ordinarily the case, and there is a larger percentage of imperfect fruit.

However, the Funk Orchards have a lot of beautiful apples. Unlike many localities this year, the fruit is of high color. The soil of that locality is especially adapted to growing bright red apples. Sheldon is changing over many of his ordinary varieties to the newer bright red kinds. Several popular sorts have been improved (probably through sports) so that they are much redder in color than the original. This is especially noticeable in the Red Stayman, the Red Rome, the Red Stark, etc. Sheldon says that since the public buys apples by the eye rather than by name it is important to have fruit as red as possible.

* * *

From every quarter comes the report that poison ivy is more than ordinarily prevalent this year. Several cases of serious poisoning have been reported. Might it not be a good plan to take up the matter of eradicating this pest on a community basis? It is well known that many persons are immune to its effects. In these times of unemployment it would be a good idea to hunt out those who are not affected by contact with poison ivy and have them eradicate it, root and branch.

Little children are especially harmed by its poison and suffer excruciatingly from its effects. If it continues to spread as it has the past year or two its destruction is a matter of grave importance.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

THERE has been a great deal of mourning over the death by blight of the good old chestnut trees of this country. Lovers of trees are trying hard to find a way of combating the disease, but in the meanwhile it is interesting to note that in some parts of the country, especially in the Appalachian region, the yellow poplars or tulip trees are replacing the blight-destroyed chestnuts.

These trees are often found in the openings in the forest left by the destruction of the chestnuts, particularly where the soil is deep and moist. The yellow poplar is so straight and tall, its wood so light and workable and its flowers so freighted with honey that it commends itself to foresters and landowners. So a kind Providence makes up to us for the loss of the chestnut trees we love so much.

I have seen days, and so no doubt have you, when it seemed as if everything I held most dear had been taken from me. We do not have to go very far in these days to meet men and women who say they have been stripped of earthly possessions or who have met with the loss of dear friends. Just now the sky looks pretty black.

But have we not a right to believe that He Who knows all about our losses and sympathizes with us in them, will, so far as it is best, make them up to us in ways that are wonderfully strange and kind beyond measure? If He takes away the chestnut trees, He will give us the beautiful yellow poplar; and some day we may even have the chestnut trees back again.

There never was a better world than this. No man could be kinder or more thoughtful of His children than is our kind, heavenly Father. Then let's brush away our tears, trust Him more fully and never doubt that in the end all things will be for the best.

MORE READERS ON FARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA THAN ANY OTHER FARM PAPER

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Butchering Time

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. Lighty

OUR long ago ancestors designated a day of public thanksgiving. We have made this a kind of ceremonial institution, but it seems to be a day of festivities and too often gormandizing. Doubtless it is a good thing, because at least some few folks are reminded that they enjoy countless and measureless blessings for which they should be thankful.

Personally, every day is a thanksgiving day with me. I am firm in my notion that this should not be public: "When thou prayest, enter thy closet and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to the Father which is in secret and the Father which seeth in secret will reward thee openly."

The Beauty of Autumn

Every season will bring us beauty, joy and happiness if we will receive them. As I look over the landscape and drive over the country the most striking autumn sight is the gorgeous coloring of the trees and forests. From the deepest green to the richest scarlet in dogwood and soft maple. The bronze of the oaks and the gold of the sassafras are outstanding. There along the stone wall is a line of sumacs all crimson and garnet with seed racemes of rich maroon. Folks who have an eye for utility only may not get much out of these wonders. I am sorry for their plight. Out over yonder hill are two rows of husked yellow corn heaps. While the huskers may not have seen it, to me it looks like gleaming piles of gold stretching way up to the copse of bronze and evergreen, a sight to gladden the heart of any one who knows mush and milk and corn pone.

I look at fields of wheat stubble that were clipped and now form a gorgeously rich green rug of ten or twenty acres in extent patterned with strange original figures of gray fall grass. Then I look beyond eight months and I see wagon load after wagon load of clean, sweet, nutritious hay going to the barn from these areas of beauty.

"I have given thee an understanding heart and also what thou hast not asked for, riches and honor." Read it, I Kings, chapter 3.

The Fall Work

The abundance of rain delayed fall work, but everybody was glad to be delayed this way, because we have had almost no rain for three years. By such experiences can we learn the value of the blessing of an abundant rainfall. Seeding was delayed but is all finished save by a few who never finish anything. The fall grain looks better than for years: the fields are evenly covered with a good stand. Only a few of the earliest seeded fields show indications of fly damage.

The first killing frost came October 25th. This holding off of the frost was much money in the pockets of many farmers, as lots of corn was planted late because of hindering weather at planting time. By the beginning of October it was green as grass and just filling out the ears, but it makes very fine feed now and is reasonably mature.

Harvesting of the corn crop this season was twice the average work. The great wind and rain storms of September threw it down and tangled it in all directions. Cutting was a slow and difficult operation and the corn harvester almost a failure in the fields. Now the husking is also tedious, for the shocks are just as tangled as were the plants when cut. But we are getting a medium crop of good corn which we need for feed because all bins and cribs were empty.

Some farmers are done with the corn and are now putting in winter fuel. Many burn wood largely and not a few have learned to drive to the mines eighty miles away and bring their own coal. Several large trucks are hauling coal daily from the mines and putting it in the farmers' bins. We have an eighty-mile drive to the hard coal mines and a hundred-mile drive to the bituminous mines, but such a trip is an easy day's work these times. I remember when our nearest railroad point was 14 miles away and it was a big day's work to fetch a load of coal. We have increased our speed wonderfully and so we have increased our discontent.

What Some of the Older Farmers Are Saying and Doing

I have talked lately with a number of reasonably successful farmers who have improved their farms and homes in the last dozen or more years. While much discontent prevails because of adverse conditions every one proposes to continue in the line that gave best results in the past. A number are putting in feeder cattle to turn corn into beef. Those who were giving special attention to swine are growling at the price of pork, but they are tattening a bunch of porkers and have another bunch of youngsters coming on. Every poultryman I know has the usual number of pullets starting to lay now and is arranging to grow the regular number next season.

When you read the daily press you would think the whole of agriculture is being revolutionized in a day, but the fact is that every one of the real farmers in this territory is continuing steadily to produce as he has done for years. His farm rotation has not been changed. He milks the same number of cows and supplies the consumers with milk, cream and butter. If I look on his market truck he has loaded about the same kind of commodities and about the same amount as I saw there two or ten years back. Possibly this agricultural revolution is simply a matter of printers' ink after all in my humble opinion it is good this is true.

The farmers still have a hundred and twenty or thirty million people to feed in this land and some in other lands, besides they have themselves to feed and clothe, and I am glad they are a steady going people.

Our specialty farmers: We have a small number of potato growers who make this line a specialty. They seem to be wearing a smile, as the crop was fair to good and a dollar or a little better is the going price. The apple growers also wear a smile. The crop was fair and the price is satisfactory. The cider presses are busy and cider is selling at 20c a gallon. In the last dozen years folks learned that cider can be turned into other liquids besides vinegar. Prohibition was a great educator, but I question much of the education it brought us.

The Winter Wheat

Not for a number of years have we had as fine a stand of winter grain as this first of November. To have a full stand of well-grown plants free from fly at this time is of great importance. When the plants are fly injured or very small they are liable to be winter injured or killed. If the winter is favorable all is well even with the late sowing, but freezing and thawing of a bare soil and then drying will kill the plants if small or weak. Solid ice will also kill the winter grain.

The fact is we as yet cannot regulate the weather; so the thing to do is to regulate the soil and the plants in the best way possible to withstand adverse conditions.

The November Garden

Frost held off and we went to the garden for tomatoes, beans, sweet corn, Swiss chard, cabbage, wong bock and various lettuces. To have roasting ears the last days of October is a treat, as they are then unusually sweet and desirable. After the killing frost all should be plowed under and left in the rough so the frost and the freezing and thawing can get its work in on the turned-up winter harbors of the bugs, beetles and garden enemies. Burning is often advised, but we do not burn any vegetable matter. We plow it in. This is helpful to the soil and if rightly managed the frost will do the work of the fire without destroying the vegetable matter.

I kept my eye on some suburban gardening and noted that most of it ended with the planting of the seed which was furnished by well-meaning folks to give the "poor" a chance to grow some of their living. In October most of these gardens were prize winning weed patches.

Planning a garden is a pleasant pastime for the winter months. Planting one in spring is fascinating but unless the planter's enthusiasm has enough momentum to carry him through the hot summer months in his perennial battle with weeds, worms and weather the harvest will hardly be a source of great thanksgiving. Plans to amount to anything must be carried out in gardens as in other things.

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NOT PARTISAN

A RATHER ungentle reader thinks that our criticism of certain agricultural plans of the Federal Administration is due to partisan bias rather than to common sense. That is the very accusation others made when we denounced the Agricultural Marketing Act under the regime of the opposite political party a few years ago. Subsequent events justified our comments then, and we expect them to do so this time. For we are discussing economics and not politics.

A TAX PROBLEM

THE Governor of Pennsylvania says that "liquor should be taxed heavily enough to yield large revenues to the state but not heavily enough to encourage bootlegging." Maybe the Governor and the Legislature should consult the learned professor who makes the sage suggestion that the wholesale price be made so high that bootleggers can't buy and the retail price so low they can't compete!

THE FINAL ANSWER

HERE is an industry the products of which are all bought by farmers. It announces that under its code its labor cost has increased 100 per cent. The question for the future is whether the users of its products will pay that increased cost. The same question confronts every industry which under its code has increased its costs and must increase its prices in consequence. It cannot be answered by the learned men at Washington, by the manufacturers or by anybody. But the ultimate consumer will answer it in due time, and his answer will be final.

A GREAT INSTITUTION

ON the second day of December one of our great educational institutions opens for a week at Chicago. It has done more than anybody can compute for one of our country's largest industries. It has helped to inform and train and inspire thousands of young and mature stockmen and farmers. It has presented, for over thirty years, examples of the best in livestock and other products, object lessons for producers, contacts with the leaders of a big industry, and many other opportunities not available in any other educational institution—all this not for profit but for the advantage of the producers of meats, draft horses and the things which make them. Of course we mean the International Livestock Exposition, which is held this year, December 2-9, and which should be encouraged and supported by every stockman who can get there.

MILK CONTROL BOARD

GOVERNOR PINCHOT'S message to the legislature recommended the creation of a milk control board. A bill to carry out this plan is now being prepared. Such legislation is difficult, for a board without extensive authority amounts to little and one with such authority is likely to provoke opposition or to prove unconstitutional or both. So it is probable that any milk control measure will be called emergency legislation and will carry a date at which its operation ends. Opinion will be much divided on any measure proposed, but probably there will be time enough to discuss it when its provisions are known.

A SAFE BULL?

NOW and then we get a letter from somebody who thinks he has made his bull safe by dehorning it. But the records show that many of the killers are dehorned bulls. November 6th Abram J. Bush, Walden, N. Y., went into the orchard where his dehorned bull was kept. Mr. Bush had been warned that the bull was vicious, in fact his farm hand had refused to enter the orchard for that reason. The bull suddenly attacked, knocked Mr. Bush down and continued to maul him until "virtually every bone in his body was broken." The body could not be removed until the bull had succumbed to fourteen rifle shots. There is no such thing as a safe bull as long as it can reach a possible victim.

CORN-HOG TAXES

THE current rate of processing tax on hogs is 50c per cwt. December 1st it advances to $1 per cwt., January 1st to $1.50 per cwt., and February 1st to $2 per cwt. The processing tax on corn is now 5c per bushel but it advances to 20c per bushel December 1st. Farmers who slaughter their own hogs and sell the carcasses or the products are subject to the processing tax. So are farmers who grind their own corn and sell the cornmeal. But the Secretary of Agriculture "is authorized to exempt from payment of the processing tax the processing of commodities by or for the producer thereof for sale by him where, in the judgment of the Secretary, the imposition of a processing tax with respect thereto is unnecessary to effectuate the declared policy". So we expect some regulations exempting farmers from processing taxes on the products incidental to their own slaughtering when the main part of the product is for the use of "family, employes or household". But we expect also that farmers who sell the carcasses of their hogs or the main part of the products of their hogs will remain subject to tax.

A HOG MESS

THE commission men at the Chicago stockyards have attempted to get more money for their clients by holding their hogs at around $4.50 per cwt. and refusing to sell for less. The slaughterers, face to face with a bad meat market, refused to pay the price demanded by the commission men. The natural result was an accumulation of hogs. Then the government stepped in and bought hogs at the commission men's price to fill a big relief order but couldn't take them all. Finally the commission men yielded, as hogs were piling up in the yards and more were on the way. During this period strikes have interfered with slaughter in some places, including Pittsburgh, and the taxation of hogs has interfered with consumption of meats, city butchers telling their customers to "lay off" pork on account of the tax. All this mess is the natural effect of attempting to establish artificialities. It is not the proper function of commission men to attempt to fix prices at any particular point. Their business is to get the best price the current open market affords. Nor is it the proper function of government to buy hogs for relief or any other purpose. If relief or other official agencies want hog product they should buy it on the open market. And finally it is not the proper function of government to impose on one class of livestock processing taxes which lead to reduced consumption and so discriminate against that class of livestock.

ASK THE ADMINISTRATOR

THOSE who retail milk continue to ask us to tell them what they must or must not do under the agreement now in effect in the Philadelphia area, which covers a wide scope of territory. They should ask the Milk Administrator, Dr. Clyde L. King, Washington, D. C. Last week the license of F. S. Miley of Ephrata, Pa., and of Stanley R. McCoy of Hagerstown, Md., was revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture because they paid producers less and charged consumers less than the prices prescribed in the agreement for the Philadelphia milk shed. Mr. Miley contended that he had not signed any agreement and therefore was not violating any. He contended further that the Secretary of Agriculture lacks jurisdiction in his case because his milk business is entirely within the state and not interstate. His defense was declared "insufficient," the Secretary of Agriculture holding that the marketing and distribution of all milk in the Philadelphia milk shed is "in the current of interstate commerce". So without a trial, and without a decision as to the jurisdiction of the Secretary, Mr. Miley must raise his price to producers and consumers or quit, his alternative being a fine of $1,000 per day. There is of course a fundamental question in these cases which is not but must be determined—the constitutionality of a law which confers on an official at Washington such extreme authority over men and affairs.

A GENERAL ANSWER

ONE man who voices the questions of many asks what is going to be the outcome of all these experiments in business and agriculture which are now in progress or soon to come. We think we know, in a general way, the answer to his question. That which is sound and good in these movements will survive in some form. That which is not good will perish in due time. In the meantime we are all at liberty to point out such things as we believe to be good and such as we believe to be otherwise. In fact it is the duty of every citizen to do just that. It is likewise the part of those on both sides of any of these questions to recognize the fact that those who disagree may have the same purpose or motive. For example we are sure that those who now propound and attempt certain things in reference to agriculture are doing so because they believe these things will be helpful to agriculture or to the country. We may oppose these measures for the reason that we believe they will do agriculture or the country more ultimate harm than good. The purpose is the same in both cases and both parties should not fail to recognize the fact.

No matter what we may think now, time and experience will do their inevitable sifting and the good sense of the people will accept the truth in the end. For these reasons we are not discouraged or dismayed when things which we regard as fallacious are undertaken. All things really unsound carry with them the germs of their own destruction. They are as certain to fall sometime as the sun is to rise. But if we can foresee costly failures it is our duty to point them out—and we shall continue to attempt to do that no matter what the measures may be or who may propose them or support them.

New Jersey Farm Comment

ABOUT a year ago the well-known Theodore Dilts of Hunterdon county urged Superintendent Norman Schwarzkopf of the State Police to establish a plan for tattooing chickens and registering the tattoo marks with the State Police. Such a plan, Mr. Dilts contended, would aid in the capture and conviction of chicken thieves. Col. Schwarzkopf welcomed the suggestion and, with the cooperation of the State Extension Service, put it into effect.

Last week 250 representatives of Granges and other farm organizations sat down to the eighth annual farmers' dinner-conference of the State Police, ate a bountiful chicken dinner served by state troopers, and then settled back and heard Col. Schwarzkopf report that the plan first suggested by Mr. Dilts had helped to cut down the activities of chicken thieves in New Jersey during the past year.

In reporting that complaints of chicken stealing this year totaled only 228 as compared with 332 the preceding year, Col. Schwarzkopf reported that the system of tattooing undoubtedly deterred many chicken thieves from raiding hencoops. He also said that the imposition of longer sentences by the courts, the increase in rural night patrols of the State Police, and the fact that the State Police have been successful in breaking up a number of organized rings of chicken thieves have all contributed to the decline in poultry thieving.

It Works

"It is significant," Col. Schwarzkopf said, "that we have not had a single complaint of chicken thieving from any of the 84 poultrymen who have registered their tattoo marks. One poultryman told me that he considered the tattoo markings as the best kind of insurance against thieves. I am of the opinion, furthermore, that chicken thieves will keep away from flocks they know are tattooed. That's what chicken thieves themselves have told me when I have talked with them to obtain their reaction to our plan."

All present were urged by Col. Schwarzkopf to aid in having more poultrymen avail themselves of this registration service, which is offered without charge. Cost of tattooing equipment needed is only a few dollars. The more the service is used by poultrymen, it was asserted, the greater will be the protection it offers the industry.

Signs bearing the words, "Tattooed Poultry, Registered with the New Jersey State Police," may be obtained from the State Poultry Association. Col Schwarzkopf urged the farmers to post these signs on poultry houses. Efforts to have more poultrymen tattoo and register their chickens in the approaching year will be continued with the cooperation of J. C. Taylor, associate State Extension Service poultryman, and county agents.

Other Activities

Repeal of the 18th amendment apparently won't mean the elimination of the bootlegger, according to Col. Schwarzkopf. Bootleggers of hard liquor may be less active, he said, but in the bootlegger of milk, that person who is violating certain regulations of the State Milk Control Board, the State Police have a new kind of bootlegger to deal with.

Referring to the value of State Police Safety Patrols in protecting children in rural schools, Col. Schwarzkopf said that there has not been a major accident involving a school child under the protection of the patrols since the plan under which they operate was initiated in Glassboro in 1929. The existing 238 patrols, he said, are located in every county except Hudson and Essex, and they have more than 78,000 children under their protection. Requests for an additional 200 patrols cannot be met because of the reduced personnel of the State Police.

In closing, Col. Schwarzkopf told the farmers that he wanted them "to consider these men of ours as your friends and servants, as gentlemen who enforce the law." He added "they must be gentlemen or we won't have them in the service."

When the meeting was thrown open to give the farm organization representatives the opportunity to register complaints about the State Police, or to make suggestions for the improvement of the service, nothing but praise for the organization came from those who took the floor. All agreed that the State Police, hampered by appropriation cuts in excess of $500,000, were giving rural areas much needed protection. Several present expressed the opinion that efforts should be made in the Legislature to have the State Police restored to their former strength of 299 men. The force now numbers 224 men.

* * *

Wants Permanent Milk Board

DR. MARCUS W. NEWCOMB, assemblyman from Burlington, and the man who introduced the legislation creating the State Milk Control Board, has put himself on record as being in favor of making that body a permanent one. The occasion was a meeting of more than 500 milk dealers who filled the ballroom of Stacy-Trent Hotel to over-flowing at the call of the Milk Control Board early in the month.

"I'm working for a permanent Milk Control Board, and I'll fight for it because I think it's right," Dr. Newcomb declared. "If you distributors can show me where I'm wrong in this, I will fight just as hard against it." He said he favored a permanent body because it would mean "a better supply for consumers and the elimination of producers of poor milk." The present Board will continue only until 1935, unless the law creating it is changed.

None of the distributors present took issue with Dr. Newcomb. Those who spoke praised the Board for its work, as did Gov. A. Harry Moore in a statement read for him during the meeting.

Chairman William B. Duryee of the Control Board, in referring to Federal regulation of New York and Philadelphia milk sheds, said "we cannot give up, nor do we propose to give up, the authority vested in us by the State of New Jersey." He expressed the hope that there would be no conflict of authority between the Board and Federal agencies.

* * *

Rough on Rats

ON hundreds of New Jersey farms this year a special Thanksgiving feast is to be prepared and set out for rats by farmers. Three different "main dishes" will be served meat, fish, and grain. In each of them there will be a liberal "seasoning" of powdered red squill, which kills rats within 24 hours after it is eaten. Plans for this last "Thanksgiving" of hundreds of rats in rural sections were drawn by county agents, the College of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The "zero hour" for setting out the bait is Wednesday evening, November 29, the night before Thanksgiving.

* * *

Not Farmers?

NEITHER poultrymen nor dairymen are eligible to obtain "Farmer" license markers at reduced rates for their trucks, according to an opinion handed down by Attorney General William A. Stevens. He rendered an opinion on the law at the request of Motor Vehicles Commissioner Harold G. Hoffman after Assemblyman Theron McCampbell, author of the bill providing for "Farmer" licenses at reduced rates, had complained that persons who had no right to these licenses were receiving them.

To be eligible to receive "Farmer" plates, according to the law, a farmer must be "actually engaged in the growing of food crops as an occupation." The Attorney General interprets "food crops" to mean "those things growing from the soil."

Senator Horace G. Prall of Hunterdon expressed displeasure last week over the situation which bars poultrymen and dairymen from receiving benefits of this new law. He said he would work for an amendment that would enable these producers to obtain their truck licenses at the reduced rate.

* * *

Wheat Reduction Program

THE New Jersey Wheat Production Control Association estimated last week that the Federal government will pay $11,717 to 191 Jerseymen for taking 525 acres of wheat out of production during the next two years. This was reported by the Association's allotment committee, of which R. B. Crane of Pittstown is chairman. The 191 cooperating farmers constitute 4 per cent of the state's wheat growers.

Many of the cooperating growers, according to Mr. Crane, have gone in to the project "merely as a means of indicating their desire to cooperate with the Administration." He said there is "less need and less desire" for such a program in New Jersey than there is in the large wheat sections of the West. Kansas farmers will receive more than $25,000,000 for their participation in the plan.

* * *

Potato Plan

THE plan initiated by the State Potato Association to effect further improvements in the marketing of the New Jersey potato crop is well under way.

A six-man committee of leading dealers was named last week to cooperate in formulating a marketing plan for 1934, and growers' committees from Monmouth, Mercer, and Middlesex are to be named any day now. Dealers and growers, with marketing authorities from the Experiment Station and Department of Agriculture, are soon to decide on the plan which they think will best meet needs of the industry next summer.

Strong sentiment in favor of continuing the Potato Sales Company was expressed at a dinner meeting of more than 250 growers and several dealers at Freehold two weeks ago.

Earl R. French of the Atlantic Commission Company said that his concern paid more for potatoes last summer as a result of the influence of the Potato Sales Company.

"We cannot say, however, that at this stage your marketing plan has proved a lasting success," he added. "We feel that the real test will come when market conditions are unfavorable.. This year market conditions were decidedly in your favor.

"We feel that the principle you followed in marketing your potatoes is sound and that the plan followed tended toward greater stability in market conditions. In the opinion of the Atlantic Commission Company, the Potato Sales Company represents a step in the right direction for growers, dealers, and buyers."

James C. Ewart, president of the State Potato Association, and Staats C. Stillwell, president of the Monmouth County Board of Agriculture, both praised the work of the Potato Sales Company.

Dr. W. H. Martin, potato authority at the Experiment Station, reported that Central Jersey potato growers received a higher average price for their first grade stock last season than did their competitors in early and intermediate states. This average price was $2.04 per hundred pounds.

Hope was expressed by Dr. Martin that all growers and dealers would unite in one selling organization next year. He favored a continuance of the Potato Sales Company with improvements to prevent over-loading on track. He said further that dealers who did not join the Potato Sales Company last season should not be criticised since they did try to cooperate as individuals.

W. W. Oley, chief of the State Bureau of Markets, expressed the opinion that the Potato Sales Company made an additional 50 cents a sack for growers last season.

New Jersey State Poultry Association is cooperating with the New Jersey State Police in the effort to have more poultrymen tattoo their chickens as a means of thwarting poultry thieves. Left to right, L. M. Black, secretary of the Poultry Association, and State Extension Service poultryman; John H. Weed, president of the State Poultry Association, shakes hands with Lt. W. J. Coughlin of the State Police on completion of arrangements whereby the Poultry Association will distribute signs which poultrymen can post on their buildings as a warning to thieves that their birds are tattooed; and J. C. Taylor, associate Extension Service poultryman, who has cooperated in the past year with the State Police in having poultry flocks tattooed.

Two U. S. Battleships in the twin Pedro Miguel locks of the Panama Canal, stepping down to the Pacific Ocean.

We'll dine at the Myrtle Bank Hotel in Kingston, Jamaica, near the old haunts of Blackbeard and Captain Kidd.

The Secret of Keeping Young

ALONG about the end of January when the snow is knee-deep, when the wind howls around the northwest corner of your house and shakes your windows, when Jack Frost dogs your footsteps and nips your heels, when you have to shovel paths every morning and don't get a glimpse of the neighbors for days, when you're so doggone tired feeding horses and milking cows you're ready to sell out, how'd you like to waken up some morning and find that it's June again?

Wouldn't you get a kick out of sending a post card back to those poor folks freezing at home and tell them how grand it is to sit on the shady side of the deck of a smooth-sailing ocean liner and say "Wish you were here!"?

I thought so!

Remember the Sunday afternoons when you used to smuggle that blood-curdling book to a quiet corner where you could read those thrilling stories of buried treasure, swashbuckling pirates and adventure sailing the Spanish Main? How would you like to recapture the thrill of those youthful days when you even contemplated running away from home and seeing the world?

But you grew up; your dreams were forgotten. You got married, and when that question was settled you were more concerned about crop rotation than romance. Piratical aspirations took the form of annihilating potato bugs or pestiferous Japanese beetles.

And what about that girl you married? Remember how her eyes used to shine when you suggested a sleigh-ride or a barn dance on a Saturday night? Have you really looked at her in the last twenty years? Hair's getting gray, isn't it? Stooped, too, as though tasks were too heavy. Doesn't get around like she used to. Hold her hand some time and see how work-worn it feels. Doesn't have much to say either, does she? When you look at the same man for thirty years, conversation is apt to lag.

There's no secret about keeping your wife young. Fourteen hours a day for thirty years—no vacation—nothing but work—well, figure it out for yourself. But perhaps it isn't too late yet to do something. We're not attempting to run a beauty column but just as sure as this is going to be a long, hard winter, there's one sure way to make your wife young again. Ask her how she'd like to go with you on a vacation trip to a foreign country—to several foreign countries—right here in America. You haven't seen her eyes sparkle like that for years, have you?

Cutting sisal in Jamaica, first step in rope making.

Sunshine—companionship—adventure, give me ten minutes, and I'll tell you about a trip that will make you feel as skittish as a colt.

Have you ever seen New York City? It's a country in itself! We'll get settled in our rooms, have dinner and spend the evening seeing the Great White Way, watching a broadcast at Radio City, taking in a show or visiting Chinatown, or perhaps all three and more, besides enjoying that thrilling spectacle of the lights of New York at night.

The next morning we'll "do" the city in proper style, from the Aquarium down at the foot of Manhattan Island to the greatest of all bridges at the upper end: from Wall Street to Harlem; from the subways to the top of the Empire State, the world's tallest building. "East Side, West Side, all around the town." There isn't a thing we'll miss.

Just before noon we board a spacious ocean liner, especially constructed for cruising tropical waters. It is the "Calamares" one of the largest and finest of the United Fruit Company's "Great White Fleet." It will be our floating home for the next twenty days—a home from which we shall fare forth for pleasant adventures under five flags.

A gentle throbbing of the ship's engines—cheers—good-byes—confetti—streamers—whistles blowing—"bon voyage"—and we're off to the land of sunshine and romance—following the old pirate trails that lead to adventures, South America and returned youth.

What a thrill seeing the season change overnight! Days of basking in the golden sun; sparkling waters; sea breezes; rugged mountains; geography, history and nature producing a wonderland of delights. The soft spell of the balmy Caribbean; happy, care-free days and nights with a golden moon and a million stars overhead; meeting new friends; eating those famous ship meals—resting, playing, it's surprising how we become attached to our floating home.

Space and our ten minutes are flying. There's just time to give you a bird's eye view of the outstanding events of the next two weeks.

Kingston, Jamaica.—Over beautiful jungle-bordered roads, through quaint old Spanish towns; lofty Blue Mountain in the distance; a tropical fairyland everywhere—that's Kingston. Motor drive to Castleton Gardens containing a rare and remarkable collection of tropical plants and trees. Luncheon at the famous Myrtle Bank Hotel.

Dugouts at Cartagena, Colombia, one of our three South American ports.

Panama.—The canal—that monument in stone to American ingenuity and courage. Leave the ship at Cristobal, Canal Zone, and travel by automobile to Gatun and inspect the locks, power house, dam and spillway of the Canal; by launch through Gaillard Cut to Pedro Miguel; by special train to the Hotel Trivoli, Ancon, for luncheon; automobile sightseeing trip to old Panama with its crumbling walls, a city burned and left in ruins by the English pirate, Henry Morgan, in 1671. Colorful Panamanian flowers, palm rees, and stories

(Continued on page 22.)

What the Tour Includes

THIS winter's Pennsylvania Farmer Tour costs much less than any of our recent trips—about $100 less than our last Panama cruise. Yet the one price covers every necessary expense for the round trip from Pennsylvania—all meals, side trips, shore excursions, tips, everything. Many of these essentials are not included in the average tour advertised as all-expense. But on this trip you could leave your pocketbook and still have a good time.

The all-expense rate covers:

1.—Railroad and Pullman fare both ways between designated Pennsylvania points and New York City.

2.—Fine accommodations and extensive escorted sightseeing in New York.

3.—First-class steamship fare, New York to South America and return.

4.—Large outside steamship stateroom with running water (two persons to a room).

5.—Extensive sightseeing by automobile, train and launch in the Panama Canal Zone and four foreign countries as follows:—Jamaica, British West Indies, Republic of Panama; Colombia, South America, Cuba (the latter only if conditions are entirely favorable).

6.—All meals for entire trip; all essential tips, including those on shipboard; all government fees or taxes.

7.—Personal escort by one or more experienced members of Pennsylvania Farmer staff.

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A Genuine Thanksgiving

By Hilda Richmond

AS Leardis Brooker sat in the shabby, chilly country church listening to the minister read an account from the Adams County Sentinel of the life and death of Cyrus Hilton Brooker with details of the railroad accident in a lonely place in Colorado, she wondered what her relative would have said if he could have listened to the smoothly flowing sentences. Newspaper writers must be the very salt of the earth, she reflected, if they carried into daily life their ability to smooth over the unpleasant and magnify the good. Uncle Cyrus, who was really her great uncle, had been a peppery old gentleman, always having a lawsuit with somebody and always at odds with his few kinsfolks. Time and again Mr. Brooker had announced that he meant to leave his property to an institution for feeble minded folks, as he was certain his relatives were going to land there sooner or later.

An Inheritance

"Ashes to ashes! Dust to dust!" The clods rattled dismally into the open grave and the March tempest shrieked and tore over the bleak landscape. Most of the few witnesses felt as the minister hurried the burial service that Uncle Cyrus had lived in a tempest, died in a tragedy and even his burial day was marred by sheets of rain and gusts of stormy wind. The long suffering neighbors added to their reflections as the party turned from the grave that at last the community might enjoy a semblance of peace. Before they reached the gate the fickle March weather changed to brilliant sunshine and they took it for an omen of good and quiet. Mr. Gresham, a young attorney who was among the group at the grave, rode toward the county seat in the same conveyance with Leardis Brooker and informed her that she was the sole heir to her uncle's property, as he had drawn up his will before the old gentleman started on his trip west.

"Is it mine? Really mine?" asked Leardis as Mr. Gresham took her to view the snug farm house after the legal affairs had been recorded and she was in possession of twenty thousand dollars worth of bonds and the farm with its small but secure house and comfortable surroundings. "Are you sure?"

The handsome young attorney laughed at her bewilderment. "Absolutely sure, Miss Brooker. I might say that it was through my influence that the old gentleman left the property to you. You don't remember me, but he asked me to look you up and see how you lived—he had a tender spot under the granite exterior but it seldom showed—and I argued him into leaving you the estate. And now I'll leave you for an hour to roam about over your property while I transact some business in Creston. Please don't stay in the house long as you might get too chilly—the place is rather musty from being shut up—but take your time for I can wait if your tour of inspection is not finished when I return."

Leardis was grateful for the hour alone. She wanted to think how she and Paul Crawford would end their months of waiting in happy marriage and settle down in this snug home. Twenty thousand dollars! Why even at a very low rate of interest that would be fabulous wealth after the tiny room and her share with three other girls in a box of a kitchenette. No more punching the time clock. Not that Leardis hated work, for she was abounding in energy, but she rejoiced to think of freedom and outdoor life and opportunity. And Paul was away from home helping a neighbor take some sheep to the Southwest and she could not tell him. O well! In the interval until he should get home she would do wonders to the dirty, shabby old house. She would not spend a cent—not a cent—but with energy, soap and water she would put a new complexion on things.

"I'm going to have the biggest and best Thanksgiving that you ever heard of, Mr. Gresham," said the new owner of the Brookerplace when the young man returned. "Why, some of the girls that I work with have never seen a country Thanksgiving and I'm going to show them what we used to do in our old neighborhood when my parents were living."

"I never had a real Thanksgiving," said Fred Gresham pointedly, but the young lady counting cups in the dusty corner cupboard never heard his pathetic remark. "I am sure you will do wonders here, for the furniture is really good."

* * *

Poor but Proud

"You don't like it! I can see that you are disappointed," said Leardis as Paul Crawford obediently looked at the evidences of taste and refinement Leardis had hastened to complete before his return. Fluttering white curtains in the May sunshine, feminine touches, cleanliness and tasteful management had made the old house delightful. "What is wrong?"

"It is all wrong from my standpoint, Leardis," said the young man. "It puts you out of my life for years, perhaps forever. If you think I'm the kind of man to share your wealth you are greatly mistaken. If I can not support you I'll not let you support me."

"Why, Paul," said the girl with tears. "Everything I've done while waiting for you has been with the thought that you and I—"

She broke down entirely but the young man did not try to comfort her. "Mind, I rejoice that you are so well provided for," he said over and over, "but for me to share your good fortune—why, Leardis, surely you know me better than that. If in the years to come my thin farm—but there! It is no use talking about impossibilities. You'll have suitors when it is known that you have this place and the money. It is not fair for me to ask you to wait." And with that he flung out of the house without even a goodbye, leaving Leardis to weep the most bitter tears of her life.

"We'll be old and gray before that shabby farm of his will produce anything," she lamented. "All my work is for nothing."

It cannot be said that the summer that followed was the dream of delight Leardis had fondly pictured. The neighbors, rejoicing in the fact that they had a charming and reasonable person in the old house, exerted themselves to be sympathetic and friendly, and the fertile acres brought forth crops to delight the heart of any lover of outdoor life, but all was dust and ashes to the girl as she saw the fragrant hay crowded into the big barn and the flow of golden grain from the noisy, dusty threshing machine. Attorney Gresham was ready to help free of charge in any legal or financial difficulty, also to take her about the country in his smart runabout, and every day her farm took on new beauty and worth in her eyes, but what was that when Paul resolutely avoided seeing her?

* * *

Gresham Speaks

"I wish to goodness I had never planned this Thanksgiving dinner," she said over and over as letters from her former associates reminded her that autumn was coming. "It will be like wormwood to me. I had thought Paul would be at the head of the table on that day and—"

Time waits for no one and she simply had to begin preparations for the feast though with a heavy heart. There were days when she resolved to think of Paul no more, but to accept the growing devotion of Fred Gresham. What was the use of thinking of a man who had put her out of his thoughts? Why should she stay alone in this house that had seemed such a gift from heaven at first and now filled her with loneliness after the first hard work and excitement of getting it in perfect condition were over. The fruit cake, the mince meat, the pretty trifles for the table, the lovely fruit carefully stored, the decorations and everything about the dreamy fall days made her spirits sink into her shoes.

"Perfect! Absolutely perfect!" said Fred Gresham surveying the long table brave in its old-fashioned china, glass and silver. "And now can't you tear yourself away for a few hours to go with me to Hillside? I am afraid you have been working too hard."

Leardis was rather silent during the first part of the drive, though the country was at its best. The trip took them past Paul Crawford's thin acres and she caught a glimpse of a shabby figure husking corn that certainly did not promise much of a return for hard work. All unconscious of the cause of her silence Mr. Gresham was leading up to something that had been on his mind for some time.

"Leardis, I love you," he said breaking the spell of her thoughts. "I feel quite sure that you are unconscious of my high regard for you, but I cannot wait longer to tell you."

The young lady was not so unconscious of his growing regard as he thought, but she accepted the statement and falteringly said she must have time to think it over. "Perhaps I've been a bit abrupt," said Mr. Gresham, "but please forgive me. I should have waited until this Thanksgiving dinner was over, but I hoped you'd make it a genuine Thanksgiving for me. I've had a lonely life lived in boarding schools—can't even remember my parents—and the glimpses you've shown me of a real home—well, think it over, dear. In the absence of parent or guardian to explain my financial standing to I must tell you that in addition to inherited property I have a growing law practice and am able to support you in the style you deserve."

Then he began talking of commonplaces and Leardis, appreciating his willingness to wait for her reply, warmly seconded his efforts to make an enjoyable afternoon. They had a delightful little supper at a good wayside inn and a pleasant drive back by a different route, and somehow the lonely figure in the corn field faded from her thoughts for the time being. After all with Paul out of her life definitely why should she put aside all thought of happiness and home life?

* * *

A Reunion

"What richness!" "How perfectly remarkable!" "This dear, delightful home!" The exclamations from the city guests on Thanksgiving fairly hurtled through the air. Only one rather sad looking young woman only glanced through the shining panes of glass to the stretch of river, field, forest and winding white road beyond. The rest were busy with the sights of the beautifully decorated rooms and the long table.

"Frederick Gresham!" gasped the sad looking guest as the young attorney entered the bright living room.

"Mary Leonard!" Mr. Gresham sprang forward to take both trembling hands in his warm grasp. "At last! I've made many efforts to locate you since our college days, but never found you."

"I was visiting Cousin Emily Lee

(Continued on page 24.)

Thanksgiving Turkey

By C. P. McDONALD

The turkey-cock is struttin' round as proud as he can be,
And spreadin' of his tail just like a wheel for all to see;
His naked head is waggin' as his tarsi spurs he lifts
Where autumn leaves are piled around the fence in heavy drifts.
His gobble-call of "Turk-turk-turk!" he throws out firm and strong—
To us it's just a clatter but to him a boastful song—
As his beady eyes go roamin' round the barnyard now and then,
To stop the rooster's crowin' and a-silencin' the hen.

The guinea-hen is laughin' as he struts along the way:
It's thinkin' of Thanksgivin' and the price the turk must pay
For the heaps o' grub that's fattened him and all the extry care,
As he lords it over all of 'em out in the pasture there.
He thinks he's earned his vittles and is gettin' what is due,
And he's bustin' with importance and disdain of me and you.
He doesn't sense what's comin' and knows nothin' of the facts
That today's conceit and struttin' will tomorrow get the ax.

His pride will be took out of him tomorrow, and instead
He'll be stuffed with roasted ches'nuts and heap o' steamin' bread;
He'll be layin' on a platter in a deep-brown oven-tan,
Roasted juicy, sweet, and tender as my mother only can,
With a headstone of potatoes and a wreath of berry sauce,
And there won't be any mourners there to cry and mark his loss—
It may be he's a wise bird, after all, and preens away
With pride to know he'll be the honored guest Thanksgivin' day!

Saddles & Lariats

By Lewis B. Miller

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THUS the caravan made a new start on its way to the far Pacific. Now it was moving toward—though not directly toward—its destination. The time was about the middle of June, and the weather was clear and still pleasant. The whole party, numbering more than twenty souls, were setting out with strong courage and high hopes.

Again, as on the first morning, Jess Holloway, galloping up and down by the tramping line of longhorns, was seeing visions of a wonderful journey. But his youthful enthusiasm was sobered by the reflection that, since Ed Simpson had fallen by the way, he himself, though the youngest member of the party, was the acknowledged leader of the drivers, and the one most trusted by his employers. And he knew that in his position no small share of responsibility rested upon him.

For a time occasional cabins could be seen—cabins of the Creek and perhaps other Indians. But soon the last human habitation had been left behind, and the Bar-Circle caravan plunged into the great, savage-infested wilderness. They had passed through many hardships already, but greater hardships, mingled with dangers, awaited them.

One afternoon in the latter part of June, a great cloud of dust might have been seen rolling up the valley of the Arkansas. The cloud was both wide and long—far longer than it was wide—and while its base moved along the ground, its upper part floated high in air. Under it a big but scarcely discernible drove of steers were tramping steadily, doggedly. Some of them had their mouths open; for besides the dust the sun was blazing down, and the heat was frightful.

Along the edges of the cloud hovered the drivers. Sometimes they dashed in to hurry the lagging cattle, and then dashed back to the open air to breathe. Not only their hats and clothes and their horses, but their hands and faces were thickly coated with gray.

"Sam, don't you wish we had some of that rain that nearly drowned us back there in the Nation?" Jess Holloway called out to the cowboy opposite him. They had ridden far enough ahead of the cattle to catch sight of each other.

"Yes, I do. This is the worst I've ever seen," replied the half-breed, fairly gasping in the dust. "Yesterday was bad enough, but it wasn't a patching to today. And the sun—did you ever run into such broiling weather?"

"It's pretty severe, Sam. But I wouldn't mind the heat so much if it wasn't for this fog. There's just breeze enough to keep our dust afloat, and it's in the right direction and blows just hard enough to hold the dust over us. Not much hope for relief till the wind changes, or we get a shower."

"That Mormon outfit has ground the trail to powder, and now we come along and get it all," the half-breed grumbled. "I wish we were ahead of them. Our own dust is enough, without having to smother in somebody else's."

"Well, there's one consolation, Sam. We're climbing—climbing all the time. When we get five or six thousand feet above sea-level, it won't be sultry anymore, they say. Just the sight of a snow-capped mountain would do me good today."

"The Arkansas is fed by melting snows, isn't it?"

"Yes. But that's a long, long way from here. That water yonder may be snow-water, but it looks like it's almost simmering in the sun. And those sand-bars would roast an egg. Still, I'd like a swim out there, and I'm going to have one just as soon as we stop."

"So am I," replied the half-breed.

All the afternoon the sun blazed down in its fury upon the prairie and river and the wide, beaten trail. And all the afternoon the great dust-cloud hung over and enveloped the marching caravan.

The trail seldom withdrew far from the Arkansas. Often it ran only a few yards from the river-bank. The timber that had fringed the stream for a good distance up had disappeared, and now only an occasional cottonwood was to be seen. The river's banks were low and its channel wide. The flood that had been rolling down here only a few weeks before had drained out, and now part of the sandy bed was dry. The white bars lay glimmering in the glare of the summer sunshine.

The half-breed uttered a shout. "Look yonder!" he called, pointing to a distant rise.

Jess turned quickly. Two horsemen were standing on the crest of the rise, outlined against the sky. Far away though they were, he easily recognized them as Indians—Indian spies. For the caravan was now in the country of the hostiles, both Pawnees and Comanches. These were not the first that had been seen.

"They're watching us like hawks. I wonder what they think of us."

"They're thinking how they'd like to kill and scalp us all, and then plunder our wagons, I guess," replied Sam.

Half a dozen times that afternoon the cowboys noticed those mounted spies. For some unknown reason, the Indians were keeping a close watch on the caravan. They bobbed up on every mound or rise.

Little groups of grazing buffaloes could also be seen—dark spots on the sunburnt hills. Sometimes fifty or a hundred of them, drinking at the river, would take fright at the approaching caravan and go lumbering away across the valley at the top of their awkward speed.

When at last the sun was not very high, the cattle were turned down to the river for water, and then allowed to scatter over the valley to graze. Passing by them, the wagons stopped in a semi-circle farther up, the river-bank forming one side of the camp, like a string to a bow. There the teamsters unyoked their oxen, belling one and hobbling several, and let them go.

No sooner had the cowboys caught fresh horses and staked them, and unsaddled and turned loose their tired ones, than all of the men hurried down to the water's edge for a swim. So dusty were they as to be scarcely recognizable. A buffalo-path led down the bank. At the bottom was a narrow, sandy bench, on which grew a good-sized cottonwood. Here the party threw off their clothes. Deep water came close up to the bench.

All were soon in the river—owners, cowboys, teamsters and cook—everybody except the two herders with the cattle. And a lively, noisy party they made, swimming and diving, and ducking one another like playful school-boys. All were good swimmers, but the two most at home in the water were Hawk Tail, the long-haired Choctaw, and the Deserter. Everybody was surprised at the latter; for, with the exception of bragging, this was the only thing the former soldier had been known to do well.

After half an hour or so Burgess left the water and stood on the bank to dry. As he stood in plain view, many curious eyes were turned toward his scarred back. Jess noticed that the scars beginning on his neck extended downward a foot or more. Vividly they recalled that camp-fire story of Burgess's bear-hunt. They had been made by the stroke of the grizzly's paw. Jess could distinctly see where the claws had plowed their way down through the flesh.

On Burgess's left thigh were other frightful scars, where the grizzly had seized him, the big teeth mangling the flesh and crushing the bone.

Burgess had his saddle-bags lying with his clothes. Having dressed, he picked them up, climbed the bank with them, and walked over to the wagons.

After leaving the water, several of the men washed their shirts and spread them on the grass to dry. A few had clean shirts to put on, but others went about with the upper parts of their bodies bare.

Jess and Phil Gregory were the last to come out. While they were dressing, Gregory said:

"Jess, how close behind our Mormon friends do you think we are?"

"Well, we're not in sight. But from the appearance of that camp we passed this morning, we must be gaining on them."

"I didn't notice any fire there. Nothing but dead ashes that I could see."

"No. But fires made of buffalo-chips die out quick. And the drift-wood, if they used any, would either be very dry, and soon burn up, or water-soaked, and soon quit burning. You couldn't expect such fires as those to last long. We ought to be able to catch sight of their dust tomorrow or next day."

It was twelve o'clock that night when Jess went on herd-duty. There were four of the night-herders out at the same time now. Ever since entering the country of the hostile Indians, they had been keeping a double guard around the cattle at night. And every man carried his gun while patrolling the herd.

A good while after Jess had begun his two-hours' ride, he was startled by hearing the roaring of hoofs coming from some low hills that bordered the valley on the north. At first he was under the impression that there must be another herd of cattle over there somewhere, and that they had stampeded. But he soon realized the truth, and shouted:

"It's buffaloes, boys! They're making this way! Let's head them off!"

Away the four horsemen dashed, to meet the wild herd. From the noise made, they knew there must be several hundred of the buffaloes. The moon was shining, and no sooner had those shaggy, awkward forms become visible than the cowboys began to yell to split their throats, and to wave their hats and fire their six-shooters. The buffaloes promptly wheeled, heading in another direction, and thundered away till they passed out of sight.

When, the danger averted, the herders returned to the cattle, they found every steer on his feet. But all were standing quietly.

The time of Jess and the three herders with him had now expired, and he rode to the camp to send out the relief. There he found everybody up and much excited, and armed and ready for battle.

"What's the matter with all you people?" he demanded, in surprise.

"Why, we thought the Pawnees had attacked you, Jess," answered Burgess. "What were you making so much noise about?"

"Oh, that's all over now," he replied. Then he told what had happened, adding: "I have a suspicion that there may have been Indians somewhere behind those buffaloes. They drove the buffaloes down on us to stampede our cattle. And the wonder is that they didn't succeed. If the buffaloes had once got among the steers, there would have been the wildest kind of a stampede. It was a close call."

Jess had met the men some fifty yards from the half-circle of wagons, and they all stood talking together there for perhaps half an hour. When the relief herders had ridden away, and those relieved had come in, the whole party returned to the camp and prepared for sleep.

Al Acres

By Lee

There was no tent up. In fact, the tent had not been used since they left Fort Gibson, the weather being too dry and mild to require it. Some of the men slept under the wagons, but most of them lay on their blankets in the open air.

Jess had thrown himself down and was already half asleep, when he was recalled to conciousness by voices on the other side of the camp. He soon became aware that Burgess and Johnson were talking, though he failed to understand what they said. Presently he heard Gregory's voice mingled with theirs. It was easy to tell that something was wrong. A little later Gregory came across the camp and said:

"Are you asleep, Jess? Step over here, please."

Jess slipped on his pantaloons and boots and went.

"What's the matter now?" he inquired, on coming to where the three partners were standing.

"Matter enough!" replied Johnson, angrily. "We've been robbed!"

"What!" exclaimed the young cowboy, incredulously.

"That's right, Jess," said Burgess. "We've been robbed of nearly every cent we had in the world. My saddle-bags have been stolen."

"Where were they? And when did you first miss them, Mr. Burgess?"

"They were under my head, where I always keep them at night. When I thought the redskins were making an attack, I grabbed up my gun and ran off and left the saddle-bags—forgot all about them. That's something I don't generally do, as you well know. But in my excitement I didn't think of them again till I came back here and lay down. Then I discovered that they were gone."

"Where is the—" Jess began; but he stopped.

"I don't know whether he was out there or not. None of us can recollect seeing him," said Burgess, who knew very well whom Jess had started to speak of. Indeed, all their suspicions had turned instantly in the same direction. There was but one member of their party that any of them suspected. But, knowing that there was a possibility of doing an innocent man an injustice, they refrained from mentioning his name, even among themselves.

"Wait a minute," said Jess. He walked around the curved line of wagons, counting the sleepers. When he had come back, they talked in low tones.

"I find every man in his place," he reported. "The one that we all have in mind is there, and seems to be sleeping as soundly as any of them. Only the four herders are gone."

"The worst of it is, Jess," said Gregory, "we'd all emptied our belts into those saddle-bags. Gold is heavy and troublesome to carry around one, especially in warm weather. So when the outfitting expenses had been paid at Fort Gibson, we all put our money into the saddle-bags for Burgess to take care of. There was nearly six thousand dollars of it. And now this loss leaves us almost penniless so far as ready money is concerned. It's true we've got our outfit—"

"It mustn't be a loss," declared Jess, decidedly. "Those saddle-bags are somewhere close by, and we can find them—we've got to find them, and find the thief, too."

"We all suspect the same man," said Johnson. "And while I don't care to make any accusations without some evidence, there's no question in my mind that the fellow is guilty. More than once I've noticed him with his eyes fixed on those bags of gold, like a hungry wolf eying a fat pig."

Jess laughed. "If you're going to suspect everybody that has looked at those saddle-bags curiously, I'm afraid you'll have to suspect the whole outfit of us," he said. "I know I've looked at them very often. In fact, for a while, until I got used to them, my eyes would just naturally turn toward them whenever they were in sight."

After a lengthy consultation, it was decided to call all hands out, tell them of the robbery, and then make a thorough search for the missing saddle-bags. And that was what they did. Every man in the party expressed a willingness to be searched, if that was thought necessary, and to aid in the search for the stolen gold.

"Somebody got them saddle-bags, and somebody in this camp got 'em," declared Davis, the wagonmaster. "Until the guilty man is caught, every mother's son of us is under suspicion. There's no denyin' that. Let's go to work and see what we can discover."

A careful search was made, but nothing was found, and nothing new was learned. Burgess then told everybody to lie down again. The partners themselves were too much worried over their loss to think of sleeping. They stayed up, sitting on their blankets, to make sure that nobody should leave the camp.

When daylight came a thorough search was made, in the wagons, in the grass, and everywhere else that a pair of saddle-bags might have been hidden, for hundreds of yards around. All the forenoon and part of the afternoon were spent in the search, but no trace of the stolen gold could be discovered.

"It's possible," said Burgess, "that somebody has been following us, waiting for a chance to slip into the camp and steal that money. And at last he found his chance."

That was what he said to all the hands. But to his partner's and to Jess, when the four were alone together, he remarked:

"It's entirely possible, as I said to the boys, that somebody has been following us. But it is far more probable that the thief is right here among us. He had been waiting and watching for that very chance, and when it came he was quick to take advantage of it."

"But what did he do with the saddle-bags, Joe?" asked Gregory.

"That's what I don't know, Phil; and that is what we've got to find out. He cached them so skillfully that there's no sign left. It's possible, I suppose, to take up a piece of turf, dig a hole and bury the saddle-bags under it, and then put it back. But I don't see how he did all that and did is so well in so short a time."

"And that without leaving a clod of fresh dirt to show where he dug," said Jess. "I don't see how he could have done that in the moonlight. He certainly couldn't have buried the money anywhere close by."

"The thing that puzzles me most is why the fellow didn't take the money while he had it, and travel with it," said Johnson.

"That is strange, Jeddy," answered Burgess. "That's another thing that makes it seem possible that the thief was somebody that has been following us. One of our own party would have got away while he could."

"But maybe he couldn't," Jess answered. "All the stake horses were out there close to where we were talking, and he didn't care to start off on foot, carrying those heavy bags."

"You've hit it, Jess. That's the very reason. I hadn't thought of that," said Burgess. "Now the only question is: When will he try to get away? Or will he go on with us to California, and return afterwards for his stolen treasure? That would be the sensible thing for him to do."

"Yes, but that's just what he won't do, Joe," said Johnson.

"Thieves never do the sensible thing," Gregory observed. "If they did, they wouldn't be thieves."

"This fellow will be so eager to get to spending that money that he can't rest till he slips away, I think," was Jess's opinion.

"That's exactly what I think about it," said Burgess. "We can safely count on that. That's how he'll betray himself—by trying to run away.

"I think I could make him betray himself quicker than that."

"How, Jeddy?" inquired Gregory.

"Why, with a rope and a propped-up wagon-tongue. About the time we began to stretch his neck, he'd be only too glad to tell where those saddle-bags are concealed."

"Jeddy, we couldn't do that," answered Burgess. "In the first place, there isn't one particle of evidence against the man—the man you're thinking of. He may be as innocent of that crime as a baby. And even if he's guilty, and we couldn't make him confess, we might never learn where the money is. Our best plan is to wait and watch till he betrays himself. We'll let him find the money for us."

"That's the safest course," said Gregory. "And we don't want to take it for granted that we know who the thief is. We might watch some innocent man, and let the guilty one get away. Gold is very tempting, and, as Davis says, every man that was near the camp when that money disappeared is under suspicion. Jess and Soos and Hawk Tail and Dick McCarty were out with the cattle at the time, and they can't be guilty. Jess wouldn't have been under suspicion anyway. But nearly everybody else would. Of course we want to keep an especially close watch on the man we all suspect. If he tries to get away tonight, he'll go before the moon rises. You can depend on that."

"Maybe it would be better not to watch anybody," suggested Jess. "Maybe we ought to make it easy for the thief to get away."

"What do you mean, Jess?" demanded Johnson, almost sternly.

But when Jess had explained his plan, all endorsed it, and they proceeded to carry it out. In pursuance of this plan, the caravan started about the middle of the afternoon, and traveled six or seven miles, till sunset, before stopping for the night.

Soon after supper Burgess remarked:

"Boys, we don't want any more trouble with the buffaloes tonight. I think some of us had better take a little ride around the country and see if there are any close by."

"I'll go," announced Johnson. "Who volunteers to go with me?"

Gregory and Jess expressed their willingness to take a ride, and so did several others, Soos and Hawk Tail among them. Those four were accepted.

"That'll be enough," Johnson said. "Don't forget your guns, boys. We're as apt to find redskins as buffaloes."

The five mounted and rode away toward the northwest. After assuring themselves that there were no buffaloes in the vicinity, the party turned, and making a wide circuit of their present camp, rode hard for the place where they had camped the night before.

On arriving there, all dismounted. Soos led the five horses to a ravine a quarter of a mile beyond, where they could be concealed. The other four men lay down in some high grass on the river-bank, where they could overlook both their former camp and all the surrounding valley.

An hour passed, and the moon, rising from behind some hills to the east, was flooding the valley and the river with its soft, silvery light. The voices of frogs in the stream, the shrill cries of insects, and the yap-yaping of coyotes were the only sounds that broke the stillness.

"Well, he's not coming tonight; that's plain," said Johnson, sitting up. "We've had all our trouble for nothing. The fellow won't try to steal a horse and leave the camp after moonrise. So there's nothing for us to do but go back and wait till—"

Jess raised his hand warningly. "I thought I heard something," he said.

All listened, and soon their strained ears could detect sounds coming from far up the valley—the hoof-beats of a galloping horse!

Soon the horsemen came into view. Even while he was a good distance off, they easily recognized his figure.

"Just exactly as I expected!" muttered Johnson, wrathfully. "I knew if there was any devilment on foot, that Deserter would be at the bottom of it. If I'd had my way, we'd have strung him up until he told where the money is, without going to all this trouble."

Not for an instant did the horsemen hesitate. Riding up to the river-bank, he dismounted. After listening a few moments, evidently for pursuers, he untied his lariat, and running down the bank, secured the end of it to the cottonwood. Then he laid aside his hat and six-shooter, jerked off his boots, and began to strip off his clothes.

(To be continued.)

The Cheerful Plowman

HOW CAN IT BE?

THERE'S a mighty splendid calf, weighs a hundred and a half; mighty spiffy piece of veal all the way from head to heel. Yet in Podunkville today, camped beside the public way, I saw seven famished men, maybe eight and maybe ten, all in need of decent food, all in sad dejected mood. That good calf, poor little dear, has no value, that is clear, just because there's no demand for a beauty of his brand—there's no market now for veal, no good market live and real, though a thousand hungry souls tramp the roads and beg for doles. No demand? I cannot see just how such a thing can be.

I have seven squealing swine, all are fat and all are fine. Yet in Podunkville, I swear, camped beside the thoroughfare, I saw men of every breed, men of every tongue and creed, men from Ireland, men from Spain, men from Idaho and Maine, men from Flanders, men from York—every one in need of pork. On the market, so they say, my good pigs are drugs today, for regardless of their weight they won't even pay the freight. There is present no demand in this pork infested land, there's no market for the meat though the hungry walk the street. No demand? I cannot see just how such a thing can be.

I have chickens, twenty score, maybe less and maybe more; every one is prime and fat, every one a plutocrat. Yet in Podunkville there dwells out along the roads and dells such a crowd of famished gents all in misery intense, all in very urgent need of this flock of fancy breed, all in need of chicken soup made from tenants of my coop. I am told there's no demand for these chickens as they stand. No demand? I cannot see just how such a thing can be.

J. E. T.

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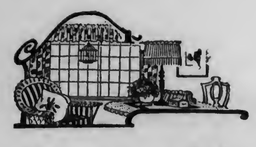


The Farm Home

Christmas Gifts from Feed Sacks

Prize Letters

FATHER'S room needed dresser scarfs. We used half a feed bag for each, putting a narrow blue and white cotton edging on same to match the curtains. A border of cretonne or gingham would be pretty, too, for a change.

We ripped more bags, cut them in half, hemmed them, then the talented one of the family traced the words—Sunday, Monday, etc., to the end of the week, one on each towel and embroidered the lettering in green boil-proof cotton, thus maching the kitchen accessories. We make a double set of those.

Some of the torn bags were cut into slip-over aprons and bordered with gay colors, the pocket being of the gay material. We used whatever proved useable in the odds and ends basket to trim. One particularly fetching one was trimmed with a poppy pattern.

The pot holders needed new coverings so we used the small pieces left over from the apron-making, edged them in checked ginghams, putting a snap fastener on one side so they could be easily taken off and washed.

The guest room had no laundry bag so again the talented one set to work and cut out little figures out of an old piece of black sateen, which she sewed on one side of the bag, featherstitching the edges in red. The figures looked like "Chinamen" and suggestive of its use without any other lettering. Smaller bags for handkerchiefs could be made in the shape of a miniature shirt or whatever one's fancy may dictate.

The last thing we made out of feed bags we find practical and useful—a shoe bag with eight pockets for each bedroom closet. Loops at the top enables one to hang them on tiny hooks screwed in the lower part of the inside closet door. No more shoes cluttering the bottom of the closets. A real help for each one of us and our guests, too.

We think we did quite well with all those empty feed bags and we might have thought up more stunts only, alas, we ran out of bags, and there weren't enough small pieces left to do anything else with. However, we have started saving more.

Blanche M. Benson

Pretty and Useful

THE first step is to remove all printing from the bags. My method is to wet the sacks with kerosene and leave over-night. The next day I soap them good and wash in a tub of warm water, rubbing out all the color I can. The sacks are then soaped again and put on the stove to boil with a strong bleaching powder in the water. As the water becomes discolored, I take the sacks from the stove and rub out in clean warm water and then put them back to boil in a fresh bleaching water. When all color is removed, I wash thoroughly to remove any trace of the kerosene odor. The sacks are now rady for a great many uses.

The feed bags make pretty and useful gifts if made into table-cloths. Buy one and one-half yards of any good gingham preferred. Divide and cut lengthwise into four strips. Sew a strip on each side of the feed sacks, cutting the corners so as to fit together well. Finish with one-inch hem. They may also be cut into pillow cases and finished with coarse lace or a colored hem.

They make lovely gift aprons. Cut the aprons to be made with a tape to go around the neck. Use either plain color or prints to trim, sewing a piece along the top of the bib and a wide piece along the bottom. Or bind the edges with bias tape and finish the apron with embroidery across the top and on the pockets. I made one pretty apron using bright pink gingham for applique. If one has a fancy-work book at hand it is easy to copy many ideas. Every one knows that the sacks may be cut to advantage in making useful and pretty under-wear for both adults and children.

The 50-pound flour sacks are usually coarse in weave. They make good cloths for drying dishes. Three or four of these hemmed neatly, folded and tied with ribbon or wrapped in Christmas wrappings make a welcome gift. The 25-pound sacks are of a finer muslin. They make nice children's petticoats, trimmed with lace or feather-stitching.

Welcome Gifts

I have even used them to make ruffled sash curtains for small windows. They are also nice to use in making applique quilts. One sack makes four blocks. After the applique work is done, set the quilt together with colored blocks of the same size and put a six or eight-inch band of color around the outside.

Ten-pound sugar sacks hemmed make good every-day handkerchiefs. One woman I know made her little girl middies from these sugar sacks. She added cuffs and sailor collar of blue or red. The women of another family cut the common burlap feed sacks into carpet rag strips and had rugs about three feet long woven with red warp. They were surely very pretty and useful and would also be welcomed gifts. Gladys G. Reed.

Thanksgiving

By L. Mitchell Thornton

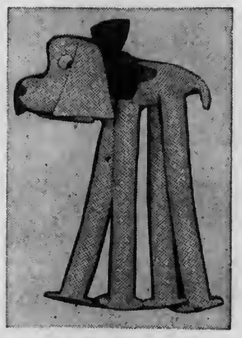
For gift of life,
For gift of health;
For what was sent
Of needed wealth;
For hearts sincere,
For friendship's ways,
Another year
I offer praise.

For love that shone
My way to bless;
For all I've known
Of tenderness.
Thanksgiving brings
The day of days,
When my heart sings
Its song of praise.

ABOUT THOSE PIES

HERE are the answers to the "Some Pies" questions which appeared in the last issue: Cherry, pumpkin, peach, pineapple, squash, currant, gooseberry, cocoanut. There are many ideas for money-making and intertainment in our new leaflets which cost only five cents each. These include: Money-making Affairs, Guessing Contests and Answers, Hard-Times Party and Musical Party. Address Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7302 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

May We Suggest These?



STUFFED TOY No. 39-W

Who wouldn't fall in love with this funny little Granddaddy Long Legs? And he never will bark and annoy the neighbors because he's not that kind of a dog—he won't even growl when the children maul him around and pull his tail, but will be just the nicest kind of a toy for that afternoon nap.

We have prepared a new book showing over 90 newest needle work novelties, many in actual colors. This pattern No. 39-W will be included free with each order for this book which is 25c. Ask for Book "D". Single patterns are 10c each. Be sure to state pattern number wanted. Send order with coin to Needleart Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

LILY PAD FROG PILLOW

One of the cutest and most useful novelty pillows that has come your way, you will say when you have finished this adorable fat stuffed frog of green on a lily pad of a slightly lighter green. The pad is to be lightly stuffed and quilted around the edges to give it a curled-up effect. You will find a dozen corners and uses for this charming pillow. The lily pad when finished is about 15 inches across, and the frog is in proportion. Hot iron transfer pattern number C8031T, 15c.

If you wish to receive this completely stamped on material, order number C8031, 30c.

Order by number from Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

LAUGHING-CRYING BABY

Most little girls have more genuine affection for a cuddly rag doll, than for the more elaborate and expensive ones. Here is shown a two-faced doll—for one moment she smiles winsomely, the next she weeps real tears. All that is necessary to produce smiles is to turn the doll about face and put on her bonnet. The features and hair may be embroidered or crayoned—directions for setting color are given. The body is of unbleached, the dress and bonnet of color fast print. She comes stamped with directions, and may be completed in a few minutes. Number C8339, 29c for 15-inch doll. Hot iron transfer pattern, C8339T, 15c. Order by number. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

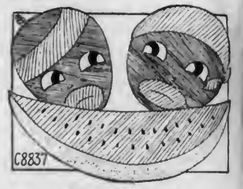
* * *

QUILT FOR THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

Any child will love Overall Bill and Sunbonnet Sue at their play. In the center panel the figures are appliqued to blocks of white, using various prints and plain colors. The border treatment on this quilt is unusual. The triangles and scalloped pieces may be of red or blue, or any color to harmonize with the color scheme of the room. Note especially how the slash at the corner will fit around the corner posts of the bed.

Number C-490 gives a pattern for Sunbonnet Sue and one for Overall Bill as well as the border design, the two, 20c.

Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.



JEMIMA AND SAMBO

"Well for land's sake," if here isn't Aunt Jemima and her little boy, Sambo, in a pan holder set with a big juicy slice of watermelon forming the pocket to keep them in. These come all stamped in the appropriate colors on material with floss ready for a few moments with shears and needle. Order number C8837, 29c for the set, or C8837S for three complete sets 75c. Hot iron transfer for one set number C8837T, 10c, or for three sets C8837T, 20c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

THE THREE BEARS

These bears come stamped on a lovely brown with floss ready to complete with a few minutes of pleasant work. Order number C8835, 29c, for the set of three stamped on material, or C8835S, 75c, for three complete sets. A hot iron transfer of the set is number C8835T, 10c, or a transfer for three sets number C8835T, 20c.

All of us, of course remember about the little cottage in the woods that was the home of the Three Bears. Here we have their little red-roofed cottage making a holder for the Three Bear pan-holder set. The green front of the holder represents the woods, and with outline embroidery you may show the Three Bears as they went out for their walk. Order number C8836 at 15c for the holder, or three holders number C8836S for 35c. A hot iron transfer for the holder is number C8836T, 10c, or three sets of transfers, number C8836T, 20c. Write plainly giving order numbers. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feed-Sacks Step Out in These

No. 7910.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 4½ yards of 35-inch material if made with short sleeves. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7540.—Ladies' smock. Designed in sizes: Small, 31-33; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7848.—Ladies' apron. Designed in sizes: Small, 31-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48. Size medium requires 2¼ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7093.—Ladies' apron. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7908.—Ladies' house frock. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 46 requires 4¼ yards of 32-inch material, together with 1-3 yard of 35-inch material if made as in the large view. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7957.—Ladies' house frock. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust. Size 44 requires 4¼ yards of 32-inch material together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material if made as shown in the large view. With long sleeves 5⅛ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8004.—School dress. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7837.—Girls' apron. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 1⅞ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8009.—Boys' suit. Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7871.—Girls' apron. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards of 32-inch material. To finish with binding requires 6¾ yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 4579.—A new doll and garment outfit. Cut in three sizes for dolls: 12, 16 and 20 inches in length. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8032.—Little girls' outfit. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. To make the entire outfit for size 3 of one material requires 3 1-3 yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7449.—Child's play suit. Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOK OF FASHIONS

Fall and Winter, 1933-34

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our FALL & WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS containing 230 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

New — FOR THE FIRST TIME YOU can secure a wonderful NU-TYPE **Aladdin** KEROSENE (COAL OIL) Mantle Lamp

Never in all Aladdin history has there been so much value as is offered in this amazing Nu-Type Aladdin Kerosene Mantle Lamp at its ridiculously low price of only $4.75.

for only $4.75 SHADE AND TRIPOD EXTRA

Full-size, full-power, with every feature of beauty, safety, economy, durability and ease of operation, that has made Aladdin the outstanding light of all time is incorporated in it. For years Aladdins have sold for twice $4.75, and today thousands would not take $40.00 for their Aladdin if they could not get another.

This Nu-Type Aladdin Lamp supplies a white light never equalled in quality by any other device or lighting system, and is usually far more economical, in fact it actually saves its cost in a few month's use. No other addition to your home will give you near the joy, happiness, comfort or convenience as an Aladdin. Equip your home with Aladdins now.

Save on first cost, and for years to come.

Nu-Type Aladdin [Less Shade and Tripod] $4.75

In clear Beta Crystal. Also in beautiful amber or green Beta Crystal at but a few cents more.

10 Big Features

This Nu-Type Aladdin lights instantly, burns common kerosene (coal-oil,) burns 50 hours to a gallon, gives more and better light than 10 ordinary lamps, its light is white—like sunlight, is absolutely safe, smokeless, odorless, noiseless; requires no pumping or generating and is so simple that a child can operate it.

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Ask Your Dealer for a Demonstration

If you do not know the name of your dealer write us for his name and our illustrated catalog

The Mantle Lamp Company of America, Inc.
609 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois

When Your Cough Hangs On, Mix This at Home

Saves Good Money! No Cooking!

If you want the best cough remedy that money can buy, mix it at home. It costs very little, yet it's the most reliable quick-acting medicine you ever used. The way it takes hold of stubborn coughs, giving immediate relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and add granulated sugar syrup to make a full pint. To make syrup, use 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. It's no trouble at all, and gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money—a real family supply. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

It is surprising how quickly this loosens the germ-laden phlegm, soothes and heals the inflamed membranes, clears the air passages, and thus ends a severe cough in a hurry.

Pinex is a compound of Norway Pine, in concentrated form, the most reliable healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PITTSBURGH'S POPULAR HOTEL

New Low Rates

Room rates have been reduced at Pittsburgh's popular hotel—the Fort Pitt. Now you can get a delightful room with bath for $2.00; without bath, $1.50. Room with bath for two, $3.50 . . . It's a NEW DEAL for everybody!

FORT PITT Hotel — Room with Bath Single - $2.00 Double - $3.50 Without Bath $1.50

Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

Mrs. C. H. Wagner, Milwaukee, Wis., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"On Nov. 1st, our 150 pullets were not laying. I gave them Don Sung and got 304 eggs in the next 2 weeks; sold $75 worth in December, and $100 worth in January. The birds were strong and healthy all winter, and cackled like it was spring."

Don Sung, the Chinese brand of tablets which Mrs. Wagner used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. These tablets can be obtained from Burrell-Dugger Co., 136 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package or $1 for the extra large size, holding 3 times as much. Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

Value When You Go To PHILADELPHIA

600 ROOMS BATHS

A ROOM and A BATH For TWO and A HALF

2.50 SINGLE WITH BATH 4.00 DOUBLE WITH BATH

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA

39TH AND CHESTNUT STS. PHILADELPHIA

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Complete Your Toilet with

Cuticura Talcum

Fragrant and Refreshing

Price 25c. Sample free.
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Advertised goods have the public's approval. Accepted as standard, they remain on the market. Advertisers know that their products must be worth the money asked, or otherwise the public won't buy them.

Read the advertisements in the Pennsylvania Farmer, because it will save time and get you greater value per dollar.

Young People's Forum

Why We Give Thanks

THERE are plenty of things for which I am grateful. My dogs and woods. I love to go for walks. We have many, many pine-needle strewn paths through the woods, and I rarely walk alone. Our farm is far from town so I am rather isolated as to friends, but I don't mind. I have learned to entertain myself. My cats always go for two and three mile walks with me through the woods and should we meet anyone they seem vastly amused at my kittens with tails aloft walking along with me.

I am grateful for my love of reading, sketching and water-coloring. These are my mutual silent comrades. I like books and I could read forever. I'm glad I like to sew and that I have great patience, which is needed for renovating garments, embroidering and mending. I enjoy my scrap book, snapshot album and recipe book. I paste and paste, and, as my brother repeatedly points out, I "never cooked him his fill yet!"

I always feel happy for the bright flowers in my yard and the shady English walnut tree on the lawn and the deep peacefulness of a summer day at dusk. The yard looks exquisite in the moonlight. Maybe this is all imaginative, and it is only so to me, because it is "my home." I enjoy occasional visits to my sister in the city, where we "do the theatres in earnest"but I am always grateful to return...home.

Mary Kundra.

* * *

WHY I am thankful is, now that winter is coming with its cold, blustry weather, that I will have plenty to eat, warm clothing to wear and a good home to stay in. In the summer when the food was plentiful I gathered berries, cherries and many vegetables out of the garden. We had some tomatoes for the cannery. I helped to plant them, helped to harrow and hoe them in order to prevent weeds. By the time they were ripe and ready to pick, school had begun. I didn't have much time to pick them, but worked in the mornings and evenings and mother canned 135 quarts of tomatoes. We also have some fruit canned to eat this winter. We have plenty of potatoes, both white and sweet. We have several nice porkers to kill and Daddy always provides a nice pile of wood. I have eight brothers and sisters and when the snow falls we have lots of fun. Don't you think you could be thankful for all these facts I have mentioned?

I wish all boys and girls could have what I have. I always enjoy very much reading Young People's Forum.

Verdna M. Hess.

* * *

THANKSGIVING is almost here and I am very thankful, because God has given us a big rooster to kill for Thanksgiving and large pumpkins to make delicious pumpkin pies.

When I think of the swell chicken dinner and other sorts of good things we will have on Thanksgivving to eat it makes me very happy.

Paul Chekanowsky.

Thanksgiving

By Mary Catherine Rhine

T—is for Thanksgiving
A very cheerful day,
It makes life feel worth living
To be thankful and to pray.

H—is for Hatchet
Which is used to kill,
The very fattest turkey
Which will crown our meal.

A—is for Apples
Juicy and sweet,
A good combination
With browned turkey meat.

N—is for Nuts
A very good treat,
When put in the sauce
We all like to eat.

K—is for Kitchen
Pretty to see,
Through the door comes odors
That tempt you and me.

S—is for Sauce
That cranberries made,
And now on the table
The dinner is laid.

G—is for Grateful
Which we ought to be,
As we eat the things made
For you and for me.

I—is for Indians
Which were present that day
Thanksgiving was started
And still held today.

V—is for Victuals
Now placed on the table,
Soon we will eat
As much as we are able.

I—is for Invitations
Sent out days ago,
To bring people here
O'er land and through the snow.

N—is for Nourishing
The meal seems to be,
After we have eaten
We hope it will agree.

G—is for Guests
Which will soon be here,
So we may all gather together
The best day of the year.

The Poet's Corner

THANKFULNESS

By Our Poets

I am thankful for the sun and flowers,
The days that bring the April showers,
The love that shines above it all,
And the hand that helps, will never fall.

I am thankful for my home and friends,
For the love that stays and never ends,
The hand that guides me day by day;
When busy with my work and play.

I am thankful for a home of ease,
For a happy land of love and peace,
For the cheerfulness that helps to keep,
A place that shines so bright and deep.

I cannot express my thanks in full,
Because it is endless and beautiful,
I cannot show you in words of care,
Nor express the love that God would share.
—Esther Mae Eshelman.

* * *

I'm thankful for so many things,
'Tis hard to name them all;
I'm glad that I am not grown up,
But still am nice and small.

I'm thankful that I live today,
And not long, long ago,
Before my dear mamma was born
And all the friends I know.

I'm thankful for my little pets,
For every doll and toy;
And oh! I'm glad to be a girl
And not a horrid boy.—Orpha Snyder.

* * *

Because I have been given much,
I, too, shall give to such
Of every brother that I see
Who has the need of help from me.
Dorothy Evelyn Shrontz.

* * *

I'm thankful for Young People's Page,
Where us kids of nearly all age,
Can send in our poems or lies.
And then not get kicked to the skies
Because it's not true—
I think it's just fine, don't you?
—R. Ruth Gillespie.

Brain Teasers

Nine Men in Eight Beds

LAY eight matches in a row on a table for the beds. Then tell the story:—"Nine men came to a hotel to stay for the night. Each man wanted a separate bed, but there were only eight beds remaining. After thinking the matter over, the hotel keeper told them he could arrange it satisfactorily. He then proceeded to show them where to go to bed. While two of them argued about which would get into the first bed, which was under the window, the third man got into the second bed; the fourth man got into the third bed; and so on, until the eighth man got into the seventh bed. After he was in bed, there was still one bed left, so one of the men who had been arguing about the first bed came and got into it while the other went to bed in the first."

It will take listeners a long time to find the catch in this explanation of how the hotel keeper put nine men into eight beds. The secret is not to mention the ninth man nor take nine articles to represent nine men. Just tell the story, emphasizing the eighth man and the seventh bed.

* * *

Try These on the Folks

IF some of the folks seem in danger of falling asleep after the big Thanksgiving dinner next Thursday, spring this Berry Guessing Contest on them. It's taken from a brand-new leaflet just printed. It is called "Guessing Contests" and costs five cents. There are eleven of these contests—you'll have a great time with them. Address Party Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Now for the questions:—

1. What berry is red when it's green?
2. What berry is used for making ladies' dresses?
3. What berry is found on the grass?
4. What berry is a dunce?
5. What berry is irritating?
6. What berry is used for bedding cattle?
7. What berry is used for celebrating a festival?
8. What berry is respected for its age?
9. What berry is melancholy?
10. What berry is named for a month?
11. What berry is used for sewing?
12. What berry is named for a bird?

"Don'ts" for Thanksgiving

If you want to make your mother really thankful this year, follow these "don'ts" at Grandma's next Thursday. She'll probably be so surprised she will give you an extra piece of pie.

1. Don't reach across the table for food.
2. Don't prop your elbows on the table and lounge over it.
3. Don't stir your tea vigorously and noisily with your spoon.
4. Don't allow your spoon to stay in your cup.
5. Don't butter a whole slice of bread and then juggle it on your hand.
6. Don't use your knife for anything except to cut your food.
7. Don't "saw" with your fork; that's what the knife is for.
8. Don't swallow your spoon when eating soup.
9. Don't "choke" your fork; hold it with prongs down when cutting meat.
10. Don't eat too much turkey and get sick.

Little Folks' Corner

Story Without Words

I THOUGHT at first I'd write a Thanksgiving story to go with this picture. It was going to be quite a thrilling one, all about a little Pilgrim boy who was captured by the Indians. But you see it's this way. If I write the story no one even says "thank you." But if you write the story and it happens to be one of the ten best ones sent in, I'll send you a nice prize.

You may write a poem about the picture or just a story—whichever you like.

Then there's a special offer this week of ten prizes to be sent to the boys and girls who send in the best poem, using the letters THANKSGIVING just as Mary Catherine Rhine, age eleven, has done in her poem.

Let's get busy and win these prizes. Be sure to sign your name plainly, giving your correct address. Hurry your letter back to Little Folks Corner, Pennsylvaia Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THESE FOLKS WON PRIZES

Hallowe'en Poem

June Day, Elizabeth Durlin, Miriam Matthews, Claire Paisley, Sybilla Frances Haefner, Dorothy Kamerzel, Janet Upperman, Kathryn Countryman, Ruth Pinnock.

Girl From Turkey

Marie Starcher, Hazel Wolf, Donald Bishop, Ruth Fisher, Alberta Shapenas.

The Three Bears

Gerald Mainhart, Dolores Barnhart, Helen Coughenour, Josephine Gillette, Joan Lording, Olga Grabania, Helen Ulsh, Agnes T. Kundra, Lena Wirt, Martha Sollenberger.

Let's Celebrate Our Birthdays

HOW would you like to have a birthday card on your birthday and see your name on the Young People's Forum page when your date comes around? Of course, you want one, don't you? Now this is only for the Little Folks, twelve and under. Next issue we'll announce something especially for the bigger folks. Fill in the blank and send it to Little Folks Corner, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and when your birthday comes, you'll be sure to get that card.

Name ....
Address .... R.F.D. ....
My Birthday is ....
Month Day Year
I am .... years old.

I GET $10 IN EGGS FOR EACH $1 SPENT FOR REGULATOR
says an experienced Long Island Poultryman

GET MORE EGGS IN 15 DAYS
—or Your Money Back

This leading poultryman goes on to say—"Few hens get the full value of the egg-making ingredient out of their feeds unless they're regulated. So we say a large portion of the feed is wasted unless 2 lbs. of Pratts Poultry Regulator is mixed with 100 lbs. of mash. We get about $10 in eggs for each $1 spent for Regulator, too. Our layers now average about 200 eggs a year."

Pratts Poultry Regulator is guaranteed to *get more eggs* out of your present laying mash—not only during winter months but beginning *right now,* while you can sell at today's bettered market prices!

Simply add Regulator to the mash. This concentrated tonic of rich minerals and imported herbs acts directly on the egg-making organism—builds new rich blood—replenishes the minerals lost during moulting—brings back springtime pep and spryness. The cost is trivial—one extra egg pays for all the Regulator a hen will use in a year.

If you do not begin to see these results in fifteen days your money will be cheerfully refunded. See your dealer. If he cannot supply send $1.00 for trial supply to PRATT FOOD CO., Dept. 550, 124 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

2c a Day Puts New Life in 100 Hens

Pratts POULTRY REGULATOR

Bellevue Stratford

is a home-in-Philadelphia... not only for those who enjoy residence here the year 'round but as well for the many who return to the Bellevue again and again. In the heart of the business and financial district, only a few minutes from the best in concerts, plays, football—the Bellevue-Stratford combines accessibility with quiet luxury... May we offer you Bellevue-Stratford hospitality?—at 1933 low prices of course.

CLAUDE H. BENNETT, General Manager

PHILADELPHIA

Cold Epidemic Killing Poultry

Wheezing, Choking Easily Ended and Trouble Stopped in 48 Hours

Readers who find the slightest trace of colds in their flocks, such as a running nose, should read this letter from Thos. Pulliam, Shively, Ky. He says:

"I have had birds with their eyes closed from colds, and have saved them all. One cockerel was nearly dead. He lost 5 pounds. I gave him Group-Over and in two weeks he was full of pep and fighting every rooster on the place. Why do people let their birds die? It's so easy to save them with Group-Over."

It is amazing how quickly Group-Over ends colds in poultry. A few drops in the nostrils usually banishes every symptom over-night—while a little in the drinking water, as a preventive, guards the whole flock. For a liberal supply, send 50c (or $1 for the extra large size) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 674 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. As Group-Over is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try.

MORE EGG MONEY

Increase your poultry profits with the practical tips on feeding for eggs, marketing, breeding, housing and disease control appearing each month in Everybodys. Only magazine giving you the newest discoveries in poultry raising from all parts of the world. Send for FREE sample.

Everybodys Poultry Mag. Dept. 24, Hanover, Pa.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

"Taken for a Ride."

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

THERE has been some inquiry about feeding brewers' grains to poultry. I have had no personal experience with this feed, but am inclined to believe that small amounts would be beneficial. They could be fed in the form of a moist mash at noon, combined with the regular laying mash.

* * *

THE pullets which I have housed are laying well, and since they were vaccinated have escaped chicken pox and colds. So far there has been no molting among the early hatched birds. I have lights on them and am coaxing them to eat as much grain as possible, so that they can maintain their body weight and keep up production. If laying pullets get thin they will go down in production and may molt; experienced poultrymen spare no efforts to keep their birds in shape so they will stand the strain.

* * *

I HAVE a little hen that was high Leghorn at the 1932-33 Vineland Contest. Her production records give an interesting illustration of this strain which a heavy laying bird undergoes. In the year she laid the equivalent of almost 300 eggs weighing at the rate of 24 ounces per dozen, which was over ten times her own weight in eggs, and while doing this she increased her own body weight half a pound. Such figures certainly go to show that a heavy producer has to eat all the mash and grain she can hold to maintain the pace.

* * *

SOME people ask me how much to feed their chickens. I don't think it is possible to give any stated rule, because the amount varies from day to day with the appetites of the birds, influenced by how heavily they are laying, the temperature, the degree of maturity, and many other factors. At present, with these pullets just in good production, they have free access to the laying mash, get a full feed of grain at night, more in the morning and still more at noon if they will eat it. If grain remains in the litter I skip feeding more until it is gone and they look for it.

* * *

I HAVE heard of a number of cases this fall where pullets which had been laying very well were attacked by chicken pox, with the result that production was cut down seriously at the time when eggs normally bring the highest prices. In some instances the flocks molted, throwing the birds out entirely for several weeks. There is nothing much to be done when pox breaks out, except to give the birds good care and wait for them to come around again. However, if these birds had been vaccinated when they were three months old they would have been protected against trouble at this season and probably gone on laying. Vaccinating is very easy to do, and one egg per pullet should cover the cost.

* * *

A REASONABLE amount of green feed fed daily is a great help in keeping birds in good shape. Leafy green feed is the best, but some form of succulent material such as beets or apples will do when such cannot be had.

Bees in Winter Quarters

EXTENSIVE honey producers know the importance of good wintering in profitable apiary management, but many people who keep only a few colonies of bees give this matter little or no attention and then wonder why their bees produce only a small amount of honey. I have seen such apiaries almost wiped out during severe winters for no other reason than that the bees simply froze to death! A colony of bees, unless situated in an unusually sheltered location, may survive the winter if left unpacked, but is usually so weak in the spring that the beekeeper finds it quite a task to have the colony up to profitable strength by the time the clover honey flow begins. For this reason the importance of packing can scarcely be overestimated.

In Packing Cases

Probably the best protection is given by the use of packing cases which are usually made large enough to hold four hives so arranged that each pair of entrances face in opposite directions. These cases should be of sufficient size to allow space for four inches of packing material under the hives, eight inches around the sides and ten inches on top. A waterproof cover should be provided so that the packing material is kept dry.

It is necessary to have a tunnel leading from the entrance of each hive to the outside of the case, as the bees must not be confined during the winter. Experts favor a group of five or six three-quarter inch holes rather than a slot for a winter entrance and in unusually severe weather all but one or two of these may be plugged. Packing material may be straw, planer shavings, chaff or dry leaves.

Food Essential

It is important that each colony has plenty of honey even when properly packed. Forty-five to fifty pounds is certainly not too much, for even if it is not all used during the winter a large amount will be needed next spring for brood-rearing.

The beekeeper who makes sure that every colony is headed by a good queen, is properly packed, has plenty of stores and is free from disease can be reasonably sure of a crop of honey next year.

Fred J. Runyan.

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HORSES

REGISTERED BELGIANS, stallions and mares. Also have two Percheron stallions coming two next spring. A black and a gray. Priced to sell. Come and see them. HYLLMEDE FARM, Fred H. Cook, Manager, Beaver, Pa.

FOR SALE—Carload Farm Chunks, good colors and ages; also matched spans mules. FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa

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Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

EASTERN fruit growers are watching with interest, not unmixed with concern, the operation of the Fruit Code of the Pacific Northwest. The Code was signed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture on October 14th. It is operative through the Northwest Fruit Industries, a corporate body consisting of 25 trustees who represent all the fruit districts of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana in proportion to their output. The purpose, as stated, is "to enforce uniform quotations and sales prices on like quality of fruit, in order that the jobbing trade may buy with confidence and the growers saved from the ruinous prices of the last few years, resulting from cut-throat price cutting." The minimum f.o.b. prices recently established for the extra fancy grade in the larger sizes are:

Jonathan, $1; Delicious, $1.35; Winesap, $1.35; Rome, $1.15; Stayman, $1. The freight rate to eastern markets is $1.25 per hundredweight.

The Code organization covers all the fruits grown in the Northwest. There is a Commodity Committee for each fruit. It has power to regulate the amount of fruit to be shipped, by variety, grade and size, as well as to set minimum prices. The rules formulated by the Commodity Committee "have the effect of law and are mandatory on all shippers of fruit in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana." The agreement is in effect as long as the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration is operative, which is until May, 1935; or it may be canceled at any time that the shippers of 75 per cent of the tonnage so desire. Shippers and brokers must secure a license from the Secretary of Agriculture.

The outcome of this venture of government in the fruit business is a matter of concern to all Pennsylvania producers, even though they may not be brought directly within the scope of a Fruit Code.

"Applesauce"

The county agent of Wenatchee county, Washington, has persuaded the Federal Relief Administration to purchase 1,500 cars of C grade apples, to be dehydrated and distributed among the unemployed. His persuasive slogan was, "Give the unemployed apple sauce!"

Some may consider this slogan more apt, even, than the originator intended.

Licensing Truck Peddlers

Quite a number of cities have passed an ordinance requiring truck peddlers to secure a license before selling fruit in the city. For the most part these ordinances were passed at the instance of commission men. Recently an unlicensed truck peddler was fined $100 in Chicago.

The Michigan law requires all fruit buyers to pay a state license fee of $50. The result has been to drive away most of the non-resident trucker buyers who formerly handled a large proportion of the fruit on the Benton Harbor market, leaving the growers to move the fruit themselves. The constitutionality of the law now is being tested in the courts by the City of Benton Harbor.

It will be well to think twice before imposing unduly severe restrictions on the movement of fruit by any efficient channel. It is as futile for the commission men to fight the truck peddler as it is for the railroads to fight the motor truck. Both have a place in the economy of modern marketing. On the whole, the truck peddler probably has been an advantage to Pennsylvania fruit growers. Some regulation and licensing may be necessary, but it should not be restrictive.

Open-Mesh Bags for Apples

Closed packages, in which the fruit may be examined by the purchaser only with difficulty, are rapidly passing out of use. The drift also is strongly toward smaller containers. A Yakima Valley, Washington, firm recently shipped several thousand open-mesh bags of apples to eastern markets as an experiment. Each bag held seven pounds of apples. The experiment was successful. Open-mesh bags are being used for potatoes, onions and other vgetables, particularly by the cash-and-carry stores. One advantage is that all the fruit is on display so that the buyer knows just what he is getting—there is no "face." This serves to promote better grading.

As a boy on a New England hillside farm I helped my father "deacon" barrels of apples for the Boston market. This was not considered unethical then, but merely smart business. Some of our neighbors "stovepiped" barrels of apples, and with impunity. The bottom of the barrel was faced with selected fruit, and a few layers of good fruit were placed over this "plate." A length of stovepipe then was placed in the center and filled with culls and ciders. The space outside of the stovepipe, and above it, was filled with good apples. Thus the barrel that went to Boston contained apples of high grade on the face, of fair grade all around the outside—but was rotten at the core. Such a practice would not be permitted today, not only because it is poor ethics, but also because it is poor business. Great progress has been made in the standards in fruit marketing since I was a boy, but much remains to be done. Within 25 years, in my opinion, the "facing" of fruit, in any package, will be a thing of the past.

Saving the Northern Spy

This fine old variety is dear to the hearts of the older generation, but it is comparatively unknown to the new generation, except to those who are so fortunate as to live in the country and have access to an old-time apple orchard. Not even the most prepossessing Stayman or Delicious can compare in toothsomeness to a well-grown Spy. Yet for twenty-five years this variety has been gradually declining in favor, as evidenced by commercial planting.

This is due chiefly to its unfortunate habit of coming into bearing late. It is difficult to justify planting Spy when profitable crops may not be secured for ten or twelve years, as compared with five or six years for many of the modern sorts. Top-working five-year-old trees of York or other vigorous stocks with Spy results in earlier bearing, but this practice is uncertain and inconvenient.

In the experimental orchards of The Pennsylvania State College is a block of vigorous six-year-old Spy trees, part of which were ringed last June. If ringing gives the same results on Spies as it has on Baldwin, Delicious, Rome, McIntosh, Stayman and other varieties (see Bulletin 290, Pennsylvania State College, on "The Management of Miller Apple Trees"—sent free on request) these trees will begin to bear next year and will continue to bear regularly if properly handled. Fruit growers are watching this block of trees with keen interest. If the Spy can be made to bear early and regularly by annual ringing, it will again become a profitable variety to plant in northern, western and central Pennsylvania. The Spy is too good an apple to lose.

BALM

It's ointment and liniment combined—a potent aid in all farm healing. For Caked Bag, Inflammation and all teat and udder injuries use Bag Balm at the first sign of trouble to ease discomforts that curtail the milk flow. Promote circulation and rapid healing. Clean and pleasant; medication cannot taint the milk. Big 10-ounce package, 60c at stores. *Demonstrator size (worth 15c) sent for 4c stamps to prepay postage.*

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The Production Credit Plan

By JOHN G. BYRER

PENNSYLVANIA farmers with dairy cattle will be able to borrow money for financing or refinancing the purchase of dairy cows or for breeding or raising dairy cattle, or both, in the near future through the production credit associations that are to be organized over this and adjoining states included in this district of the Farm Credit Administration, according to information from the Farm Credit Administration of Baltimore.

With the consent and assistance of the production credit corporation of Baltimore such an association may be organized by ten or more farmers of the same locality wishing to utilize this short-term lending system.

Each production credit association has authority to lend not only for dairy cattle purposes, but also for the production of crops, for the breeding, raising and fattening of beef livestock, and for refinancing indebtedness incurred in the original instance for agricultural purposes.

Membership

No one who is not a farmer-borrower may belong to any production credit association, nor may any one be considered a farmer unless his income is mostly dependent on the results of his farming activities.

Production loans cannot exceed 12 months nor can any one borrower be indebted to an association at any one time for more than 20 per cent of the paid-in capital and guaranty fund, nor for less than $50, excepting in unusual instances.

In the St. Louis district, where associations already are doing business, the interest rate on loans has been about six per cent.

The funds used for an association's loans comes from the sale by the district federal intermediate credit bank of low interest-bearing debentures to private investors. And the funds necessary to start an association on its lending activities comes from the production credit corporation.

After a representative of the Baltimore corporation has explained the steps necessary in organizing an association to a group of prospective farmer-borrowers, and on receipt of their charter, which will specify the extent of the territory to be served by the association, the organization is eligible to receive its initial capital.

Starting Capital

But before the corporation invests in the association it first determines the amount of its investment by estimating the probable total of the loans the association is to make. After figuring the total of loans, the corporation then invests 20 per cent of that amount with the association, and receives in exchange class A stock of the association.

This 20 per cent is the association's initial or starting capital. Additional capital comes from the borrowers. Each borrower must, upon receipt of his loan, invest five per cent of it in class B stock of the association. But the cost of this investment may be included in the amount of the loan.

The association then invests its initial capital in high grade bonds and places them with the federal intermediate credit bank of Baltimore as part of the security for loans the bank will make to the association. And the bank extends to the association a line of credit equal to about five times the amount of total loans to be made to that association. Naturally, no part of this credit is available for any loan unless that loan is fully secured by good collateral, such as a chattel mortgage on crops and other personal property, or livestock and personal property.

The security on dairy loans is first mortgage liens on cows or dairy herd, including any increase, excepting bull calves: and, where it seems advisable, by first mortgage liens on feed or other personal property or both. Also, it is customary to supplement the mortgage with an order drawn by the borrower against the individual or agency purchasing his dairy products.

In associations already organized dairy loans are being repaid on the installment plan, on a monthly basis, from the proceeds of the sale of milk and other dairy products. In cases where the payment record and security are satisfactory, such loans may be renewed for two years, but they may not exceed the two year extension.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER and the McCormick-Deering dealers provide you with these two essentials for handling the daily milking job:

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And the *McCormick-Deering Cream Separator*, the ball-bearing machine long celebrated for easy-running efficiency. The workmanship and design, the close-skimming and easy-washing features are matched by the brilliant black japanned finish and the gleaming metal.

Sizes and capacities of both for your exact needs. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer for a personal demonstration of these machines.

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Dried Beet Pulp is unique. *It is the whole succulent, nutritious sugar beet with only the sugar and water removed*—the only vegetable feed available in commercial form. It is light, bulky, cooling, palatable and mildly laxative. "June pasture the year round." It safeguards health and banishes "off-feed" conditions. It fits into any ration and improves that ration because it aids digestion and helps the animal to assimilate all of the nutrients.

The use of Dried Beet Pulp does not add to the cost of your feeding. You simply use it *in the place* of silage, corn, oats or other carbohydrate feeds. It combines splendidly with cottonseed meal, gluten feed, soybean meal or brewers' grains. When hay is high priced or scarce, six pounds of Dried Beet Pulp will do the work of ten pounds of hay and do it better. *And feed it right out of the sack. Dried Beet Pulp does not need to be soaked before using.*

Every feed dealer has it or can get it for you quickly. Order a supply today. Prices are unusually low. Dried Beet Pulp is one of the cheapest feeds now on the market.

Dried Beet Pulp makes very good litter for poultry.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY - - DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Farmer's Business Letter

DEVELOPMENTS in the livestock and meat industry are not particularly encouraging. Rather they are exactly the opposite. An extraordinary situation has prevailed here at the Chicago market the past ten days. The commission men, by obvious agreement, and apparently with the support of the AAA, have followed a program that had for its purpose securing a higher price for hogs, in the face of lower packer bids from day to day, based on a slow meat trade. All good hogs were held from day to day. The deadlock started Thursday of last week, and by Saturday some 19,000 hogs were on hand. The government then stepped in and cleaned up the supplies, at prices being asked by the commission men, $4.50 to $4.60, the buying being done to supply relief needs. Again on Monday the market went into a deadlock, which has continued ever since. On Tuesday the government came back with a buy of about 9,000 head. No more have been bought by AAA at this writing, and it is thought none will be. But the buyers and sellers are getting together. Last evening the packers took 25,000 of the 45,000 hogs on hand, at their own prices, $4.25 to $4.35.

Light Demand

The packers are in the unenviable position of being damned if they do, and if they don't. They are expecting to be baited, and probably will not be disappointed. The processing tax is now in effect, and the hog market, without government support, will undoubtedly go lower, at least for a time, which won't look so good for the processing tax.

Pork trade is at low ebb. Last week Chicago packers had a very light kill, yet they were caught day after day with loins on hand that they had not been able to move. The price of loins has dropped a nickel in the past three weeks, and half of this decline has come this week. Retailers are reported warning their customers away from pork on account of the tax. What was obvious from the beginning is being demonstrated, namely, that the real price of hogs at any given time will be the market price plus the processing tax. The producer will pay the tax, not out of his own pocket but in the price of his hogs.

Then the labor situation in the packing industry is very bad. The Hormel strike in Minnesota spread to Pittsburgh, then jumped to St. Paul where the workers are now out, and there is grave fear that the trouble will spread to other points. Labor organizers are taking full advantage of the belief that NRA encourages unionism, and when the agitator gets under full headway on the subject the working man is not too hard to convince that the government "demands" that he join a union. It is easy picking for the unions, and an extraordinary opportunity for them to replenish depleted treasuries.

Heavy Beef Supply

At the same time that the hog market has been upset by abnormal developments and conditions, the cattle market has been demoralized by an over-supply of beef. Warnings have been sent to the country, but they can do little good when men have cattle on hand that are ready.

The Chicago run here this week totaled 53,600 head, against 46,780 a week ago, and only 40,000 the same week two years ago. This week quite a batch of prize beef is being sold at the Omaha show, the top load, Angus, going at $9.75. Next week there will be another big supply to move, the show cattle from the American Royal, at Kansas City. The week after that the rejects from the Chicago International will be thrown on the market, and the week after that the International show lots.

It is not known as yet just how many loads of prime beeves will be entered in the International, but last year there were about 400 carloads, and some think there will be more this year, since so many have reported holding back to get in on that market. So it is rather difficult to find around these quarters very much cattle optimism, for at least a few weeks to come, most market men will tell you not till after the first of the year. However, the opinion is heard that after this deluge of beef just the opposite condition can be expected to materialize.

The average price of steers here this week dropped to $4.75, off a full half dollar from last week. Top heavies brought $6, and yearlings $6.25. On one Iowa farm there are 99 head of steers averaging over a ton, individuals weighing up to 2,600 pounds. They have been fed three years, and the owners were once offered $9.85 for them but stood out for $10.

The lamb market weakened off some this week, even with light receipts, such is the demoralizing effect of the situation in beef and pork. The average price was figured at $6.40, against $6.80 last week, and $5.40 the same week last year. Tops brought $7.25, against $7.75 last week. Best feeders sold at $6.25, called off a quarter from last week. The run here this week was only 48,000, against 70,000 last week. But some lamb has had to be sacrificed in this market, and consumers have had the opportunity to buy at very low prices.

The Grain Trade

Since the first of the month wheat has advanced about 8 cents, corn about the same, and oats a nickel. It is figured in the grain trade that a depreciated currency ought to stimulate our exports, but with many restrictions abroad there can be no certainty about this. If we are to continue to be confined to our domestic demand the rise in prices may be slow, as we have considerable surpluses still to dispose of. Thus speculators, who under ordinary conditions might have been expected to be active, have been holding off, and there is a disposition to sell every time prices move up a notch. Grain markets are following pretty closely foreign exchange, and may be expected to, though there is always the possibility of an outbreak of panicky buying.

Milk hearings have been under way in Chicago this week, and are rather puzzling to observers. The so-called independents, small dealers selling at 8 to 9 cents on a cash-and-carry basis, are under citation by AAA for failure to adhere to the code price of 11 cents a quart. While they admit readily enough that they have been selling at lower prices, yet the hearings and the questionings keep right on. It is evident that the AAA is reluctant to take a decisive step in the matter, since there is a consumer interest at stake, and naturally consumers are not going to take kindly to an autocratic decision that deprives them of cheaper milk when they know that those so selling are actually paying the producer as much for milk as the large companies adhering to the code price, and charged with carrying a financial burden of over-capitalism. Immediate action by AAA is not anticipated. The opinion is heard that the whole code system, as applied to milk, may fall down.

About 600 horses were sold here this week. Market unchanged. Bulk of sales at $75 to $100, tops $150. Watson.

Chicago, November 18, 1933.

Produce Market Review

POTATO markets have shown some improvement during the past few weeks. Shipments have been decreasing since the end of the harvest season and are averaging around 500 cars per day, or about half as many as during the height of the season. Prices are holding steady in eastern markets but have advanced in the Middle West. The market at Maine shipping points was inactive with most sales around $1@1.05 per 100-pound sack f.o.b. Maine is shipping about one-third to one-fourth of the total movement.

Pennsylvania potatoes jobbed at $1.40 @1.65 per 100-pound sack in Philadelphia, with poorly graded lots bringing $1.25@1.35. Prices at Baltimore ranged from $1.15 to $1.40 per sack. Maine potatoes sold at $1.50@1.75 in eastern markets. Maine growers show a tendency to hold their stocks rather than sell at present price levels.

"Sweets" and Apples

Sweet potatoes are steady with some improvement in demand, especially in the Middle West. Delaware and Maryland sweets sold at 50@75c per bushel in eastern markets while barrel packed stock from the Eastern Shore brought $1.25@1.50. New Jersey sweet potatoes brought $1.25@2 per barrel and at 30@40c per ⅝ basket.

Apple markets continued steady with a limited demand. Supplies are moderate in most cities. Most seasonal varieties are selling at $1@1.25 per bushel, with some fancy large Stayman and Delicious bringing $1.50. Yorks sold mostly at 75c@$1. In the Shenandoah section Yorks are bringing $3@3.25 per barrel, out of storage, while Stayman sell at $1.25@1.40.

The eastern cabbage market is stronger and prices advanced about $1 per ton at New York producing sections. Most city markets are selling cabbage at $24@30 per ton. Pennsylvania cabbage is selling at $1@1.35 per 100-pound sack.

Eggs Advance

Fresh eggs advanced 2c to 5c per dozen during the early part of November due chiefly to light receipts. Production continues to decline but there is an increasing proportion of pullet eggs. At the close of the week the market dropped sharply and the demand was very light. In Philadelphia nearby hennery whites were quoted at 33@35c per dozen, white extras at 35@37c, brown extras at 34@36c and mixed colors at 27@35c.

Prices of fresh killed roasting chickens dropped about one cent per pound in eastern markets and fowls were also lower. Supplies of turkeys were more plentiful and the market weaker. There has been some accumulation of stocks but the colder weather is expected to improve the demand to some degree. Present price levels of turkeys are about 2 to 3c below prevailing in mid-November last year.

Butter

Butter prices declined during the ... week of November. Heavy buying by ... Dairy Marketing Corporation of ... stocks was the feature of the market. ... appeared to be more confidence in the ... ation late in the week. The monthly ... storage report issued November 13th ... ed total holdings of 160,390,000 pounds ... compared with 66,828,000 pounds on ... vember 1st, last year. Late in the ... 92-score butter was quoted in Philadelphia at 24c per pound. W. K. W.

COMPARATIVE PRICES

	New York	Phila.	Pittsburgh
Apples, per bu.	$ .60-1.60	$ .60-1.50	$ .65-1.15
Potatoes, per cwt.			
Long Island	1.05-1.70		
Pennsylvania		1.25-1.65	1.25-1.35
Butter, 92 score	23½c	24½c	
89 score	20½c	20½c	21½c
Eggs—N. J. special marks	40½-42c		
Hennery specials	39 -39½c	43-44c	
Extras	32 -37½c	35-38c	35 -38c
Mediums	27 -29c	28-31c	24½-25½c
Poultry—fowls	12 -14c	12-16c	7 -13c
Turkeys	13 -18c	14-17c	15 -16c

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

On account of the strike in packing plants local slaughterers are able to buy few cattle. So the light receipts, only 22 carloads, did not create any excitement. Trade was slow and unsatisfactory to sellers though prices were not worse than in the recent past. A few head of nice light steers sold at $5, but these were not representative of the general market. Probably something really good of light or handy weight would sell up to $4.50 while heavy steers are hard to sell above $4, though a few head brought $4.10@4.25. A few nice handy steers went at the same range, averaging around 1,135 lbs., and a bunch of light steers, 885 lbs., $4.25. Fair light and handy butcher steers with some flesh brought $3.60@3.75, while plainer kind but with some kill about them had to sell around $3.25 and thinner ones at $2.75@3. One lot of good West Virginia heifers brought $3.85 and some others $3.60@3.75, bulk of heifers selling below $3.50. Cows were slow, with few good enough to sell above $2.75. Canners brought $1@1.75, largely $1.50@1.75. Bulls showed little change, $3 taking very useful kind.

Choice weighty steers, grassers	$4 00@ 4 25
Good to choice, do.	3 75@ 4 00
Fair to good, do.	3 40@ 3 75
Ordinary to fair	3 00@ 3 25
Good to choice yearlings	nominal
Choice handy-weight steers	4 25@ 4 50
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good, do.	3 60@ 4 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	3 25@ 3 60
Common, do.	2 75@ 3 00
Good light butcher steers	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good light steers	3 50@ 4 00
Common to medium, do.	3 00@ 3 50
Inferior light steers	2 50@ 3 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	3 75@ 3 90
Good to choice heifers	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good heifers	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair heifers	2 25@ 3 00
Choice fat cows	2 75@ 3 00
Good to choice fat cows	2 50@ 2 75
Fair to good cows	2 25@ 2 50
Common to fair cows	1 75@ 2 25
Canners	1 25@ 1 75
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@50 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 25@ 3 35
Fair to good handy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Common to fair bulls	2 50@ 3 00
Inferior bulls	2 00@ 2 50

Hogs

Monday's total supply was around 30 double-deck carloads or 4,500 head. Trade was slow and dependent mainly on outside buyers, local houses being tied up by the strike. At a decline of 10c per cwt. most of the good handy-weight hogs—150 to 220 lbs.—moved at $4.40. Heavier hogs ranged from $4 to $4.25 and lighter ones brought $4@4.10, with pigs $3.75@4. Some nice light hogs of 130-140 lbs. went in with handy weights.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 00@ 4 25
Mixed, 200-220 lbs.	4 25@ 4 40
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 35@ 4 40
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 35@ 4 40
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 00@ 4 10
Pigs, 90-115 lbs.	3 75@ 4 00
Roughs	3 25@ 3 50
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

The few sheep among the eight carloads on sale on Monday sold on the basis of $3.25 for good handy wethers. Some heavy ewes brought $2 per cwt. Lambs were firm at $7 per cwt. for the top sort, with culls largely $5 downward. Some lots sold without sorting brought $5.50@6. Overweight lambs, over 90 lbs., went at a discount of $1 per cwt., but this difference is likely to increase on extreme weights.

Good to best wethers	$3 00@ 3 25
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	6 75@ 7 00
Medium lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Culls, common to good	3 00@ 5 00

Bucks and over-weight lambs $1 per 100 lbs. discount.

Calves

Buying has been a few calves at a time for local account of late. Monday's supply was only about 400 head and all were wanted, the top sort going at $6, seconds $4@5 and others on down to $2@2.50 per cwt.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 25½@2... extra 92 score, 24½c; 90 score, 22c.

Eggs.—Nearby and Mid-Western ... extras, 40@42c; nearby brown extras ... @40c; nearby av. ex. mixed colors, 35@...

Poultry.—Live fowls, 8@16c; old roosters, 9@10c; springers, 12@16c; pigeons pr., 18@20c; ducks, 10@14c; turkeys, ... @17c.

Fruits.—APPLES, nearby, various varieties, 50c@$1.50 bus. GRAPES, N. Y. ... qt. bskt., Concords, 14c. CRANBERRIES N. J., ¼ bbl., boxes, 75c@$2.

Vegetables.—BEETS, N. J. & Pa. ... bnch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ ... 25@50c. CARROTS, nearby, 1@2c ... PARSLEY, nearby, bus. curly, bnch. ... @$1. POTATOES, various varieties, ... 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, $1.20@... SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., ... @40c.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 25@32c; creamery butter, 27@33c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 38@40c.

Poultry.—Chickens, 60c@$1.25 each; turkeys, 22@35c; ducks, 15@18c per lb.; rabbits, 40@75c each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ pk. CRANBERRIES, 15c qt. CHESTNUTS, 15c ... PEARS, 10@15c qt.

Vegetables.—BEANS, string, 10@15c ... pk. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. ONIONS 5@10c ¼ pk. CUCUMBERS, 5@6c ... LETTUCE, 8@10c head. TOMATOES, ... @20c pt. POTATOES, 90c@$1.25 bu.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 25@30c; creamery, ... @31c.

Eggs.—30@40c.

Poultry.—Live hens, 12@18c lb.; dressed 40c@$1.25; springers, live, 16@20c; dressed 40@85c.

Fruits.—APPLES, 8@15c ¼ pk. PEARS 10@15c ¼ pk.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ¼ ... CABBAGE, 5@8c hd. LETTUCE, ... hd. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. CARROTS 5@10c bch. TURNIPS, 10c ¼ pk. SAUERKRAUT, 15c qt. CELERY, 3@10c ... BEETS, 5c bunch. RADISHES, 5c bunch. ENDIVE, 5@10c each. PARSNIPS, ... box. ONIONS, 10c box.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Premium marks & higher ... extras, 23¾@24½c; extras, 92 score, ... 91 score, 22½@22¾c; 88 score, 19¼c.

Eggs.—White, nearby & Mid-Western hennery specials, 39@39½c; exch. standards, 32@37½c; mediums, 27@29c.

Live poultry.—By freight, fowls ... 14c; old roosters and stags, 10c; pigeons 20c pr.; chickens, 10@13c; ducks, ...

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score ... 23½c; standards, 22½c; 89 score, 21½c; ... score, 19¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, 22@... fresh extras, firsts, 26@28c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 30@35c; refrigerator firsts, 15@16c; refrigerator extras, 16@17c; Southern Ohio, W. Va. & Kentucky current receipts, 22@25c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 11@1...; Leghorns, 8@10c; colored springers, ... 12c; Leghorn springers, 8c; old roosters 6@7c; geese, 8@10c; ducks, 8@10c; turkeys, 10@17c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 23c; hog dressed, 19c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Nov. 20.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, 86@87¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 47@47½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 46@47c; No. 2 white oats, 34@34¾c; No. 3 white oats, 33½@34¼c.

DAIRY COUNCIL MEETING

The regular annual meeting of the National Dairy Council will be held on Wednesday, December 6th, 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Palmer House in the city of Chicago. C. Bechtelheimer, Secretary.

PHILIP R. PARK

Philip R. Park, who retired from active management of Park and Pollard in 19... and has since that time devoted his entire efforts to special studies in animal feeding is returned to The Park and Pollard Company as General Manager effective November 1st, according to an announcement by the company's offices at Buffalo, New York.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK PRICES A YEAR AGO

Steers	$3 50@ 4 ...
Heifers	3 00@ 5 ...
Hogs	3 75@ 4 ...
Lambs	3 00@ 5 ...
Calves	4 50@ 6 ...

EGG AUCTIONS

Butler, Pa.—Extra large eggs, 37¼c; extra mediums, 33c; producers mediums, 3...c; pullets, 24½c.

Flemington, N. J.—N. J. fancy whites 13c; fancy mediums, 30¾c; extra tints 36½c; medium tints, 27½c; pullets 25¼c.

DELLINGER MILLS

Hammer Type

PRICED AS LOW AS $125.00 F.O.B. Lancaster, Pa.

In sizes to Operate with 5 to 75 H.P. Furnished with or without Variable Feed Roll and Governor.

The No. 22 DELLINGER BATCH MIXER

For Mixing Ground Grain, Ground Roughage with or without Molasses for Dairy Feed.

A. M. DELLINGER, Inc. 728 N. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.

THE LAW

If You Have Hired Help holds you responsible for all accidents resulting in injury or disability. The amounts you must pay in compensation plus hospital and doctor's bills are set by State law. One serious injury to anyone working for you may take all your property.

Protect Yourself with Compensation Insurance

This Company protects you, as an employer, against law suits and pays the compensation costs, as required by law, for anyone injured or disabled while working for you. We protect you 24 hours each day.

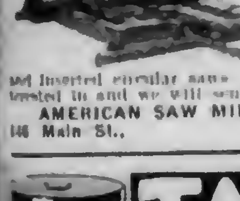
The cost of this insurance for a lifetime is less than the possible cost resulting from one accident.

Write for particulars, costs and name of our nearest representative.

Pennsylvania Threshermen's & Farmer's Mutual Casualty Insurance Company

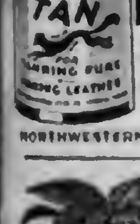
Dept: D-3, 325-333 S. 18th St., Harrisburg, Pa.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS



4 sizes; also gang edgers, trimmers, shingle and lath machines, planers and matchers, wood working machinery, solid and inserted circular saws. Write us what you are interested in and we will send you literature and prices.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO., 146 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.



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They point the way to progress and higher living standards.

Protective Service

Bee Tree

"A" finds a bee tree on land owned by "B". Can he cut this tree without out the consent of "B", and if "B" refuses to permit the tree to be cut can a price be set on it by disinterested parties which "B" must accept? S.S.D.

ONE person has no right to cut a tree on another person's property without the consent of the owner, regardless of whether the tree contains bees. The tree belongs to the owner of the land on which it grows. And while we know of no law on the subject we believe the bees belong to the owner of the tree in which they dwell.

Farm Partly Sold

I sold my farm, but the buyer has defaulted on payments and now he is on the welfare. He refuses to give up the farm or make more payments. S. B. G.

ALL you can do is to take the farm back. This may require the help of a lawyer, especially if the buyer refuses to vacate. How it is to be done will depend on the agreement made at time of sale. The fact that he is on the welfare does not give him a right to occupy the farm without meeting his payments.

Accident Benefits Paid

The following accident benefits were paid to Pennsylvania Farmer readers during the two weeks from October 28th to November 11th. These settlements were made under the special low cost accident policies of the National Casualty Company which are offered as part of our reader service. For information about this protection which has paid over $84,000.00 to our readers write to Insurance Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh.

From October 28th to November 11th

PENNSYLVANIA

ARMSTRONG COUNTY—Dora Zimmerman, fell down steps, injured thumb, rib, $3.00; BUCKS—John V. Ellis, repairing tractor, contused foot, $40.00; BUTLER—Carl Bachman, stepped on rusty nail, $1.67. Sadie Hamilton, struck by auto, injured ankle, $8.33; CHESTER—James E. Trego, caught between trucks, $1.00, William J. Meredith, cutting corn, cut knee, $5.33. Charles N. Ashby, unloading hay, fractured foot, $40.00; CLARION—Francis E. Deeliant, cut hand on pipe, $9.33; CLINTON—Elmer Young, pulling lumber, injured head, $2.00; COLUMBIA—Boyd F. Hippenstiel, fell from bridge, injured ankles, $9.33.

CUMBERLAND—Harold G. Loy, fell from ladder, injured ankle, $6.67; DAUPHIN—Norman G. Heckert, putting out fire, burned arm, $26.00; LACKAWANNA—Lester Batzel, turned ankle, injured same, $7.33; Frank James, nail struck eye, $10.00; LANCASTER—Robert S. Young, fell from hay wagon, injured neck, $3.33 John H. Haldeman, cranking engine, injured thumb, $3.00; LUZERNE—John Surakus, fell on fork, injured arm, $3.00, Lloyd E. Moyer, caught finger in cutter, $9.33; LYCOMING—Ronal J. Rowles, kicked by horse, cut head, $3.00; Lola Myers, fell, injured knee, shoulder, $11.33; John F. Brannaka, hauling dirt, cut hand, $7.33.

MONTGOMERY — Harry R. Moyer, caught arm in wheel, fractured, $40.00; J. C. Spicher, trimming tree, injured wrist, $3.00; SOMERSET—Owen C. Boyts, tamping patch on road, mashed toe, $9.33; Ralph Steyer, kicked by horse, concussion of brain, $10.00; SUSQUEHANNA—Joseph S. Rockwell, kicked by cow, contused fingers, $14.00; VENANGO—J. W. Paden, dropped iron plate, fractured toes, $31.33; WASHINGTON—Annie E. Martin, caught hand in wringer, $16.67; William Lash, gasoline ignited, burns, $10.00; WESTMORELAND—Geo. S. Barnhart, auto wreck, injured head, $28.00; YORK—Vance W. Harro, dragging logs, injured ankle, $15.33; Ray D. Grove, auto wreck, injured knee, head, $33.33; Raymond G. Henise, harrow slipped, lacerated fingers, $5.33.

MARYLAND

CAROLINE COUNTY—J. W. Krabill, fell from ladder, fractured rib, $11.33; CARROLL—Esta F. Halter, slipped, fell, injured knee, $3.00; J. Wilbur Harman, ice fell on foot, injured toe, $3.00; WASHINGTON—Raymond Chesnut, auto wreck, injured arm, $38.67.

NEW JERSEY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Morris Yankelowitz, sawing meat bone, cut finger, $24.67

WEST VIRGINIA

HARRISON COUNTY — Lillie Gifford, beneficiary of William Ellis Gifford, deceased, $50.00.

Along the Way

THE 66th annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Grange will be held at the Fort Stanwix Hotel, Johnstown, December 12th-14th.

MORE than 75 carloads of carefully graded Pennsylvania apples are being loaded each week for shipment to foreign countries, according to the State Bureau of Markets.

* * *

A 200-YEAR-OLD ox cart and a Conestoga wagon have been given to the State Museum at Harrisburg. If these ancient vehicles could talk they might tell our auto-riding victims of the depression something about hard times.

FOR the arithmetic class: If the Pennsylvania farm price level has risen to 96 and the buying power of the farmer's dollar to 83 cents, and if the American dollar is worth 60 cents, how much money has anybody who is lucky enough to have a dollar?

FEED colts well during the fall and winter, says a professor. He does not mean, however, that they can live on wind the rest of the year.

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA has 408,051 pupils in high school. Every one thinks he knows more than his dad—and some may be right about it.

* * *

HOME-GROWN strawberries were on sale at farmers' markets in York county on November 4th. This is stretching the season to the limit.

AT a wood sawing contest in Blair county recently the county champions successfully defended their title by sawing a 14-inch oak log through in 22 seconds. A four-handed team then sawed the log through in 18 seconds. At this rate they could earn their keep in any man's woodshed.

THE total area of State Game Land in Pennsylvania is 392,458 acres with about 78,000 more acres under contract for purchase. A lot of land to tramp over looking for a rabbit, and how the hunters dread it!

"THE Farm Horse" is the title of an 84-page booklet just published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S.A. Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Horse Association of America, says it is the best statement ever published by the United States on any class of livestock. Orders, with the price, (10c per copy) can be sent to the Horse Association of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

* * *

THERE are 287 mentally ill persons in mental hospitals in Pennsylvania to each 100,000 of population in the state. That's what those outside say. But we are not sure that all the "mentally ill" are inside hospitals.

THE ninth annual meeting of the North Atlantic Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers will be held at Harrisburg, January 17th-19th. Headquarters for the convention will be the downtown Y.M.C.A. at North and Front Streets.

33⅓% to 50% LOWER RATES ON LIVE POULTRY PIGEONS and SQUABS

Here's wonderful news that will mean big savings in the cost of shipping your market poultry! Railway Express has slashed the express charges on shipments of live poultry, pigeons and squabs, not chiefly valuable for breeding exhibitions, show or other special purposes—from 33⅓% to 50%.

These reductions apply between all stations in the states of: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Even the rates on empty coops have been cut and those not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight may be returned for as little as 10c each.

And remember, no haphazard handling, no jostling around all night such as is experienced on "over-the-road" hauls. Instead, your poultry will be at ease and in charge of experienced Railway Expressmen throughout.

ADD substantially reduced rates to the SPEED-SAFETY and CAREFUL HANDLING of Railway Express and you will see what great advantages this responsible, nation-wide organization offers you over all others.

We give you a receipt which is evidence of our responsibility and take another receipt from the consignee—proving delivery.

Ask your local Railway Express Agent for the details.

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NATION-WIDE SERVICE

Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

THE phone rang immediately after the conclusion of the President's radio address the other Sunday evening and a friend said he would like to call and talk it over. I was glad to see him and partly because he is mentally alert and much interested in the plight into which circumstances have plunged our country. The President had said that he would immediately create a gold market and through control of gold prices he expected to raise the general price level in this country, more or less regardless of the monetary policies of other countries. My neighbor asked me what I made of it all, and I quite honestly admitted that while the statement was put into clear English the matter was beyond my mental reach. It would seem simpler if other nations were not vitally concerned and would not act in attempted self-protection.

* * *

Years ago Italian affairs were in a mess and an upheaval was imminent. Their control was yielded to Mussolini and an orderly and fairly satisfactory existence for the nation was made possible. The Germans prefer freedom from control of their affairs by other nations above all else, and to that end they have surrendered practically all political and personal rights. They look to one man for the leadership out of a situation that chafes them. We have wondered at the surrender of individual rights by the peoples of those countries, and yet we go part way with them.

* * *

The question is the price people pay when they cease trying to decide what course shall be taken and leave decisions to one man. Each nation must work that out for itself and largely later on in the light of what has become their experience. The fact remains that most peoples, when they get into very serious trouble, turn from the democracy they may have created and guarded for themselves and invest some leader with a considerable share of their old-time individual rights. This is such a common experience in the world's history that I have no warrant lightly to question the existence of wisdom in it when the emergency is serious.

* * *

I think we should keep our minds clear and realize just how far we are off the trail blazed for us by those who founded this government. They knew we could not settle difficult matters in mass meetings, and provision was made for transfer of power to chosen representatives. Then we came to see that a Congress of many hundreds of members could not come into agreement quickly, or at all, and could handle delicate matters only in a blundering way. In ordinary times we have preferred to keep our liberties and put up with some delay and some blundering, but we are demonstrating that even Americans can get into such an economic and financial mess that a chance of material gain outweighs some individual rights and they are ready for the swap. We confuse our own thinking when we say this is not so. We have exchanged a lot of individual initiative that we so prized in happier times for governmental control. I am merely recording a fact and expressing the belief that we are on the way to a greater governmental control of our affairs if we find that we are getting the material things that most people prize so highly, in return for personal liberty. We are on that road.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

SINCE the season for feeding livestock is here it might be well to discuss the matter to some extent. Of course many of my readers know this subject from A to Z, but there may be a few amateurs who have just come from the city and who would be helped by being given some information.

My readers who cut their hay at the proper time, and that is just when the grass or clover comes into head, are prepared to maintain the weight or even put some weight on their stock during the winter. No farmer has ever or will ever be able to starve a dollar profit into his stock. All young animals have just so many days or years to grow and when that time ceases no more gain can be put on the frame. When the frame of a building is erected the size has been determined. It may be weather boarded, plastered or ceiled, but the size remains just the same. The same is true with our young animals.

Thousands of horses today weighing 1,000 and 1,200 pounds would have been weighing 200 pounds more had they been well fed during the first three years of their lives. Comparatively speaking the same is true of cattle and sheep. The successful breeder of pure-bred beef cattle makes his yearling weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds simply because he never allows it to get hungry and always feeds it the proper food.

When land and labor were cheap it might have been profitable to keep our beef cattle until they were three or four years old, however, of this I am doubtful, but in this fast age no one can afford to do such a thing. There are at least two reasons for this. The first is that gains are made much more cheaply on young animals and the second is that the markets are demanding more and more the younger carcass. If our cattle were slaughtered as yearlings weighing 1,000 pounds fewer pounds would be placed on the market and the producer would have more profit.

If these conditions are ever brought about some radical changes must be made on our farms. Farmers must quit keeping scrub stock. Besides the profit on scrub stock being less there is much less pleasure in keeping that kind of stock. I have visited hundreds of farms where pure-bred livestock were kept. Generally the farmer would not let me leave without seeing his stock. But I have never seen a farmer who kept scrub stock who was anxious to show them. More attention must be given to feeding a balanced ration. I do not mean by this that the farmer must understand how to mix an exact balanced ration, but he must know that the young growing animal should have legume roughage or have the non-legume hay harvested at the right time.

In this advanced age I doubt very much whether farmers can afford longer to stack their hay. It is conservative to say that two tons of hay put in the barn at harvest time and fed in the barn are worth three tons stacked outside and fed to livestock on the outside. If this is true it means that farmers are losing one-third of the production of their meadows by stacking the hay. No other business could stand such a loss very long.

* * *

G. W. H.—You cannot afford to allow your livestock to lose their flesh at the beginning of the winter. Their flesh serves as a blanket. In the fall your good wife never takes a blanket off the bed but rather adds one about the first of December.

The Secret of Keeping Young

(Continued from page 8.)

of buried treasure make this one of the most picturesque and romantic spots in our entire trip. Plenty of time for shopping and individual sightseeing.

Cartagena, Colombia, South America.— The land of gold, copper, lead, mercury, emeralds and coffee. The first European to see Colombia was unquestionably Columbus when in 1502 he sailed along the Colombian coast. Cartagena was founded in 1533....made famous in 1586 when sacked by Sir Francis Drake. By automobile and afoot we explore this ancient and walled city and its surroundings.

Puerto Colombia, Colombia. By automobile or train to Barranquilla, famous port of entry. All the interesting portions of the city will be covered on an automobile trip.

Santa Marta, Colombia. — Founded in 1525 by Bastides, this is a city rich in buccaneer history. A trip out through the jungle to banana plantations will make this, perhaps, the most interesting day of our entire tour. We shall visit a famous shrine, the house where died General Simon Bolivar, the Liberator of Colombia, at San Pedro de Alejandrino.

Havana, Cuba.—(If conditions permit). Sightseeing tour of city; drive down the picturesque, palm-shaded Prado and the ocean-swept Malecon; through narrow, winding streets of the old city and down magnificent boulevards of the new; old Morro Castle with its thick walls rising a hundred feet or more sheer from the wave-beaten cliffs; its black dungeons and slides down which a century ago prisoners were pushed into the waves to feed the sharks below. We hope, too, to drive through some of the rich agricultural sections with their sugar plantations, primitive farming and interesting sights.

As on our former regular tours, every bothersome travel detail will be taken care of by Pennsylvania Farmer. There's no worry about tickets, passports, meals or lodging. You won't have a care in the world for three glorious weeks. You'll be surprised at the very low cost—about a hundred dollars less than our former Caribbean cruise.

You'll return tanned by the warm sun; you'll long remember the thrill of seeing our proud ship pushing her prow through the turquoise waters of the Caribbean....the carefree days spent basking on the broad decks of the "Calamares"; the quaint villages and picturesque people of tropical America....the old-world ruins of by-gone days....all the glamour of the "American Mediterranean" and the Spanish Main.

It's a cruise of contrasts—this five-nation tour Pennsylvania Farmer is offering you this winter. Don't bury your gold like Kidd, Morgan, Drake, and the rest of that pirate crew. Join the Pleasure Pirates on this ninth Pennsylvania Farmer tour and steal your wife's heart again.

The tour booklet includes all the adjectives we had to leave out here. Page after page of alluring trips you've always wanted to take. Fill out the coupon on page eight and mail to the Tour Manager. It's yours for the asking.

Veterinary

By DR. J. F. SHIGLEY

Lumpy Milk

What is the cause of cows giving bloody and lumpy milk at times? Often clears up for a time, then comes on again. E. P. A.
Chester county, Pa.

LUMPY milk is usually associated with an infection in the udder. Bloody milk is an indication that the blood vessels are breaking down and hemorrhages result from this condition. Careful milking with as little disturbance of the udder as is possible will result in improvement. Reduce the diet for a few days so that the strain on the udder will be relieved.

Distemper in Cats

Will you please send me information about a remedy for distemper in cats? P. O.
Crawford county, Pa.

QUOTING a well-known teacher of medicine, "When distemper appears in kittens or adult cats it is sometimes expedient to destroy all of the affected group, thoroughly clean and disinfect their sleeping quarters or mats, then start over again." In general the treatment is as follows: Provide a warm, well ventilated place, free from drafts. The appetite should be tempted by small amounts of appetizing food. Castor oil should be given if necessary. The eyes should be bathed with warm boric acid solution and ten per cent argyrol solution dropped in the eye (using a dropper) two or three times daily.

Lame Pig

I have a pig that is very stiff in the shoulders. It is in good condition. Lived in the orchard all summer, but have it inside for past three weeks. Feed consists of middlings, buttermilk and corn. Has been in this condition for several months. L. G. M.
Butler county, Pa.

THIS condition may have been due to an injury. Because it is of long standing it may not be curable. However, it would be desirable to try the addition of one teaspoonful of cod-liver oil in the feed daily. In addition to the oil, fish meal or tankage may be fed using a self-feeder.

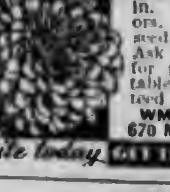
Danger of Roup

"Dear Sir: You may print the following statement if it will benefit others. I raise several hundred chicks every year. I've lost a good many dollars worth from roup. I used many remedies, none of them successful, so I took to using the hatchet, but found the treatment costly.

As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Dept. 8 for a 50c box of Walko Tablets and out of 96 hens that had the roup bad, I saved all but three. I can't speak too strong of the treatment, for it certainly does the work." Mrs. Nellie Herron, Eagleville, Missouri.

Should any of our readers be troubled with Roup they will save time by writing direct to the

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 8,
Waterloo, Iowa
or inquire of their local poultry supply dealer.



Maule's GIANT ZINNIAS
Mammoth 4 to 6 in. blooms, all colors. Large pkt. of seeds. Send 10c today. Ask for Maule's Seed Book for prize flowers, vegetables — tested guaranteed seeds.
WM. HENRY MAULE
670 Maule Bldg., Phila.
10c PKT. Free
Write today GET THIS BOOK FREE

TRAPPERS
Mink, Coon, Rats, Skunk,
other furs wanted. Highest market prices. Quickest returns. Trappers Supply Catalog free. Write
HOWE FUR Company
Dept. 1, Coopers Mills, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS
N. H. Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, 7c; Heavy Mixed, 6c.
PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

TO BUY **Use These Columns** TO SELL

We receive many letters from advertisers thanking us for splendid results obtained from their advertisements in our Classified Department.

Here is one from an advertiser of Poultry:

Gentlemen:
In answer to your letter of August 4th, wish to state we have not missed one insertion in past three years that our little Classified advertisement has not appeared in the Pennsylvania Farmer, and while we advertise in all the leading poultry journals, and so many inquiries do not state where they see one's ad, yet there are enough does that we could not afford to miss one issue advertising in the Pennsylvania Farmer. Wishing you success and hoping to be with you many more years, we remain, most cordially yours.
(Name given on request)

We have many customers for you among our 150,000 subscribers. Send in your copy today and get your share of the business.

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DEWDROP—OLD TOBACCO—Mellowed in Bulk. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mild Smoking 5 pounds 75c; 10, $1.40; 25, $3.00. Carefully selected, hand-picked Chewing 5 pounds $1.00; 10, $1.75. Scraps 8c. Free—Formula for home manufacturers. Saves ... Dewdrop Farms, Farmington, Kentucky.

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO. Enjoy Kentucky's Best. Home Manufactured Chewing, 28 Twists, sweet or natural, $1.00, 28 sacks Smoking, extra sweet or natural, $1.00, 20 full size Sweet Plugs, $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Company, Murray, Ky.

"PRIDE OF DIXIE" Cigarette or Pipe Burley, 5 pounds and box 5c cigars $1.00—cigarette roller, papers Free. 10 pounds Guaranteed Best Grade Chewing or Smoking $1.00—manufacturing recipe, flavoring Free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

DISSATISFIED? TRY US.—New firm building up customers who appreciate quality. We pay postage or tobacco free. Aged Red Leaf Chewing or Mildest Easy Burning Smoking, 10 pounds $1.00. Pay when received. Casey Farms, Lynnville, Kentucky.

GOLD-LEAF CHEWING or pipe and cigarette Burley, 5 lbs., $1.00, ten $1.50. Scrap smoking 10 lbs., $1.25. Imported Briar Pipe Free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Blyes Farms, Sedalia, Kentucky.

DISSATISFIED? Try old establishment. Better quality strictly guaranteed. Aged Long Red Leaf Chewing or Mildest Yellow Smoking 10 pounds either only $1.00. Pay when received. Willis Farms, Fulton, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY'S Guaranteed Red Leaf, Chewing or Smoking. Aged and Mellowed in bulk. Very mild. 10 lbs. $1.00. Manufacturing receipt and ... gloves Free. Kentucky Tobacco Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

CHEWING, SMOKING or Cigarette Tobacco, 5 lbs., $1.25; 10, $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box 5c cigars free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

FREE TOBACCO, how to get it, how to make cigarettes, plugs, snuff, twist, granulate and blend for pipe, saving all taxes and four profits. Write. Smokeshop, Sedalia, Kentucky.

CIGARETTE BURLEY, mild, 5 lbs. and box cigars, 85c. Cigarette Roller, papers free. Mild Smoking 10 lbs., $1.00, box cigars free. Guaranteed Tobacco Company, LB280, Mayfield, Ky.

GOLDEN CIGARETTE BURLEY, mild, 5 lbs. and box full size cigars $1.00, Cigarette roller, papers free. Tobacco Exchange, B417, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED.—15 pounds Smoking or 12 pounds Chewing, flavoring and formula free, $1.00. 40 plugs, $1.65. Kentucky Farmers, Wingo, Ky.

FRAGRANT MELLOW, smoking or chewing tobacco, bulk-sweetened, 5 lbs. 75c. Box full size cigars or box chewing twist free. Farmers Tobacco Exchange, A100, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GOLDEN HEART—Tennessee's Finest Mellow Natural Leaf. 10 pounds Smoking, 3 sacks, and pipe $1.00. 10 pounds Chewing, flavoring recipe $1.00. Farmers Sales Company, Paris, Tenn.

SUBAC—the wonder smoking tobacco, blending Virginia grown Gold Leaf, Burley and Turkish tobaccos, 3 lbs. $1.10 postpaid. Belmont Farms, Box 44, Chatham, Virginia.

MILD CIGARETTE or Pipe Tobacco, 5 lbs., 75c; 10, $1.00. Papers or Pipe free. United Farmers, Mayfield, Kentucky.

TWENTY CHEWING TWISTS, $1.00. Twenty sacks smoking $1.00. Postpaid. Ford Tobacco Company, 13, Paducah, Kentucky.

SEND 50c FOR BRIAR PIPE, 3 lbs. Mild Smoking Tobacco free. Tobacco Union, C-15, Melber, Kentucky.

RED CHEWING, 10 pounds, $1.45; Smoking, $1.15. Barley 7, $1.35. Flavoring. Old Kentucky Plantation Hickman, Kentucky.

GOOD MILD PIPE or Chewing Tobacco, 10 pounds $1.00. Pipe free. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Kentucky.

BEST GRADE aged mellow Smoking or Chewing, 10 pounds $1.00. Ford Farms, Paducah, Ky.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

NEW CROP FANCY PAPER SHELL PECANS. Hand selected, highest quality—10 lbs., $1.75; 25 lbs., $4.25; 50 lbs., $8.25; 100 lbs., $15.00; 500 lbs., $70.00; 1,000 lbs., $130.00; Smaller sizes cheaper. Fairview Farms, Inc., Quitman, Georgia.

PATCHWORK, COLORFAST PRINTS, beautiful assortment, 7 pounds $1.00, Silks or Velvets, beautiful assortment 3 pounds $1.00, plus postage. National Textile Company, 343P Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.

PEANUTS.—Roast them at home. Directions free—New Crop ready. 10 pounds $1.25; 25 pounds $2.50 delivered. Selected shelled or unshelled. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.

YARN—ALL WOOL rug yarns only $1.15 lb. Other yarns at amazing bargain prices. Samples and knitting directions Free. H. A. Bartlett, Mfg., Box F, Harmony, Maine.

YARN FOR RUGS, afghans, sweaters, baby sets. Beautiful colors. Lowest prices. Samples Free. Delaine Manufacturing Company, Dept. Y, 118 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPLETE BATHROOMS $37.50 up. Complete steam plants $157.50. First quality. Catalogue No. 30. Seidenburg Company, 261 West 34th Street, New York.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CARDS and folders, envelopes to match, 25c postpaid. Arcas, 6541-F South Winchester, Chicago.

HOME MADE CANDY from our Kitchen, for your Christmas. Gift box, $.45 pound box, assorted, postpaid. Robert Lucas, Castanea, Pa.

QUILT PIECES, 100 big, fast color prints, 20c; 200—35c. Postpaid. Remnant Mart, Centralia, Illinois.

PATENTS

PATENTS.—Small ideas may have large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Clarence O. O'Brien, 1519 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS

USER AGENTS. 2 volt Battery Radio. 15 days trial. 20th Century Company, B-2212, Kansas City, Missouri.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

230 ACRES. Good Home, Big Barn. Half hour city markets, 130 acres fertile tillage, estimated 2,000 cords wood, 400 sugar maples, home fruit; warm 7-room house, 78 ft. barn with ell, other buildings. Low price $4,500 includes house furnishings, tractor, horses, 14 cattle, poultry, machinery and vehicles, hay, corn, oats, vegetables, potatoes, etc., if settled soon; part cash; picture pg 27 big illustrated catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1427-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY FARM.—Among beautiful mountains and valleys of old Virginia. 50 acres, level productive fields, lovely views and attractive 7-room 2-story house with maple shade; home orchard, timberlot, 4 poultry houses, barn. Aged owner's low price $2,800 includes tools, horse, corn, wheat, potatoes, etc.; part cash. E. C. Brumback, Strout Agency, Middletown, Va.

IRRIGATED LANDS on the Willwood Division of Shoshone Federal Irrigation Project open to Homestead entry. For further information write Val Kuska, Colonization Agent, Burlington Route, Room D1303 Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE or TRADE.—20 Acre Citrus grove. Rio Grande Valley. C. B. Bankson, Owner, R. 1, Harlingen, Texas.

HOUSE, TEN ACRES, $950. Terms $10.00 month and larger farms. Easy terms. Charles Witmer, Crewe, Virginia.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE.—Three Greenhouses. Three Acres. House, bath, outbuildings, frontage. Route 422. One Half. Real Value. Write Owner. Wm. Malesel, Pine St., Butler, Penna.

OLD GOLD WANTED

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, Watches, Jewelry. 100% full value paid day shipment received. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment cheerfully returned. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Company, 570 Mallers Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

SEND US YOUR GOLD TEETH, Bridges, Crowns, Jewelry and receive cash by return mail. Highest prices guaranteed. Old reliable firm. Information free. Standard Gold Refining Company, 404 Lemcke Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

CASH PAID for Gold Teeth, Bridgework, Watches, Jewelry, etc. U. S. License, Bank Reference. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment returned, postpaid. M. S. Harvey, Box 513, Glens Falls, New York.

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, Watches, Trinkets. Price List Free. Casper Company, 6 Franklin Garden, Boston, Mass.

OLD STAMPS WANTED

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS, Envelopes, Collections. Hart Stamp Company, 250 Locust Street, Meadville, Penna.

SALESMEN

SALESMEN WANTED—MANY Stark Salesmen make more than $200.00 per month during spare time. You can do as well. Pleasant outdoor work. No experience necessary. Big Pay Weekly. We furnish Big Sales Making Outfit Free. Write at once for full information to Stark Nurseries, C11113, Louisiana, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED—Experienced in Stock Remedies, Fly Sprays, Cleansers, etc. Established business. Permanent territory. Liberal commissions. W. D. Carpenter Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

QUICK CASH RETURNS selling farm seed. Old established firm. No investment. No experience required. Commissions weekly. Write today for particulars. Gardner Seed Company, Dept. D, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income for man acquainted with farming. Cobb Company, Franklin, Mass.

ROUTE MEN are especially qualified for Life Time job. Thirty-five dollars possible weekly. Bottom prices. Top guarantee. Investigate by card to appreciate. Burr Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

DOGS

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Females, $4.00, Males $6.00. D. Mast, Morgantown, Penna.

THOROUGHBRED SHEPHERD PUPS, $7.00 each. Spring Valley Kennel, Belleville, Ohio.

FUR AND WOOL WANTED

WE WANT HIDES, FURS, WOOL.—Good prices. Ship or write S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

RACCOONS.—Black, half and three-quarter black. Fox terrier and Hound Pups. Marion Hart, Marengo, Ohio.

HONEY

PURE HONEY.—Not delivered, 60 lb. can buckwheat, $3.40; 100 lb. keg $7.25; 12 sections comb. $1.50. Price list free. Seneca Apiaries, Starkey, New York.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can HERE, clover $5.40; Fall flower mixed $2.85, two $5.50. Ray Wilcox, Odessa, New York.

BUCKWHEAT or CLOVER, 5 pound pail, 80c, Two $1.50, postpaid. Third zone. Walter Dowd, Mansfield, Penna.

BAGS WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES FOR YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write—Pittsburgh Bag & Burlap Company, 803 Progress Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE BUY YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Sussman Bros., 137 Washington Place, Pittsburgh.

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Using Our Classified Department
When you have anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, poultry, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery.

The rate is 12c per word and the minimum charge $1.20.

When four or more consecutive insertions are made of the same copy the rate is 10c per word per insertion. Cash must accompany order.

Our next issue is December 9th, and forms close December 1st.

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Kindly start my advertisement containing ....words in your next available issue and run it.......times. I enclose remittance for $......

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BABY CHICKS

DeVRIES GRANDVIEW Business Bred Leghorns are recognized profit makers. Large English-Type birds. Many official egg laying contest winners bred by us. Imperial Contest Quality mating sired by Record of Performance approved males. All breeders bloodtested. Chick orders booked now at special discount prices. Write for Free catalog. DeVries Grandview Master Breeding Farm, Zeeland, Michigan.

"ATZ'S FAMOUS BLOOD-TESTED CHIX" 20 Popular varieties. This is our ninth year to blood test for Bacillary White Diarrhea, the most dreaded disease in Baby Chix. We are also very particular about the culling and parent mating. Each egg set must weigh 2 ounces or over. Free catalog for the asking. Atz's Blue Mound Hatcheries, Milltown, Indiana.

C.O.D.—ROCKS, REDS WYANDOTTES, $6.95. Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $6.75. Immediate shipment. Vesterfeld Farms, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in good quality chicks for immediate or future delivery, write Sterling Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana for new catalog and special chick prices.

THOROUGHBRED BLOODTESTED CHICKS. Hatching weekly. Write Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 5?, Ramsey, Indiana.

POULTRY

PULLETS, Large English White Leghorn Pullets, carefully selected, ready to lay, at 80 cents each delivered. Village View Poultry Farm, Route 3, Zeeland, Michigan.

BROWN and WHITE LEGHORNS (both combs) 354 Egg. Australorps, Barred Rocks. Vera Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—Large type White Leghorn pullets, May hatched, laying, $1.00 each. Roy Mull, Joller, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS.—Pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

TURKEYS

TURKEYS.—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland Hens, Toms, unrelated pairs and trios. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

BRONZE, NARRAGANSETT, BOURBON, Holland, Black, Slate, Purebred. Pollock Turkey Ranch, Delphos, Ohio.

BOURBON RED, Bronze, White Holland, Narragansetts, Toms $4.00, Hens $3.00. E. Z. Wallin, Hinton, Virginia.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

VERMI-NOX kills worms in poultry—costs less. Zep-Tone makes poultry strong and healthy. Double your egg production. Free 30-day trial offer. Roy McNorton, A Mt. Royal Blvd., Allison Park, Pa.

STOCK AND POULTRY FEEDERS.—Buy H-B Worm Powders direct from manufacturer. Results guaranteed. Hutchins Brothers Mineral Works, Hillsboro, Indiana.

FOR ROUP use WALKO TABLETS price 50c. Money back if not satisfied. Write for free booklet. Walker Remedy Company, Dep't. 8-A, Waterloo, Iowa.

LUCAS' REMEDY makes Poultry healthy. Devised and proven by Poultrymen. Lucas Poultry Farm, Castanea, Penna.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

FIELD SEEDS direct from the producing section. Red Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Top, Blue Grass, and all other varieties. Northwestern Ohio grown, free from noxious weeds, high purity tests. Farmers, orders placed now will save you money. Samples gladly sent. Fagley Seed Company, Archbold, Ohio.

SOW TREE SEEDS NOW. They need winter's cold to start them. Norway Spruce, ½ oz. 35c, 1 oz. $1.00; White Pine, ¼ oz. 50c; Red Pine, ¼ oz. 60c; Douglas Fir, ½ oz. 50c; Japan Quince, ½ oz. 60c; Rugosa Rose, ¼ oz. 50c. Write Department C4 for interesting catalog, other seeds for fall sowing. Rex D. Pearce, Merchantville, New Jersey.

PURE STRAIN SEED POTATOES—Blue Victors, Mechanics, Bliss Triumphs, Cobblers, Russets, Mountains, others. Save purchasing now. A. G. Aldridge Sons, Fishers, New York. Established 1888.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES 5c AND UP. Yellow and Blood Red Delicious, Grapevines 3c. Pears, Plums, Cherries, Nuts, Berries, Pecans, Ornamentals. Free Catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 125, Cleveland, Tennessee.

HOT BED SASH

HOT BED SASH, $1.35 each. Booklet. C. N. Robinson & Bro., Dept. F, Baltimore, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for farm lighting systems. Non-acid. Exceptionally long life. Five year notarized unconditional guarantees. Non-Sulphating. Odorless. Replaces any farm lighting acid type battery at lower prices. Free literature. See Jay Battery Company, 84 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

SEND 25c for UTERINE CAPSULES for slow breeding cows or mares. Have your cows freshen on time. Use a Uterine Capsule on every cow or heifer at breeding time. Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, 120 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wisconsin.

HANDWRITING ANALYZED, Fee $1.00. Warren Jones, Box 221, Elyria, Ohio.

SEND 10c for GUINEA PIG BOOK. Tells how to raise them at small cost and sell them at a big profit. Box 297, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

BARN EQUIPMENT

HOG WATERERS: Oil, Wood or Coal Tank Heaters. Factory prices. Agents Wanted. Empire Company, Washington, Iowa.

FARM MACHINERY

REAL BARGAINS.—I have a few 8-foot Dunham Cultipackers in Pennsylvania which I will sell to the first buyers; Standard $35.00; Super, $40.00 F.O.B. shipping point. Also a few other sizes. A few Dunham Culti-Hoes and Culti-Mulchers at less than half of former prices. Remember, the first buyers get the above. D. Singler, 640 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A Genuine Thanksgiving

(Continued from page 9.)

and she asked permission of Miss Brooker to bring me along," explained the young lady, her face glowing with happiness. "I am glad to see you once more."

The dinner was a revelation to the city guests though common enough to the country young folks present. Everything was put on in good old country style and pies crowded up against dishes of salad and glasses of glowing preserves and jellies, while the turkey was the masterpiece. They feasted and talked and laughed until late in the afternoon promising themselves that with a short walk around th farm, or, some kind of exercise, they would be back to do justice to the things they had not room for just then. Even Paul Crawford was crowded out of the mind of the hostess as she listened to the lavish praise her dinner brought forth, and heard the congratulations and good wishes on her farming enterprise. If Paul would be so stubborn as to ignore her invitation let him stay in his shabby home! But at the same time she felt sure what her answer to Fred Gresham would be as she saw Mary Leonard look at him and heard the bits of past history that passed between the two. Evidently Mary was his first love and he still had high regard for her. In fact, the young attorney was the only one who did not seem to enjoy the day to the full. She longed in the light of her own experience to whisper to him that if he loved Mary she would forget his proposal of the day before, but of course in the merry confusion nothing of the sort was possible.

Uncle Cyrus Appears

And then right into the happy scene burst an irate old man brandishing a stout cane and screaming: "Out of my house, every one of you! Taking possession of my farm and wasting my food. Trying to pretend that you think I'm dead, are you?"

The city guests were frightened almost out of their wits, and the country young people who recognized old Mr. Cyrus Brooker fled from the room. Mr. Gresham and Leardis, though almost numb with surprise flew to try to pacify the peppery old man who was brandishing his cane in a threatening manner.

"Uncle Cyrus, please let us explain," pleaded Leardis. "We thought you were dead and the will said—"

"The authorities identified your—"

Mr. Brooker cut Mr. Gresham and Leardis short. "They identified the man who robbed me of my clothes and money and pushed me off the train. Served him right if he got killed. I'm living, thanks to him. I've been lying in a miner's cabin getting back my senses and my strength while you folks were using up my property. I suppose you've been courting Leardis, Fred Gresham. Maybe you are at the bottom of this whole thing for all I Know Get me to leave my property to my liece and then have me pushed off the train. I'll make a new will before I'm two hours older and you won't be the one to draw it up."

Scared Guests

Mr. Gresham and Leardis found the frightened guests huddled back of a big, shabby evergreen tree entirely off the premises of the irate owner of the Brooker farm. The young gentlemen from the country had gone to get autos to take the ladies to town, and Mr. Gresham was to take Leardis according to his arrangement. Leardis was crushed to think her guests had been treated so rudely, but they assured her that it was still the best Thanksgiving they had ever had. Plump Dolly West was still nibbling at a big piece of fruit cake she had had the presence of mind not to drop in the excitement, and Mary Leonard said the glimpse of the river and forest and fields would stay by her as they had brought back many happy memories.

As Leardis waited in the soft gloom with a storm gathering in the west and all the soft afterglow destroyed she felt a sense of loneliness and sadness that was almost overcoming. Oblivious of the faint noise of the last insects or the scurrying of squirrels to lay by the last nuts before winter set in she did not hear a crazy old auto rattling down the high road. She would presently be back in her old position and the country life would be only a dream.

A Changed Viewpoint

"Well, here you are!" cried Paul Crawford through the dusk. "I tried the house and your Uncle Cyrus struck me over the arm with his cane —I think he broke it. It's all over the country that he's back, and I can prove it by this arm. He had Lawyer Black there and was mad when I disturbed him. They say that he put you out and I hurried right over here to get you. I've had a miserable day, Leardis, but toward night the clouds lifted. Jim Pearson got his old job back in town and I'm to finish his school. How about that for luck? And right on top of that I got an order for one hundred loads of sand from that old bank on my farm. Whoop and Hurrah! We are going to be married this very day and make it a genuine Thanksgiving." He clasp-her in his arms with a remarkable grasp for a man claiming to have his arm broken, but Leardis drew back firmly and stiffly.

"If you think, Mr. Crawford, that I'm going to share my penniless position with one who has suddenly acquired wealth, as you have, you are very much mistaken. Uncle Cyrus will probably call me to account for every penny I've spent, and I haven't a dollar, not even clothes except what I wear, for he said I should never enter his house again."

Plenty of Clothes

"You little fraud!" said Mr. Crawford. "You are going to marry—"

"Pardon me," said Fred Gresham from the darkness. "I honked three times but you did not hear. I congratulate you, Mr. Crawford, on your firm stand and wish you success. As to clothes, Leardis, you are mistaken. Your Uncle Cyrus showered me—I might say bombarded me—with women's apparel a few minutes ago when I ventured into the yard. I was struck in the eye with this—I don't know what it is—and he produced a metal vanity case. "My sight is probably permanently disabled, but as soon as he gets through with his generosity I'll go over and pick up your things."

"There!" said Paul triumphantly. "I'll ring the door bell while you two gather up the fragments of the wardrobe. Believe me, Leardis, the state of our finances will not permit expensive garments for some moons to come."

Ten minutes later, half smothered in raiment of various kinds and colors, the old flivver coughed and strangled itself into action while Fred Gresham with a heart as light as a feather sprang into his smart roadster. "I say this has been a genuine Thanksgiving for me," said Paul as a parting salute.

"Same here!" said Mr. Gresham. "I'm going to do some quick work to see if we can't make it a double wedding. Meet you at the minister's later. Please wait a few minutes for Mary and me. I'll do my best to be there."

"Nice fellow," said Paul as they disturbed the ominous quiet before the storm with their old rattle trap. "Sorry I worried so much about him all summer—but it is all right now."

Better footwear for the entire family

For more than thirty-five years, millions of people have learned to depend on this Red Ball trade-mark. They have found, through experience, that you just can't beat Ball-Band for long, hard service at all seasons of the year and in all kinds of weather. They have discovered, too, that no matter what a family needs in the way of footwear, they are almost sure to find it among the hundreds of styles bearing the famous Red Ball trade-mark. Moreover, each Ball-Band product embodies exclusive features—in workmanship, in materials, in styling—that assure FULL VALUE for every penny invested, as well as perfect, all-round foot comfort and lasting satisfaction. Glance through the suggestions on this page. Decide now to outfit the family this fall and winter with this dependable footwear. There's sure to be a Ball-Band dealer near you. If you don't know him already—write us. If he doesn't carry all the items you want, he will be glad to order them for you.

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BALL-BAND

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly

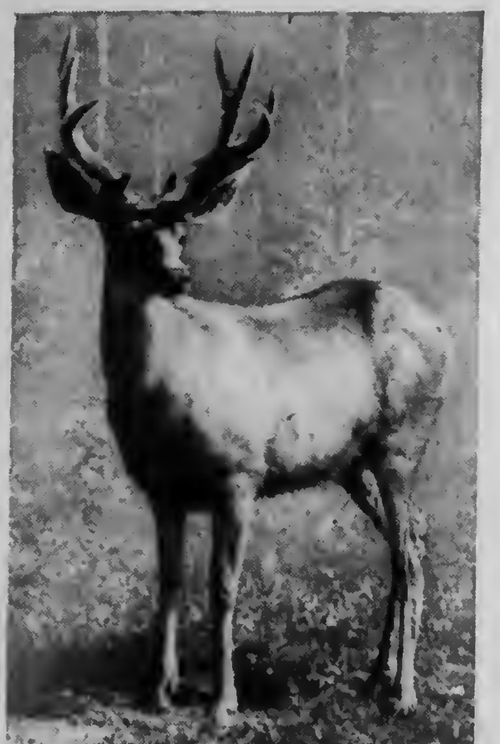
Established 1856

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

December 9, 1933

Our Winter Trip Along the Road of Gold---Page 8

Top—Blue Hole, Jamaica. Center—Typical native homes in Colombia, South America; water boy on burro. Bottom—Weaving hats, Jamaica. U. S. Warship in Gaillard Cut, Panama Canal.



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Write for particulars, rates and name of our representative nearest you.

Low Rates Save You Money.

Pennsylvania Threshermen's & Farmer's Mutual Casualty Insurance Company
Dept: D-1,
325-333 S. 18th St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Farm Conditions

Wirt Co., N. W. W. Va.

Nov. 16: Weather cold with snow on the ground. We have had winter weather for two weeks. Hens on a strike. Cows going down in milk. Some butchering being done. Lots of corn to shuck yet. Eggs 30c, hens 9@12c, cream 21c, butter 15@25c, veals 6c, corn 50@60c. Lots of pigs and poor sale. Schools having good attendance. Lots of road work being done. E. N. B.

Lancaster Co., S. E. Pa.

Nov. 17: The earliest ice storm for this section for many years occurred on November 6th. Trees and fences were covered. For the last four days about three inches of snow has covered the ground. There is quite a lot of corn to husk. Eggs are scarce at 37@40c. Dairy butter has advanced to 23c. R. Chester Ross.

Cambria Co., Central Pa.

Nov. 18: Not much fall plowing done as the ground was very hard. Springs are low and it will require at least a week's rain to bring the ground water up to seasonal level. Some potatoes and cabbage were damaged by the blizzard. Cabbage prices started at $12 per ton in the field and closed at $18@20. There were some very good fields but the yield generally was light.

NRA has increased the price of practically everything the farmer has to buy. The increase in produce prices is negligible. Many lines of produce are lower in price than last year. S.

Somerset Co., S. W. Pa.

Nov. 21: Real old-fashioned winter. Deepest snow and coldest weather for the first day of November in 62 years, as low as six below zero. Some potatoes froze that were in open buildings and not covered well. Some butchering done. Now the menu will be sausage and buckwheat cakes. Chickens not laying well over the cold weather.

Prices of farm products on the up and down, one day high, next low. Fall work about all done. NRA rally at Berlin November 22.

Mrs. Marian E. Brant.

Cumberland Co., Southern Pa.

Nov. 22: We are having quite a siege of cold weather, unusual for this time of year. Much corn to husk yet and every prospect of much of it remaining out till spring. It is a fair crop. Have had several snow flurries and ground is frozen solid. Fall sown wheat looks well.

Markets are as follows: Wheat 82c, old corn 60c, new 45c, oats 35c, barley 45c, rye 55c, hogs $4.25, beef cattle $3@4, butter 22c, eggs 25c.

J. Brown Kelly.

Mercer Co., Western Pa.

Nov. 16: More snow in some sections of the county than for years. Farmers have fall work about all done; some corn to husk yet.

Everything the farmer buys is prewar prices and what he has to sell is so cheap it does not pay for producing. Veal calves 4½c per lb., eggs 27c, chickens 9@12c, potatoes 75c, milk $1.25 at country plants. Not much fall plowing done. M. E. M.

Pendleton Co., N. E. W. Va.

Nov. 14: Snowing and blowing, a real winter day. Butchering hogs has been in progress for the past few days. Farmers had ideal weather to do their farm work this fall. Corn mostly husked, a fairly good crop.

Lambs about all gone to market, $5.50@6 the prevailing price. A number of cattle have been sold at $3, and calves are lower than they were last August. Turkeys are selling at 12c per lb. Of course the price may advance before Thanksgiving day.

Wheat and rye looking well but fall pasture injured by the cold weather. Winter apples not keeping very well.

Four months school will be our doom this year if Governor Kump and our Legislature do not see to it and make some vital change in our grand old state for a longer term of school. John Daumer.

Clarion Co., N. W. Pa.

Nov. 30: Wet spring. Hot dry summer. Pleasant autumn with enough rain to improve pasture. Frost late. First snow October 18th. Two weeks winter weather in early November. Snow one foot deep November 12th. Temperature at zero November 15th and 16th. Moderate weather now.

Hay and wheat good. Oats poor. Corn and buckwheat fair. Early potatoes failure. Late potatoes fine. Garden crops fair. Apples small and poor quality. Many farmers working on state road or at other outside work in spare time.

A dramatic tournament was held this month. Ten rural organizations from different parts of the county presented as many one-act plays. A farm woodlot planting demonstration and saw-filing demonstration was conducted in Redbank township on a farm where plantings of forest trees have been made at intervals since 1922. S. W.

Sure Weather Signs

IN your issue of October 28th you say that readers might be interested in comparing weather signs for winter. Now I am 77 years old and although I had the misfortune to have a leg mangled in an auto accident, I can yet follow T. Roosevelt's advice, to "walk softly and carry a big stick." I believe that although my power of locomotion has somewhat abated my sense of observation and deduction has naturally sharpened. Science teaches us that when we repress one of our faculties unduly the mind—about as incompressible as water—naturally burgeons out in a different direction. This must be my power of observation. Now here is what I have noticed:

If the corn husks are very heavy in the fall it is almost certain that the next winter will be colder than the preceding summer. On the other hand, it follows as the night the day that thin husks indicate the past summer will have been warmer than the future winter is going to be.

It has been the hardest trial of my patience since my accident that my unbiased opinion has not been valued commensurate to the deep study I gave before pronouncing it. Indeed to epithets like "windbag" or "common pest" I am as well inured as Wm. Jennings Bryan must have been. Only yesterday I was told that there is a law in the state of New Jersey by which back seat riders can be "choked off." If such deplorable condition exists perhaps the power of the press might help me. I don't believe Adolph Hitler himself would be cruel enough to expatriate me for the pearls I continue to cast before the swine.

In the last weeks I have been observing the groundhogs taking up their winter quarters. Is it possible that you have any readers who might listen—alas I have no radio voice—to the conclusions I can draw from their behavior? Of course it would take until February 2nd before I could make a statement—I mean, if I live that long. Oh there is no definite apprehension, but when a man is 77 years old and the corn husks are very thick—??? Felix Zernin.

Burlington county, N. J.

THE WEATHER

Following are the weather statistics up to date:

	Philadelphia degrees	Pittsburgh degrees
Mean temperature, Nov. 30	52	54
Normal temperature, Nov. 30	41	38
Deficiency since Nov. 1	64	107
Excess since Jan. 1	750	270
Rainfall since Nov. 1 (inches)	1.07	1.68
Excess since Jan. 1 (inches)	11.91	3.54

Sun, (Dec. 9)	Rises	Sets
Philadelphia	7.14 a. m.	4.33 p. m.
Harrisburg	7:21 a. m.	4.40 p. m.
Pittsburgh	7:33 a. m.	4.52 p. m.

Moon phases: last quarter, Dec. 10; new moon, Dec. 16; 1st quarter, Dec. 23; full moon, Dec. 31.

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With steam engine, kerosene power unit, or tractor. We build edgers, log turners, sawdust drags, lumber rolls, and steel threshers. Second hand machinery that's a bargain. Get free literature and prices now.

FRICK COMPANY
Waynesboro, Pa.

The Cheerful Plowman

LETTER OF THE LAW!

"HERE'S a ticket, gentle sir, and the judge's name is Kerr. You may see him late today, if you will." Thus declared the bulky cop, and my liver took a flop as he halted by my auto standing still. "What's the rip? What's the rip?" I opined, but he roughly said to me, "Are you blind? If you are put by your car!" and he shook his shining star, so I had to seek the judge, wise and kind.

"Yes, you parked against the red. What's the matter with your head? So, five dollars is the bill, I'm afraid. Hand the money to the girl with the double-crinkle curl; she will take it with a smile, little maid."

"But, I plead; but I plead!" I declared. "I am mighty short of money, unprepared, and I never planned to break any law the makers make." I was hurried, I was worried, I was scared!

"The letter of the law, I have broken like a straw, I admit it, I admit it, honored sir, but the spirit of the thing—I'd declare it to the king—I have broken not a whit, Justice Kerr."

"Not a word, not a word!" said he then. "And your fine's no longer five, it is ten. Since your temper must cavort in a high and honored court, I must double up the fine, every yen."

"No disrespect at all, and I'm not a man to bawl, and I honor every court in the land, but the cash at home is low and the row is hard to hoe, when the times are as they are, understand? If you'll spare me, I declare, honest sir, I shall watch each step I take when I stir, and I'll always use my head when the curb is painted red, and I'll be a model man, Justice Kerr."

"But," said he, "I find, my man, since your hearing first began you've been saucy, you've been perky, you've been smart; so your fine's no longer ten as indeed it might have been, it is doubled. It is twenty! Now depart!" J. E. T.

SIGN LANGUAGE

"I am a woman of few words," announced the haughty mistress to the new maid.

"If I beckon with my finger, that means 'come.' "

" Suits me, mum," replied the girl, cheerfully. 'I'm a woman of a few words, too. If I shake me head, that means 'I ain't comin'.' "

* * *

BEAT HIM TO IT

A veterinary surgeon was instructing a negro farmer as to a suitable method of administering medicine to a horse:

Veterinarian: Simply place this powder in a gas pipe about two feet long, put one end of the pipe well back in the horse's mouth and blow the powder down his throat.

Shortly thereafter the negro farmer came running into the veternarian's office in a very distressed condition.

Veterinarian: "What's the matter?"

Negro Farmer: "Ah's dyin'! De hoss blew fust."

* * *

A VOID

Blithers—"I see that they're gradually going to remove all feeble-minded persons from the world. Isn't that wonderful?"

Smithers—"Yes, but if that happens who will write the words for popular songs?"—Railway Employees' Journal.

(And who will sing them over the Radio?)

* * *

RUSTY HINGES

Excited wife—"John, John, get up! There is a mouse in the room. I can hear it squeak."

Sleepy husband—"Well, what do you want me to do—oil it?"

* * *

OLD STUFF

A Frenchman gets two laughs out of a joke. When he first hears it and when he understands it.

An Englishman gets only one, when he hears it. He never understands it.

An American gets none at all, because he has heard it before.

—G. R., Mo., in Drovers Journal.

Make her happy on Christmas Day with a useful year-round gift

It's always a puzzle to decide what your wife wants most for Christmas. Common sense says it should be something she can use — something which will make her work easier, her life happier, and which will be a constant reminder of your thoughtfulness throughout the year to come. There are so many electric appliances which every woman wants — which she hopes some day to own. Sound her out. There are sure to be just two or three which she is thinking about longingly just now. Perhaps it is a toaster, percolator, waffle iron, table lamp, floor lamp, electric clock, curling iron, or heater. Or perhaps you can make it something *really* important that will save a lot of work and money, like a refrigerator, a washer or an electric stove.

Whatever the size of your pocketbook this Christmas, there is a useful, worthwhile gift to fit it. Stop in at your electric equipment dealer or our sales room and look at the many new electric gifts on display there.

Your Electric Company

Published by the Pennsylvania Electric Association

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The law is on your side if you post your land against unwelcome trespassers and pilferers.

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No Trespassing or Stealing Allowed

All persons are hereby notified and warned neither to trespass on these premises under penalty of a fine not exceeding $10.00 as provided by the Act of April 11, 1905, P. L. 159 and its amendment, nor to take, steal or carry away any property whatsoever under penalty of a fine not exceeding $500.00 and imprisonment not exceeding three years, as provided by the Act of May 1, 1925, P. L. 410.

....
Owner or Lessee

No. 1.

NO HUNTING OR TRESPASSING
WITHOUT PERMISSION

No. 2.

POSITIVELY NO HUNTING OR TRESPASSING

No. 3.

Pennsylvania Farmer's Protective Service Department offers the three types of Trespass Notices illustrated. All are printed with waterproof ink on heavy, long-lasting sign stock.

Tresspass Laws Free

A copy of the state trespass laws of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, Delaware or Maryland, as requested, will be sent without extra charge with each order for these notices.

Sign No. 1 bears the wording recommended for Pennsylvania by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Size approximately 10x12 inches.

Signs No. 2 and No. 3 are 7x11 inches.

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Signs will be mailed postpaid at the following prices:

1 sign for 20c. 10 signs for $1.00
4 signs for 50c. 25 signs for $2.00

SERVICE DEPARTMENT, Pennsylvania Farmer,
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enclosed find .... for which send me .... (state how many) of Sign No. 1—2—3 (Put circle around number indicating style of sign wanted).

NAME .... R.D. ....

POSTOFFICE .... STATE ....

Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

SON got his cabbage all harvested and marketed, but did not finish until after the record-breaking cold spell in November. On two nights the thermometer registered 15 degrees and the cabbage still in the field was frozen solid.

However, it moderated gradually and the cabbage thawed out. After three days it seemed in normal condition and was cut and sent to market. As was mentioned here before, the yield was small, about one-third what it should have been. On the other hand, the price was better than is normally the case at this time of year because the cabbage crop generally is much below the average.

* * *

I drove over to a neighbor's some six miles away the other day to see his poultry plant. I heard that this man, George Hess, was a successful turkey raiser and, although living so near, I had not heard about him before. He has raised 800 turkeys this year to marketing age and is busy supplying the Thanksgiving trade. He raised this many to maturity out of about 1,000 poults hatched, something that would not have been considered possible a few years ago.

It is not long since it was generally believed that the days of raising turkeys were over in settled farming communities because of the prevalence of certain fatal troubles which always laid these birds low in recent years. These troubles were the diseases called blackhead and coccidiosis. Another equally prevalent trouble was intestinal worms. In spite of the efforts to find a medicinal remedy for these things, turkeys continued to die when they reached one-half or two-thirds full size.

Then the scientific men got to work and learned that the germs of all these troubles lived over in the soil, and that the young turkeys picked them up with their food. Ground over which turkeys and chickens roamed became polluted and that made it impossible to avoid their contracting these diseases, or of becoming infested with worms.

Then some bright lad thought of placing newly hatched chicks and poults on a perfectly clean board floor, and of placing over this a wire floor raised a few inches above the boards so that all droppings would fall out of reach. The plan worked, and young poultry came through without the fatal germ-made diseases. This plan has enabled George Hess to raise turkeys successfully since he began three years ago.

* * *

Mr. Hess's trouble now is not loss of stock, but low prices. When he thinks of the 50 to 60-cent live weight prices at which turkeys sold a few years ago, while now the best he can get is 21 cents live weight at wholesale, he naturally feels discouraged. Then again as he recalls the low feed prices of one year ago while this year the price has gone up at least $10 a ton, he fails to see where the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's efforts are helping him any, because his poultry is bringing him no more than before. To his 800 turkeys and his 6,000 laying hens he feeds a ton of feed each day, and this means that his expenses have increased $10 a day.

* * *

The milk marketing differences which have caused so much bickering and bitterness here in the East are not yet settled. The courts enjoined the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association from holding the annual election at the scheduled time in November, and deferred the date one month. Meantime the courts ordered an audit of the association's books to establish the credibility of reputed memberships and voting practices. That is going on now. Certain objectors to the old organization have employed council and have begun the formation of a new producers' organization. Just how far this will go, as well as how many members are loyal to the Inter-State, will be established when the deferred election is held around the 20th of December.

May one who is not a milk producer, nor connected in any way except as a consumer, say that he feels the attempt to break up an organization which has been of such great service in past years, and which still has great possibilities for serving farmers, is a mistake. It may be that changes are necessary, and that it should be brought up to the needs of changed conditions, but to blame all the present troubles in the dairy industry prevalent at this time on this organization shows a lack of the knowledge of facts and fundamentals. Misplaced dynamite may do damage that will take years of constructive effort to repair.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

WHEN we were coming back from the cemetery, the man who owns the farm said, "He was the best manager we ever had on the farm." That trusted employe was back there six feet deep in the ground. He could not have heard what the boss said if he had had the biggest trumpet ever made close to his ear.

The landowner never said anything like that to his manager while he was alive. It may be he thought it would make the man feel big and stuck up. I don't know. But I often wonder why we wait till it is too late before we say kind things about other folks. When it is too late we bring great loads of flowers and lay them on the ground beneath which our friends are sleeping. How they would have appreciated a single little forget-me-not when they were here and could say, "I thank you"!

A pretty good time to let folks know we love them and appreciate the good things they are doing is right now, as we go along. Tomorrow it may be too late. Nobody can tell what a day may bring forth. We don't have time to say "goodbye and God bless you" before friends are gone. We tell ourselves, "Next time I see Jim I'll tell him how much good he has done me. Always doing little things to help out in the time of trouble. Keeps his eyes open for a chance to do others a good turn." And in the morning, why, Jim isn't here any more! Away on his last long trip, and the good words we intended to speak tomorrow never will be spoken.

I do not know of any better way than to live every day in a spirit of kindness and appreciation. This world is a queer place to live in, but I never yet heard a man say he was sorry that he put the very best there was in him into everything he did every day. For days never come back. To-day's opportunity is all the chance you and I ever will have. Let's make the most of it.

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$85.00 Complete with Batteries

BABY GRAND

(Left) Another popular PHILCO featuring the same powerful set used in the Highboy!

$59.50 Complete with Batteries

LOWBOY

(Right) The same set used in the Highboy is also available in this beautiful Lowboy.

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Old Taverns

By C. H. Thomas

MANY farmers can well remember the old taverns which once dotted the countryside and supplied rest and refreshment to the tired traveler going to or from market. Some of these old taverns are still in use and they have interesting history about them. The day of the stage coach is past, but several old taverns that years ago did a thriving business along the turnpikes are now converted into modern hostelries, with still a bit of the old tales and lore haunting their premises.

The old Lancaster Pike, one of the first roads to be chartered in this country, was chartered in 1792. The road was built at a cost of about a half million dollars and it at once became the leading thoroughfare to the West. It was lined with public houses, averaging in Chester county one for every mile. Some have passed out of existence, while others still retain their original contour and even names in some instances. A trip from West Chester to Strasburg over the old Strasburg Road will reveal some very ancient structures which once did a thriving business in Chester and Lancaster counties.

The Customs

Strange tales have been told about these old taverns which by right are a part of our modern folk lore and history. At night the yards of these taverns were filled with teams, the horses standing on each side of the tongue of the wagon, on which a trough was placed. The teamsters carried their beds with them. Such public houses were known as stage taverns.

It was recorded that these houses were, as a rule, remarkably well kept, and had a good class of landlords, generally the owners. The names of these taverns were inscribed on great boards hung in front of the buildings. These have been much sought after recently by collectors and museums in this state.

When the Pennsylvania Railroad went into operation it took the travel from the turnpike and as a consequence tavern income fell off rapidly and the glory of these stopping places waned. Now the automobile pulls into the tavern yards, some with fanciful names like the King of Prussia, Black Horse, White Horse and others still having their names shown in the picture much as of yore. A practice that makes these places well worth a visit. Their ancient architecture and comfortable appearance make one want to stop and linger awhile with the present day landlord and chat over the things that have taken place since early days.

A Spooky Tale

One of these taverns, the old Washington Inn, in Germantown, was the headquarters of General Washington in 1775. It is in excellent condition, despite its long life. The present owners have sought to extol the old and make it conform to old styles, and they have gone to great lengths to bring out all the beauty of the old white woodwork, the old fireplaces and the ironwork that is so prized today.

What used to be known as the old Peddlers Tavern, and stood back a few hundred yards north of the present Daylesford station on the P. R. R. not far from Paoli, has a strange tale that I will recall for you here. The many peddlers who stopped here often imbibed of the red wine, forsooth too much at times, after which they were robbed and their bodies buried on the premises. Their ghosts are still said to haunt the old building and the present tenants of this building, no longer a hotel, tell of strange noises, and the fact that they can keep no servants, because of these noises and the opening and closing of doors at intervals. However true this may be it has an interesting flavor and lends mystery to an otherwise uninteresting white structure off the main highway. The interior is very interesting, however, and the old fireplace is larger than the ordinary ones.

This was but one of the many taverns that adorn this locality, where the old Conestoga wagons stopped. In an upper room of this location is still to be seen one of the huge trunks that for years went back and forth along the road, carried on the back of one of these Conestoga wagons. It is a rare wooden object of some value and highly prized.

The General Warren tavern dates back to Revolutionary times.

The Conestoga wagons were in a measure responsible for the widening of the then too narrow roadways, as those wagons were so wide that two could hardly pass on roads that had been constructed at an earlier date. Stage travel reached its peak between 1820 and 1830. During these years there was hardly a moment during the twenty-four hours of the day that a long line of wagons did not pass the inns. There were nine toll gates along the old Lancaster Pike. An ordinary two-horse vehicle was charged 25 cents to about ten miles. Nowadays toll is still sometimes taken for the present motor vehicle, as on the Delaware River Bridge at Philadelphia and other places.

The old Kennett Hotel dates back to Colonial times and is said to have housed Washington on several occasions. This hotel is quite modern and many distinguished guests have stopped here. The Spread Eagle Tavern at Strafford was a very interesting old tavern. It was first petitioned for licenses away back in 1770. It is fourteen miles west of Philadelphia. General Anthony Wayne was one of the signers. Another tavern was at Brandywine Summit, in Delaware county, called the old Tun Tavern, and kept by the Newlin family about 1741. Along the so-called Baltimore Pike, are the Black Horse Tavern, near Media, Pennsylvania, the Hammer and Trowel at Toughkenamon, just a few miles west of Kennett Square, and several others equally as interesting in Chester county, such as the old Turks Head at West Chester and the Chadds Ford Hotel, dating back to Revolutionary times. At King of Prussia Tavern near Valley Forge General Washington is said to have conducted the Masonic rites and this old tavern is still quite as it was in those early Colonial times. An inspection of these old taverns is very interesting and you run across them in the most unexpected places. They have retained much of their old time features such as hospitality and graciousness and the modern landlord is not lacking in those qualities that will endear him and his hostelries to the guests within his walls.

Of course those which have weathered the times, readjusted themselves to changes in custom and travel and are now going ahead and making a place for themselves under modern conditions are the exceptions. Most of the old-time taverns have fallen by the wayside. Events have passed them by and they are no more. Once there was a tavern every mile along the National Highway. As long as they served an economic need they flourished, but as the need passed they dropped out one by one. In these fast times the gasoline buggy rolls along where the Conestoga lumbered, and the service station or hot-dog stand replace the picturesque tavern. Thus the things which are commonplace today become the things of historic interest tomorrow. A century hence some writer will marvel over the architectural splendor of our service stations.

Competition

As the service station depends on the modern highway for its existence the rise and fall of the tavern corresponded with the glory and decline of the toll road. The high point of the turnpike area was from 1800 to 1830. Then the competition of canals and railroads began to tell on the business, although toll roads were prominent parts of our transportation system until about 1875. It is interesting to note that men in the wagon hauling business in those days had the same opinions of railroads as railroads now have of truck competition. While the toll roads were never very profitable they speeded up traffic, reduced the hazards of travel and enhanced land values as well as stimulated the growth of industry and population

Links with the Past

Because of the difficulty in constructing canals and railroads in rough country the turnpikes continued in service in southwestern Pennsylvania for years after they had declined in other parts of the state. But now Pennsylvania is covered with a network of concrete. Travel is easy; distances are short, and the traveler gets to where he is going before he has time to become tired and need rest his weary bones on the straw tick of an ancient tavern.

As a link with the past taverns are interesting, as are blacksmith shops, livery stables and ox yokes. All useful in their time, and some still serving their communities, but we are not likely to go back to them even in days of depression. An inspection of these fading landmarks brings to our attention the vast distance toward comfort we have traveled in a century. In spite of our many wants and unsatisfied needs we have a wealth of everyday material things undreamed of in the days when taverns and toll roads held sway.

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AS TO STATISTICS

THE order that all federal statistics must first be checked by a committee responsible to the coordinator of government functions may mean much or little. If it means, for instance, that wheat acreage statistics must accord with the federal program for reduced acreage it means that these statistics are worthless. Commercial estimates show that the winter wheat acreage has been reduced very little if any. Let us see what the Department of Agriculture's "harmonized" statistics indicate.

NO

A DAIRYMAN asks this question: "I agree to pay a certain obligation in milk containing four per cent of butterfat. What will they do to me if I deliver the same number of gallons of milk containing two per cent of butterfat? Put me in jail. Is it less honest for me to deliver two per cent milk on this contract than for our government to borrow dollars of one standard and pay in dollars of another standard, or half as much 'fat' as it borrowed and agreed to pay?"

GERMAN PEASANTRY

A NEW law in Germany prohibits the division, mortgage or sale of small rural estates or properties. It applies to farms or woodlands of 125 hectares or less, a hectare being approximately 2½ acres. The law declares it to be the intent of the government to preserve the peasant class "as a prime source of the race, as a custodian of national vitality and as a producing class." So the owners of farms are classed as peasants provided they are German citizens of German blood, of Aryan race and of irreprochable conduct, and their farms must be kept in the family without division, debt or sale. Maybe some of the American vocalists who have declaimed so much on the danger of peasantry in this country should take a look at this German definition of it.

A MALE QUARTET

SEVERAL readers have contributed their experience and observation to this week's record of bad bulls. We regret that we cannot publish all these letters, but we must be content with a summary of them. John B. Ranck, New Holland, Pa., was gored in the leg by his bull, four stitches being necessary to close the wound. He had just tied the bull in the stall and was fortunate in having it tied. Nelson K. Snyder of Spangsville, Pa., was able to reach a partition when his bull attacked him, but he was badly bruised. He says, "I will never lead a bull again without a regular bull staff and a dog at hand that I can depend on." Joseph Brackbill of Gap, Pa., had a lively experience with his bull, which attacked him in a small field. He was able to get over the near-by fence but has a broken wrist to help him remember the event. William P. Morsell, near Feagaville, Md., was recently attacked by his bull and gored in the side. Complicated by pneumonia his condition is reported as serious. All these attacks were within a comparatively small area. What if we had heard from the whole country?

HOG PROCESSING TAX

IN the recent past we have addressed two letters to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration asking how and to what extent the processing tax on hogs applies in the case of a farmer who kills his own hogs for his family's use but wants to sell some of the surplus lard or sausage, etc. No answer. In the meantime we have notice from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with request to publish, which says: "The tax applies even in the case of the producer who slaughters his own hogs and sells or otherwise disposes of **all or any part** of the products." And we have from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration a bulletin calling attention to the penalties for evasion of the processing tax—$10,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than five years or both. So far it does not appear that the sale of products incidental to home hog slaughtering is to be permitted without payment of processing tax, though the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such exemption as will not defeat the purpose of the law. If no exemption is made and no conversion rates announced the legal sale of these incidental products is impossible, for it is not profitable to pay a processing tax of $1 per cwt. or more on the hogs from which the products came. Some farmers have already sold lard or sausage from the hogs killed for their own use, others want to do so, and they are asking us for information. We have no more information than is given here though we have tried to get more and have ventured to suggest that rulings be made promptly to cover these cases. For hog killing time is here and our folks want to know.

DAIRY PROBLEMS

THE huge surplus of butter has naturally brought forth plans for relief. One of them is purchase of butter by public relief agencies. It is now in effect but is not sufficient. Another is the proposed (so-called) production control which is to be financed by a tax on all butterfat. There are others which directly affect producers of market milk. The producers of butter declare that the price of market milk has been away above the price of milk which goes into butter and that it has been artificially high, so high as to restrict consumption of milk in fluid form. They foresee a wider difference under the prices prescribed in the codes covering milk market areas. Milk not used there goes mainly into butter, and they believe that artificial prices of fluid milk are driving it into butter and so overloading their market. They think producers of market milk should carry their own surplus instead of shifting it to the butter market. And they propose plans to effect this. One plan is to allocate to each state its share of milk for market, and to put a price of 10c per pound on all butter made from any excess over that amount. Another plan is to induce producers to dry up their cows prematurely by paying for the milk these cows would have produced but didn't. Much more is involved in these suggestions than appears on the surface but it is not possible to discuss all this now. If the plan of allocation is attempted conflict is inevitable between producers of market milk and producers of butter. For the former will oppose any plan that promises them less than they are getting now. The milk problem, always difficult, has become a series of problems the solution of which does not yet appear. But it cannot be in piling one artificial condition on another and attempting the impossibility of establishing all of them.

MILK CONTROL BOARD

THERE is plenty of room for difference of opinion about the Milk Control Board measure before the Pennsylvania legislature. After some study of it our opinion is that the best thing to do with it is to kill it. But if not abandoned the next best thing is to improve it.

The bill creates a Milk Control Board consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and the Director ($7,500 a year) of the Board. As an emergency measure, ending April 30th, 1935, the bill confers broad and unusual powers on the Board. It has authority to "supervise and regulate the entire milk industry of this Commonwealth including the production, transportation, manufacture, processing, storage, distribution, delivery and sale of milk and milk products". This authority includes: The licensing of dealers, the license fees ranging from $1 to $2,500 per year according to the volume of business. The bonding of dealers for the protection of producers. The fixing of prices which are to be paid to producers and those at which dealers are to sell to consumers and to stores. Also the prices at which stores are to sell to consumers. The Board "shall fix" the minimum wholesale and retail prices and "may fix" maximum wholesale and retail prices. Dealers are then forbidden to sell or buy or offer to sell or buy at any price above or below the fixed price. Dealers are forbidden to buy milk outside the state if its producers are paid less than producers are paid within the state; also forbidden to pay less within the state for milk to be shipped outside. Authority to examine accounts, to summon witnesses and to do everything necessary to carry out the provisions of the act is conferred on the Board. Also to limit expansion of the area covered by the dealer, though not to take away from that area. Violation of the law or of the regulations is a misdemeanor, with penalties of fine not to exceed $100 and imprisonment not to exceed one year.

If we must have a Milk Control Board it must have broad powers or it has nothing and is nothing. We doubt the wisdom of conferring such powers on any Board at any time, even for an emergency. But if this legislation is to be, in order to keep this Commonwealth in fashion, let us make it do the maximum of good with the minimum amount of harm. So we suggest the following essential improvement: There is no good reason for high license fees. These fees must be paid, in the end, by producers or consumers or both. The mandatory provision as to fixing of minimum prices should be eliminated. There is no sound reason for compelling the Board to fix minimum prices everywhere. The substitution of the word "may" for the word "shall" will effect this change. The Board should not be given authority to prevent the proper expansion of any legitimate business. That section should be eliminated. Under present conditions the bonding of dealers should be left to the discretion of the Board, for the bill's terms will put out of business some men who do not deserve such treatment. We have consulted many persons interested in the legislation, all of them producers or representatives of producers and none of them dealers. Their opinions cover a wide range. Some of them recommend no legislation, others such legislation as this, and others think a Board would be useful if controlled by and working for producers. Some representatives of dairymen's organizations are in favor of this bill, other organization men are opposed to it. Our opinion is expressed at the beginning of this article.

New Jersey Farm Comment

LAST Saturday, four days before the State Grange was to open its sixty-[illegible] annual meeting in Atlantic City, State Grange master David H. Agans told the Pennsylvania Farmer that he was dissatisfied with the plan of liquor control adopted by the legislature last week. He said further that the question of liquor control was one of the matters to come before the Grange meetings, and he predicted that the Grange would go on record as being opposed to the return of the saloon in New Jersey.

"Those who were fighting for the repeal of the 18th amendment promised us that the saloon would not return," Mr. Agans said, "but here in Jersey we are to have political control of the liquor traffic and that probably will mean the return of the saloon. The situation looks bad to me now.

The National Grange, of which Mr. Agans is second in command by virtue of his recent re-election as overseer for his fourth consecutive term, already has gone on record as opposing the return of the saloon.

Mr. Agans expressed the opinion that junking of the McCarter commission plan for liquor control in favor of the one adopted by the legislature would mean that candidates for public office would be elected on the basis of their "wet" or "dry" views instead of their qualifications for office.

"If we are going to allow liquor control to remain in politics," he said, "this basis for choosing public officials will extend all the way down the line, even to our township committeemen. This is one of the things we were to have eliminated by the repeal of the 18th amendment, and the introduction of 'a non-political control of the liquor traffic'."

Mr. Agans spoke highly of the calibre of the personnel of the McCarter commission and expressed regret that their views were not accepted by the legislature.

* * *

Chattel Mortgages

THE Governor's Emergency Farm Mortgage Committee last week decided to work to bring about two changes in the state's chattel mortgage laws.

The first change desired is the legalization of an arrangement whereby a farmer could give a chattel mortgage for the full amount of his credit needs but only draw the money as needed to finance his operations. This change would enable farmers to plan their financing in advance and yet save considerable sums in interest by not actually borrowing the money until they need it.

The second change proposed would enable farmers to add to or substitute the collateral listed in a chattel mortgage with the permission of the mortgage holder. Such practices are now illegal and a new mortgage must be drawn for each change put into effect. The committee seeks to save the farmer the additional money he must pay for legal costs involved in making and registering new mortgages.

* * *

New Building for Auction

BY the time this appears in print, the Burlington county meat and egg auction market association will have held the initial sale in its own building, if the event goes off on Tuesday as scheduled. For two years this association has held its sales in a rented building in Mount Holly. Recently the owner of the building said he would have to have it for other uses. After a vain search for a suitable building, the association decided to put up its own sales structure. It is located in Mount Holly.

* * *

Beekeepers' Meetings

THE New Jersey Beekeepers Association, in cooperation with the Extension Service, had three meetings scheduled this week, at which time the live topic of coping with western honey in the Jersey market was to be discussed. The meetings were to be held in Union, Morris, and Monmouth counties.

* * *

Poultry Convention

EFFORTS to make the two-day poultry convention in Trenton on January 24 and 25 one of the best in many years are being made by a committee appointed by the State Poultry Association. Cooperating state organizations will include the Baby Chick Association, Record of Performance Association, Poultry Fanciers Association, and the Turkey Growers Association.

Highlights of the convention will include a banquet, discussion of reports of the special committee appointed by the State Poultry Association to draw up a long time program for the New Jersey poultry industry, and interpretations of codes drawn up for the baby chick industry and for market handlers of eggs and poultry.

* * *

Correction

THE statement in the November 11 issue to the effect that "A new Milk Control Board ruling now requires dealers to obtain the approval of the Board before submitting bids to governmental agencies . . . . " was in error, according to the Board's secretary, L. B. Burk. "This was formerly the rule," he writes, "but a dealer is now permitted to grant a 10 per cent discount on such business." This rule is a part of the Board's official order No. 19, which took effect November 1, last.

* * *

Tri-County Egg Auction

MONMOUTH county poultrymen meeting in the Court House at Freehold two weeks ago heard Alben E. Jones, poultry specialist of the Department of Agriculture, say that "the Tri-County egg auction market at Hightstown has an even larger field than Flemington to draw from and an opportunity to return the producers of eggs in Monmouth county an average of from 3 to 5 cents more than they are now receiving."

He expressed the opinion that "whole-hearted" support of this auction by Monmouth egg producers would help them considerably in solving their marketing problems.

Others who spoke strongly in favor of the market were Ralph Butler of Belmar, a member of the auction's directing board; County Agent Ellwood Douglass; and Henry Rapp, Jr., of Farmingdale, president of the Monmouth Poultry Club.

* * *

Walter's Leghorns Rank High

SUPERVISOR C. S. PLATT of New Jersey's three egg-laying contests last week reported that in the Vineland Egg-Laying Contest during the last three years the entries from Walter's Prolific Leghorn Farm at Egg Harbor City laid more eggs than did the fowls from any other breeder. Their average individual score was 235.5 eggs for 51 weeks, eggs weighing 24.9 ounces to the dozen.

White Leghorns entered by Willgerodt Brothers of Red Bank, on the same basis of comparison at Vineland, ranked second with an average individual score of 227.9 eggs weighing 23.7 ounces to the dozen.

D. H. Mahar's Kwality Farm White Leghorns from Cranbury ranked third over the three-year period with average individual scores of 224 eggs weighing 24.5 ounces to the dozen.

Over the last five years at the Vineland Contest, six New Jersey poultrymen have flocks which averaged 200 or more eggs per bird for the five years. Breeders and their average scores are: Alex Baird, Port Republic, 215.8 eggs; Stern Brothers, Vineland, 210.7 eggs; Kwality Farm, Cranbury, 208.8 eggs; Dembro Poultry Farm, Sewell, 206.6 eggs; Louis Schaible, Shiloh, 206.5 eggs; and Walter's Prolific Leghorn Farm, 200.3 eggs.

* * *

Horticulturists Meet

THE New Jersey State Horticultural Society, in holding its annual meeting next Wednesday and Thursday, is forsaking Atlantic City for Camden, where the session will be held in Hotel Walt Whitman.

In addition to the usual discussions and papers on insects, diseases, marketing, and other perennial worries of fruit and vegetable growers, a new note will be added to this year's sessions as a result of the "New Deal."

Under the broad subject, "The Relation of the 'New Deal' to New Jersey Fruit and Vegetable Growers" there will be reports on codes, marketing agreements, and other matters linked with the recovery programs of the National administration.

* * *

Holly for Christmas

YULETIDE cheer and festivity is expressed by the green-leafed, red-berried holly in the homes of city folks, as well as those in towns and rural communities throughout the Christmas holidays.

To most farmers throughout lower Delaware, especially where they have suffered crop reverses, it means actual food and clothing. It is the last crop of the year to be harvested by large numbers of farmers and their families and one which requires no cultivation. For 50 years it was scorned, but now city markets make it profitable. Farmers throughout Sussex county have started to market the crop, most of which will be converted into wreaths for mural and window decoration in the city homes. They will continue to gather the evergreen until about five days before Christmas.

The first man to engage in the business was the late William Buell, of Milford, who in 1890 shipped 3,000 cases on consignment to Chicago. He got only a dollar a case for it and only the very highest grade of holly was accepted. From the small beginning of Buell, lower Delaware farmers began to realize that the holly trees had some value and during the winter produced a revenue to them much greater than some of their choice crops and trees.

The demand for box or case holly within the past five or ten years has not been as heavy as it was once due to the artificial decorations which are being made throughout the country. The demand now is for most wreaths and for that reason the farmers can make more money as whole families engaged in the industry, and it also saves their trees and causes them to produce from year to year. Most of the wreaths being shipped now are going to the mid-western states. T.

Briefs of the Fortnight

HARRY A. MILES, who as club agent doubled 4-H club enrolment in Monmouth county during the last seven and a half years, resigns to become assistant poultry specialist at Connecticut State College, from which institution he was graduated in 1926. He will direct activities of Connecticut's 4-H poultry clubs.

* * *

The poultry committee of the Cumberland County Board of Agriculture meets in Vineland and decides to see what, if anything, can be done about obtaining larger loans for poultrymen from the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Mass. Poultrymen still hold that larger appraisements should be made on their properties by Land Bank representatives.

* * *

Prof. A. J. Farley, State Extension Service horticulturist, says "New Jersey orchardists who cannot adequately finance the cultivation of their entire acreage in 1934 should concentrate care on the best blocks of trees even if it means the temporary abandonment of some of the less promising blocks."

* * *

Following action taken by the New Jersey Farm Bureau, porters in the New York markets give up their attempts to collect an "unloading tax" of 1 and 2 cents per package on trucked in farm produce, including much from New Jersey.

* * *

County Agent John E. Brockett of Atlantic shows, in his annual report, that farmers of the county were aided by his office in obtaining $23,000 in short term loans from the government, in making an additional $20,000 through the Hammonton Peach Auction Market, in obtaining 300 low price truck registrations, and in obtaining subject matter information on the county's principal farm industries.

* * *

Canhouse tomato growers of Salem county organize, one of the principal objectives being to attain a stronger position in which to negotiate in making price contracts. Officers elected are James J. Pettit, Salem, president; John P. Shrimp, Woodstown, vice-president; and H. Ross Fogg, Salem, secretary-treasurer. Formation of an organization of all Jersey canhouse tomato growers is expected to follow.

* * *

Jersey farmers, in common with those of other states, are warned by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the slaughter and sale of hogs to consumers without payment of the processing tax is a violation of regulations drawn up to carry out provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Ancient "Road of Gold" Beckons Travelers

FOR months the pirate, Henry Morgan, had been keeping a watchful eye on Old Panama, greatest city of Spanish grandeur and wealth of the entire American Continent. Scouts had reported that the Treasury contained rich treasure from Peru waiting shipment over the Road of Gold, as it was known, across the Isthmus to Spain.

On Wednesday, the 28th of January, 1671, Morgan struck. Soon the city was in flames and the terror-stricken citizens were seeking a way of escape. During the excitement, and almost unnoticed, a deeply-laden, old half-rigged galleon, having no sails but topsails on the mainmast, sailed quitely out of the harbor. It was the "Trinidad" under the Spanish commander, don Francisco de Peralta. The little craft was poorly manned and was armed only with seven small guns and a dozen muskets.

Late that evening another boat, which had delayed her departure too long, fell into the hands of the raiding buccaneers. Morgan placed twenty-five men on her, under Captain Searles, with orders to cruise the bay and attack those who had escaped.

The next day, following their orders to look for the Spaniards who had escaped from Panama, the pirates landed on the island of Taboga. That evening they captured a party of mariners who were getting water for a ship which could be seen lying on the other side of the island. Then Morgan's pirates, anticipating an easy victory over the old galleon, proceeded to celebrate in advance with some wine they found in a deserted country house. With his men in such a befuddled condition from a too-successful celebration, the pirate captain delayed attacking the Spanish ship that night.

Too Smart for Them

But the commander of the Spanish vessel became alarmed at the prolonged absence of his men who had gone for water. He slipped away during the night. Great was the chagrin of the pirates the next day to learn that the Spanish vessel which had eluded them was the "Trinidad" that had slipped out of Panama during the fighting.

They were still further enraged to learn that she was carrying gold bullion for ballast and had on board the most precious valuables, church ornaments and jewels of the city of Panama — the richest cargo ever floated. Although the pirates searched for days, the "Trinidad" was never captured. Her precious cargo was buried one dark night and the hiding place remains a secret to this day.

Spaniards, buccaneers, gold seekers, gold hoarders—what a lure that old Road of Gold still has for us today!

But what a pity some folks know only that well-traveled, hard road that leads to the accumulation of more wealth, to the storehouse of dollars wrested from the soil! What a shame they have missed the thrill of following the beckoning signposts that lead to Glorious Adventure and Happy Memories—those alluring side roads with their hidden turns and valleys!

Renewed Youth

Last winter when some of your friends came back from that trip to Old Mexico with the Pennsylvania Farmer party, didn't you envy them that unusual sparkle in their eyes, that brand-new lilt to their walk? They seemed unbelievably happy just to be alive. They were actually ready to go back to spring plowing and housecleaning with a new zest. So you began to be envious and consider miracles.

But there was no miracle or mystery about it. Your friends were merely following a new turn on the Road of Gold. They found it was far more thrilling to spend their dollars than to bury them. And safer, too, for neither bank failures, inflation nor stock market crashes can wipe out an investment in pleasant memories.

They recognized a travel bargain when they saw it. They knew their inexperience in buying tickets and making arrangements for a long trip would completely spoil their enjoyment. So they made up their minds to take advantage of an opportunity for a worry-free trip. They sent off a check to Pennsylvania Farmer which covered every expense except postage stamps and souvenirs; they flung their clothes into suit-cases and bags, turned over the farm to the son-in-law; bade the old-order-of-things a gleeful farewell and stepped out onto that easy-going, jog-along Road which brought back that sparkle and zest you envied. And they're still talking about it! No buried pieces-of-eight could give so much interest!

Tropic Wonders

Let's rub Aladdin's lamp, slip across the horizon into the tropics and see what there is about this Road of Gold that does such wonders to other folks.

We open our eyes wide in astonishment at the change from the North. Mountain tops, tumbling waterfalls, gentle rolling valleys—no wonder they call Jamaica the Island Paradise.

The basket peddler—a common sight in Jamaica.

The scene changes and we're in Panama. What an experience to see the sun rising in the Pacific and setting in the Atlantic. By train and launch we inspect the Panama Canal.

Another rub of the lamp and we're nosing into an ancient, walled city that knew the pirate ships years ago. It's Cartagena, Colombia. A little later we're entering other South American ports—Puerto Colombia and Santa Marta. Land of coffee, emeralds, pirate haunts and bananas. This certainly beats the County Fair!

Out in the shark-infested waters of Havana, we find a welcoming committee of brown native boys ready to dive for our pennies. We roll along the wide Malecon with its glorious sweep of the ocean and the Prado with its beautiful homes. Cuba has so much to offer!

For twenty days we follow the Road of Gold and find ourselves in the West Indies, Panama, South America and Cuba. We'll slip into harbors where Columbus and Cortez dropped anchor centuries ago; seaports made famous by those rollicking buccaneers, Kidd and Morgan.

Just around the corner from New York we'll find this group of foreign lands as different from each other as they differ from our own United States. They are as startling, colorful and romantic as Bagdad. What a thrill to fling a derisive snowball at New York's skyline glittering in the winter sun, to sail off into days filled with sunshine, balmy breezes, turquoise waters, pirate haunts, brown natives and quaint cities!

We picture ourselves standing on deck watching the flashing, flying fish keeping pace with a ship built for cruising tropical waters. We'll watch for the Southern Cross down near the equator. Days are filled with exciting, enticing adventures.

The Sign Post

Then all too soon there's a turn in the Road. We must direct our minds toward home. We've met new friends, seen new sights and lived a new life. We'll come back laden with Spanish shawls, laces, French perfumes, beads, baskets, vases, Panama hats, coolie coats and silk pajamas. There'll be memories of exotic foreign cities with red-roofed houses concealed among cocoanut palms; of West Indian tranquility and black women in bright turbans and voluminous calico dresses. We'll sniff again the fragrance of spice trees in Santa Marta; orchids in Jamaica. We'll long remember those glimpses of Spanish balconies and arched doorways that led to cool patios of palms, parrots, flowers and lovely Cuban ladies.

Aye, we'll come back filled with sentiment, romance, strange sights, golden memories, thrilling adventures and those festive ship meals.

Once again the Road of Gold is beckoning travelers. All signs point to the escape from icicles, snowdrifts and piercing winds on the Highway patrolled by Old Man Winter. Don't jog along in eighteenth century fashion or wait until it's too late. Watch the sign-posts and turn sharply to the right when you see the one that reads—

THIS WAY TO THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER FIVE NATION TOUR

— Elsie K. Watson.

You're Invited to Join Us

THE TOUR—By rail to New York, thence by large ocean liner to four foreign nations and a foreign possession of the United States: Jamaica, British West Indies; Republic of Panama, Central America; Republic of Colombia, South America; Republic of Cuba; Panama Canal Zone. Extensive shore excursions in Central and South America and the Caribbean countries, but after leaving New York all nights will be spent aboard ship.

ACCOMMODATIONS—Pullman parlor car space to ourselves to and from New York. Unforgettable meals at world famous hotels in Caribbean ports. Fine automobiles, coaches, launches and special trains for our shore excursions.

TOUR MEMBERS— Friendliness is the motto of Pennsylvania Farmer tours. Men and women starting out alone quickly and without effort find themselves acquainted. Many Tour friends become lifetime friends. Every tour is followed by numerous reunions. Most tour members come from the country, but many occupations besides farming are represented. Every self-respecting person from five to eighty-five will find congenial, friendly fellow travelers. This is probably the least strenuous trip we have ever had—and our earlier trips have not been too hard for men and women in their seventies and eighties.

INEXPERIENCED TRAVELERS—No one need feel "green" on a Pennsylvania Farmer tour. For there are always other inexperienced members in the party. The "first timers" keep an eye on those who learned the ropes on earlier trips. As a result, no one can tell from appearances which are the "first timers." If anyone does make a break, he knows he is among friends, not with critical strangers. Insofar as possible, every detail is explained in advance, so everyone knows just what to expect.

STEAMSHIP—We travel this winter on the S. S. Calamares, long flagship of the luxurious Great White Fleet, a great favorite with experienced travelers. This great liner is built especially for (Continued on page 19)

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

TOUR MANAGER, Pennsylvania Farmer,
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please send me the illustrated booklet giving costs and full information about the Pennsylvania Farmer Tour to Central and South America and the West Indies. This places me under no obligation of any kind.

Name .....

Town .....

County ..... State .....

Also please mail the booklet to the following who may be interested

Name .....

Town .....

County ..... State .....

Saddles & Lariats

By Lewis B. Miller

(Copyright 1909, 1910, by Lewis B. Miller; 1912, by Dana Estes & Company.)

"WHAT under the sun is the fellow up to? Is he going to take a swim?" whispered Gregory.

"Not for fun," Jess whispered back. "He's got something on hand besides amusement. Look how anxious he is!"

Having removed all his clothes, the Deserter had stopped to listen again. Hearing nothing to excite his fears, he turned and, after carefully noting his position by the tree, began to wade into the stream. Half a dozen steps brought him to swimming water. He swam only a few strokes, then suddenly disappeared.

A full minute passed, and still he had not come to the surface.

"What's the fellow doing—drowning himself?" whispered Gregory.

"No drowning there," answered Jess, who suspected why the Deserter had dived. "There he comes now!"

Thrusting up his head, the man remained motionless, treading water noiselessly, till he could breathe and listen for pursuers. Then he dived again.

Half a dozen times he went down and came up, seemingly for no purpose at all. But evidently there was some object down there that he wanted and was determined to find.

At last he came up with something in his hand. It proved to be the end of a rope. Again and again he was seen to pull on it; but being in the water, he pulled himself under without raising the object to which the rope was attached.

By this time all the watchers understood the situation. The gold-heavy saddle-bags, they had no doubt, had been dropped into the water there, with a short rope tied to them as an aid in finding them. The man had got hold of the rope, but for some reason was not able to raise the saddle-bags with it.

"They've sunk into the sand, and he can't pull them out," whispered Jess.

After trying again and again, the man in the river ceased his exertions. The rope was not long enough for him to swim to the bank with it, and he could do nothing while in the water. He glanced toward the lariat that the horse was tied with.

Johnson and those with him had been holding a whispered consultation.

"That gold's down there—no doubt about that," said Gregory. "Even if he can't get it up, we can. We'd better capture the fellow now, while he's unarmed and at our mercy."

"That's right," agreed Johnson. "And even if the money should not be there, we can soon make him tell where it is. This is as good a time as any. Come on!" They all sprang up and rushed over to the river-bank.

"Now we've got you, General!" cried Johnson.

For a few moments the man in the water seemed petrified with astonishment. But if the party on the bank were expecting to capture him easily, they were much mistaken. The Deserter was a good swimmer and diver, and he suddenly disappeared. Johnson jerked out his six-shooter and stood waiting for the fellow to come up.

Gregory laid his hand on Johnson's arm. "Don't shoot, Jeddy, till you give him a chance to surrender."

The Deserter remained under water a long time, as it seemed to those waiting. When at length his head did boh up, he was fifty yards out in the river and still moving fast.

"Stop, or I fire!" yelled Johnson. And he did fire, almost at the same moment. But the fugitive had dived again before the bullet struck the water.

Seing that the Deserter was likely to escape, Hawk Tail laid aside his gun and six-shooter, and jerking off his boots and clothes, was quickly in the river, swimming after him. The next time the fugitive's head appeared, Johnson sent a bullet at it with his rifle. Then he quickly dropped the empty gun, and untying the horse, sprang upon him and spurred down the bank into the water. He was bent upon capturing the man.

"Oh, Jeddy, come back and let him go!" Gregory called out.

But Johnson urged his swimming horse on. And every time the fugitive came to the surface, he called to him to stop, and sent a bullet after him by way of emphasizing the command. Hawk Tail was also moving through the water fast, but both pursuers were far behind the fugitive, who was diving and swimming for life.

The river, or at least the water, was only a few hundred yards wide, and before long the two men on the bank saw the naked Deserter emerge from the stream at its far edge and go running like a streak across the sand. Soon he leaped upon the farther bank and disappeared in the hazy distance, before his pursuers were out of the water.

Both followed him as soon as they could; but after being gone fifteen or twenty minutes, they were seen coming back together. Again they swam the river.

"Well, he got away from us," Johnson remarked, after dismounting from the streaming horse at the water's edge, near the cottonwood.

"Let him go—let him go," said Jess, who, like Gregory, had been an interested but inactive spectator of the whole performance. "What could we do with him, even if you had captured him?"

Johnson did not answer, but Hawk Tail, who was out of the water by this time, was quick to say:

"Us hang General, 'way high up. But no ketchee. Him swim heap fast; dive like duck."

"Well, the punishment he has brought upon himself is likely to be severer than I would be willing to inflict upon him," Gregory remarked. "Think of his situation! He's without clothes, hat, boots or weapons, in a country swarming with hostile Indians, and a long distance from the nearest settlement. He's pretty shifty, but it's a hard row he'll have to hoe."

Soos, having heard the shots, and knowing that there was no further need of concealment, now came leading the horses. He was greatly surprised when told that the Deserter had actually escaped from all of them.

"Now let's see if those saddle-bags are down there," said Jess. "If they are, we're all right."

"And if they're not, we're about six thousand dollars out," remarked Johnson.

Hawk Tail swam out and dived, again and again, and finally got hold of the rope. But he, too, was unable to pull up whatever the rope was fastened to. Jess threw him the end of a lariat, and when the two ropes had been tied together, Jess got ready to pull.

"Now let's see what kind of a fish we've caught," he said, bracing his feet. Johnson and Gregory stood by, watching anxiously.

After a long, steady pull, the sand gave way, and Jess drew out the object that had been buried in it.

There was no disappointment. A pair of soaked saddle-bags emerged from the water at the end of the rope.

Gregory and Johnson opened the saddle-bags on the spot, and took out the money. It was in twenty-dollar gold-pieces, wrapped in buckskin. By counting the rolls, they soon learned that all the stolen money had been recovered. Doubtless the thief had not taken time to open the saddle-bags, and probably he had never so much as caught a glimpse of the gold itself.

"Well, that was a sly trick," laughed Gregory. "If he'd hid the saddle-bags anywhere else, we should probably have found them. But the water left no trace."

"The General must have thought out that plan in advance," Jess remarked.

"And the buffalo excitement was his chance to carry it out," said Johnson. "I wonder what will become of the fellow."

"No telling," Gregory answered. "If the Indians let him alone, he'll probably reach the settlements sooner or later."

"Well, if he does, he'll have to go it naked," declared Johnson, as he caught up the Deserter's clothes and tossed them far out into the river.

"I'd leave his boots, Jeddy, I believe," said Gregory. But even as he spoke the boots followed the clothes into the river.

"We've had trouble enough with that scoundrel," growled Johnson. "The only thing I'd like to leave him is a rope."

And Jess remarked: "He'll have a hard time of it. But the way of transgressors has always been hard."

"Yes, and it ought to be hard. And I don't propose to do anything to make it easy," declared Johnson. "But we'd better be riding."

They appropriated the Deserter's six-shooter and blankets, the only property he had possessed. The gun, as well as both the horse and the saddle, belonged to the partners.

"Well, I'm rather glad the fellow got away," Burgess remarked, when the party had returned to camp and related their recent experiences. "I don't know what we could have done with a prisoner. What will become of him?"

The question is still unanswered. Whether the Deserter eventually reached the settlements or perished in the wilderness, is unknown.

Next morning one of the cowboys was put to driving the driverless wagon, and the caravan moved on as before. The partners were all well pleased at the recovery of their money, but Gregory was impatient at time lost. It would throw them farther behind the Mormon wagon-train.

Two nights later the steers stampeded. The drove broke into three or four pieces, but none of the divisions ran very far. The herders rode with them, and got them all together again next morning. A count proved that none had been lost.

The curious thing about the matter was the discovery, next morning, of a dead Indian lying near where the stampede had begun. He had doubtless been crawling up to stampede the cattle or shoot one of the herders, when the steers took fright, starting so suddenly that he had no time to escape. He was badly trampled, and they left him lying where they found him. He was probably a Pawnee.

One night, after supper, Gregory asked Jess to take a walk to the top of a neighboring mound.

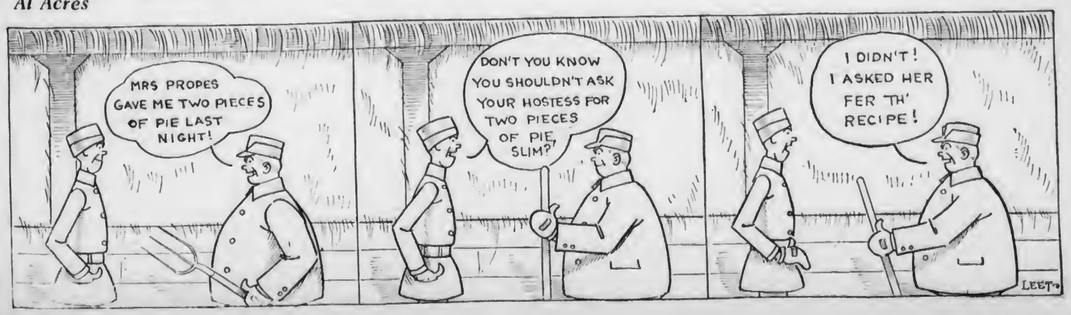
"I thought I noticed a dust-cloud ahead today," He explained, after they had started. "And if I did, we may be able to catch a glimpse of the Mormon camp-fires."

"I'm sure I saw a dust-cloud up the trail, more than once," Jess answered. "But of course I couldn't tell whether it was the Mormons stirring it up, or buffaloes, or only a whirlwind. Anyhow, we can't be far behind the Mormons now. Their camp-signs are too fresh."

Gregory took a run, and was the first to reach the top of the mound. He promptly uttered a shout. On joining him, Jess looked in the direction his friend indicated, and could make out several twinkling points of light, which he knew to be camp-fires.

(To be continued.)

Al Acres — *By Leet*



Young People's Forum

Just Supposing

By DORIS V. BROWN

Week's Best Story
Awarded a Prize

SUSIE lay on her back, in the dry, brown leaves which had fallen last autumn,and looked lazily up at a towering maple tree which was in the midst of its preparations for a long summer of enjoyment with the birds. It had just donned a soft rose colored gown which was covered with little streamers that fluttered like lace in the breeze.

"Supposing," she mused dreamily, "that I were the maple. I'm sure I'd choose a tufted titmouse from among my bird friends and get him to build a cozy little home in one of my slender branches." In the midst of this thought a flame colored cardinal perched on the tree and poured out his clear sweet salute to the spring. Susie instantly decided that she would much r. ther have a cardinal as a summer roomer. The cardinal flew on like a crimson streak.

Susie turned slightly in the crackly leaves, something feeling cold and very much alive touched her bare arm. She looked down at a small yellowish newt, which had little red dots on its sides, and fell to supposing how it would seem to be a newt. Supposing she had to creep about on four legs so close to the ground. How terribly large and fierce a chipmunk would look to her then! No, she would much rather be the maple. She would have such a good view of the blue sky, the warm sun, and of all the other trees in the woods.

Susie turned her attention to a small purple violet which was looking questioningly from its bed of dark green leaves. Supposing the violet were as large as the giant maple. Wouldn't it fill the swift little breezes with perfume? What could be more lovely than so huge a violet tree in full bloom? Whole armies of bees could zoom about among the curled leaves. The most interesting part would come when the flowers had died and the seed pods had formed. You know the violet shoots its seeds to scatter them. When the seeds are ripened the pods suddenly burst apart and the little seeds shoot into the air to fall away from the parent plant and start another clump of violets. Whole violet communities are formed in this way. What a bombardment there would be when the violet tree shot its seeds! Wouldn't they patter down like tiny hail stones on the leaves?

A slender grapevine which looked exactly as it had been looking all winter was the next to draw Susie's attention. She was just well started into supposing the vine were a silver rope connecting her own well known wood with a wood in far off Africa and that little gnomes were using it for a magic pathway when she was wrenched back to reality by a sharp sting on her left shoulder. She had carelessly pressed against the violet and a hungry bee had resented it. Supposing this bee were as large as a crow. My! what a supposition.

She began supposing she were a bee and was very sure that she would not be so cross as to sting any one even though they were thoughtless enough to press against her. Then it occurred to her that she had crossly shouted at her little brother that morning because he had broken her favorite pencil. Perhaps that was a form of sting. Supposing every cross word she spoke were a sting to one of her playmates. Neither was that a nice supposition. Then supposing she should try to keep from saying cross things and should be very courteous. Supposing she tried it and made lots of new friends by it. That was a nice supposition, so very nice, in fact, that she sprang up and ran home as fast as she could to tell mother all about it. Perhaps mother could do something to make the sting on her shoulder less painful, and she was sure that if she asked little brother to forgive her that it would remove the sting left by her sharp words. She remembered how little brother had cried, he hadn't meant to break the pencil.

Susie decided that she liked this game of supposing very much. One met with some very surprising things in it.

When The Dog Caught a Skunk -Hazel Wunderlich
Prize Awarded

Lillian A. Reinert
Prize Awarded

Musical Questionnaire

HAVE you ever heard of a "Musical Party?" Well, the Party Editor has one planned for you. Our latest party leaflet costs just five cents and provides plenty of entertainment for an entire evening. See how many questions you can answer in the following. The answers, of course, are all connected with music. Just to givve you an idea, the answer to the first is "chord".

Musical Questionnaire

1. Used on a bundle?
2. A place of residence?
3. A reflection on character?
4. Bottom of a statue?
5. An unaffected person?
6. Used in driving horses?
7. What we breathe every day?
8. What makes a check valid?
9. Seen on the ocean?
10. What betrays nationality?
11. An association of lawyers?
12. Used in climbing?
14. Belonging to a fish?
13. Part of a sentence?
15. Part of a motor-cycle?
16. A girl's name?
17. Usd for flavoring?
18. Used in a store?
19. Often passed in school?
20. An instrument that is not blunt?

See how many you can answer before you look for the answers in the next issue.

BEST POEM OF THE WEEK
By Olive Miller
Prize Awarded
A JOLLY TRIP

I climb in bed with daddy
And run my little car
Way up and down his great big arms!
It travels very far.

I start it at the shoulder,
And coast away down hill
Until I make a great big turn,
And then I almost spill.

The tiny little driver,
For daddy rocks the load;
He says, "That tickles, sonny!"
I say, "Don't spoil my road!"

I make him fold his arms again
The fingers are the bumps
I try to hurry over them,
Before my Daddy jumps.

"What make is it?" my daddy says
As solemn as you please;
"A Studebaker like my Dad's!"
And then he has to sneeze!

"What did it cost you, little man?
Where did you buy, and when?"
I simply had to answer him
"You know! The five-and-ten!"

Editor's Note.—Will Olive please send an address?

Quite a Record

KATHLEEN RITCHEY, who graduated from the Cove High School, Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, last year has a very remarkable attendance record which runs throughout her entire school life.

Kathleen started to school at the age of seven and never missed a day nor was tardy during her entire school life.

Kathleen Ritchey has a remarkable school attendance record.

On Sunday, March 27, 1932, there was a tremendous snow and the following Monday it was practically impossible to reach the schools. Even the big snow didn't discourage Kathleen. She secured one of her father's horses and rode to school. On arriving she found only two others had braved the snow. These were one of the professors and a boy who waded the snow across the fields. Two other pupils, who lived in the school building, were also present.

Who can beat this record? We want to hear from some of the other boys and girls with records like this. Just address Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Little Folks

HERE is old Mrs. Cabbage Head come to see you. But where is the rest of her? Well, I'll tell you. Look carefully among the advertisements and pictures on the other pages of Pennsylvania Farmer and see if you can't find her. Dress her up in anything you like—the funnier the better. Then send her back—completely dressed, mind you, immdiately with a four-line poem to Little Folks Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

There will be ten prizes for the best picture.

Birthday Greetings

Dear Boys and Girls:

Although we didn't get away to a very early start in November with our Birthday Club here are a few who sent in their names and dates. We know they had a fine birthday.

November 25 [illegible] November 26 [illegible] November 27 [illegible] November 28 Hattie Mae Carlson; November 29 [illegible] Esther Dewalter, Ruth Stoudt; November 30 [illegible]

DECEMBER BIRTHDAYS

Some of you boys and girls may be a little disappointed if you don't find your name in the paper if you have a birthday in December. But you see we must work here in the office at least a week ahead of each issue of Pennsylvania Farmer. That means that while it is just the day before Thanksgiving that I am writing this you won't receive your paper until December 9th. That's why we say if you want to join the Birthday Club you must send in your name and address at least a month before the date of your birthday. If you have a birthday in January and want to see your name in the paper send in your name, address and date immediately.

Here are the folks who have birthdays in December: December 2 Francis Rudd [illegible] December 6 Alice Elizabeth Brown [illegible] Harold J. Foster [illegible] December 11 Edwin Fausnor [illegible] December 17 [illegible] December 18 Mary Ellen [illegible] December 29 [illegible]

Club Contests for December

You may beome a member of the Young People's Forum by taking part in one of these contests.

TRAVELERS' CLUB: Write in not more than 200 words a description of a trip you have made or a place or object of interest you have seen. Send a picture for illustration if possible.

POET'S CLUB: Write verses of not more than twenty lines on "Christmas Joy," "Christmas," "A Christmas Tree," "The Birds' Christmas," or anything along this line. Write with ink and be sure to use only one side of the paper.

WRITERS' CLUB: Christmas is on the way and we want to make Our Page the very best we've ever had. Write a story about some toys in a shop that come to life and make a happy Christmas for some little boy or girl. Be sure to use pen and ink, and use only one side of the paper.

ARTISTS' CLUB: Send in an original drawing on the subject mentioned above for the Writers' Club—illustrating the toys in a shop. Be sure to use pen and ink and white, unruled paper.

BIRTHDAY CLUB: For the little folks twelve and under, if you send in your name and address and birthday, you will receive a birthday card. This applies only to those whose birthdays come on or after January 1st.

Rules for Club Members

Boys and girls under seventeen who read The Young People's Forum, whether or not they are subscribers, may become members of one or more of the clubs.

To join a club write to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., stating which club you wish to join. Send with your application for membership a letter, picture, story or whatever is required for the contest of that club.

Name, age and address of contestant must be written on the first page of each manuscript and on the back of each picture.

There will be three prizes given for the best letter, drawing or story submitted.

All letters must be in this office before December 16th.

Fruit Cake, of Course!

By ELSIE K. WATSON

WHAT would Christmas be without the time-honored fruit cake? Perhaps some of you busy housewives have already made your cake and put it away to "ripen." A month, however, is ample time for which to allow them to blend and mellow. In fact, you will find this chocolate fruit cake perfectly delicious one week after it has been made.

And what a task it is to make the Christmas fruit cake! Somehow, after all the work, one wants to be sure it will be a success. The recipe given below makes the most delicious cake we've ever tasted. But first let me give you a few pointers about the mixing. Do you know that fruit cakes are always better flavored if the batter is stored overnight before baking? Don't try to prepare the ingredients and mix the cake all in one day. Be sure, however, to store the batter in a cold place.

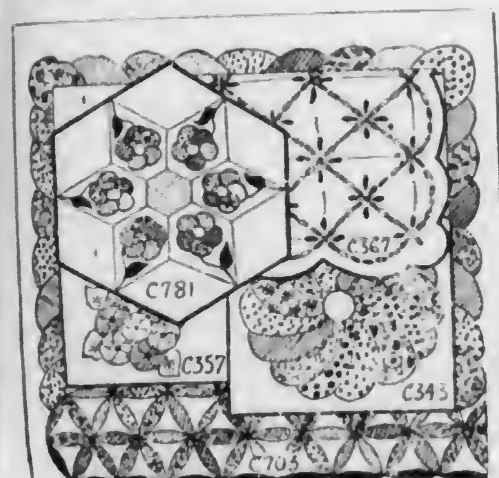
Always use cake flour. It will give you an exceptionally tender fruit cake. After you have mixed the prepared fruits and nuts, take one cup of the sifted dry ingredients and sift over the fruits and nuts. Mix well, coating every article of nuts and fruits with flour.

Don't attempt to remove the cake while warm. Let it cool in the pan. When it is cold, remove in the paper lining, wrap in a sheet of waxed paper and store in an airtight box.

5 cups sifted cake flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon mace
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
3 pounds raisins, finely cut.
2 pounds currants
1/2 pound dates, seeded and finely cut
1 pound citron, thinly sliced
3 teaspoons grated orange rind
1 1/2 teaspoons grated lemon rind
1 pound butter or other shortening
1 pound brown sugar
12 eggs, well beaten
4 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted
1 cup molasses
1 cup tart jelly
3/4 cup orange juice
3 tablespoons lemon juice

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, soda, salt and spices, and sift together three times. Sift one up of flour mixture over fruit and mix well. Combine orange and lemon rind with butter, creaming thoroughly; add sugar gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs and chocolate and blend; then molasses, jelly and fruit juices. Add flour gradually, beating well after each addition; then add fruit. Turn into pans which have been greased, lined with heavy paper, and again greased. Bake in slow oven (250 degrees F.) until done: in eight and one-half inch tube pans four to five hours; in eight by four by three-inch loaf pans three to four hours; and in six by three by two and one-half inch loaf pans two and one-half to three hours. Makes about 12 1/2 pounds fruit cake.

Sprinkle one-third pound almonds, blanched and shredded, over tops of cakes before baking, if desired. This cake ripens quickly and may be served the week it is made.



30 Peter Pan Prints 25c

Here is just the thing you are looking for—the gayest assortment of prints that it is possible to select. There are thirty prints cut about 3 1/4x6 inches (large enough to cut six 1 1/2-inch hexagons), every one of them different. Best of all, every one is of the famous genuine Peter Pan cloth. These 30 pieces of Peter Pan prints, with a quilt pattern FREE are only 25c.

Number C781, English Daisy, is a new creation that is delicate and lovely. This combines patchwork and applique. The center hexagon is yellow, the diamonds forming the star are white. The diamonds joining the blocks are a dainty pink or pale green. The small daisies are formed from a myriad of delicate prints. The finished quilt is a genuine prize winner.

Number C367 is the Poinsettia or String of Beads. Appliqued prints and plain pieces with the scalloped border makes this a very attractive spread.

Number C357 is the Corsage Bouquet and a great favorite. If you are looking for something slightly different, yet not too hard to make, try Number C343, Dahlia. Around the center of yellow there are 12 different prints in each block. Note the unusual border formed on this quilt.

Number C703 has a variety of names, but is best known as the Endless Chain. Here is your opportunity to use a large number of attractive prints, and make a quilt of which you will truly be proud.

Cutting patterns of these designs may be obtained at 10c each, or any three for 25c. But better still, order number C507 getting the 30 pieces of Peter Pan prints and your choice of any one of these patterns free.

If you wish plain pastel colors you can get 30 pieces of fifteen different shades, number C508 for 25c and you may choose any one of the above quilt patterns free.

Address Quilt Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Neighbors Say

IN the November 11th issue, Mrs. Charles Cartwright requested a cottage cheese recipe. Mrs. Creta S. Walker of California has one she things is fine. Here is what she says:

Milk soured within two days and to a firm looking consistency makes best cottage cheese. Heat it, however, when making, very slowly and aftr cream has been removed. On top of a warm oven or on back of the stove next to a lid under which there is fire is about right.

Cut, rather than stir, when whey begins separating, and when soft and crumbly remove all to a colander or cloth bag and strain quickly and thoroughly.

Turn cheese into a mixing bowl while hot, add desired amount of black pepper and salt and a generous amount of soft (not melted) butter.

Mix with hands into balls and lay on a platter to set.

This was my grandmother's recipe.

Mrs. George P. Hampe also has this recipe:

Use very thick sour milk. Set on back of stove. When whey begins to separate from milk and is warm but not hot, drain in muslin bag until it is solid. Season with just a little salt and plenty of black pepper. Mix well and make into balls. Place in refrigerator and when cold slice with a thin, sharp knife.

Corned Beef

For the reader who asked for corned beef, here is a good one:

The choicer the meat put in this pickle, the better will be the meat that comes out. Weigh meat. Cut in pieces six inches square. Place a layer of salt in the jar or vessel in which the meat is to be packed. Cover this with a layer of meat, and sprinkle with a layer of salt. Alternate layers of salt and meat are added until all meat is used. Use from seven to nine pounds of salt for 100 pounds meat. Let stand over night.

On the following morning make a brine, using five pounds sugar, two and one-half ounces baking soda and three ounces saltpeter for every 100 pounds meat. Dissolve these ingredients in four gallons of boiling water. Cool thoroughly, then pour over meat. Add more water if the brine does not cover the meat. Weight down with a block so all the meat will be covered. If brine shows signs of fermentation, pour it off, boil, strain through a cloth cool thoroughly and pour on the meat again. Keep meat in cool, dark place. In 30 days it will be ready for use.

To Cure Citron

"Peggy" gives this recipe for curing citron:—

Cut citron, take out seeds and pare. Use

(Continued on page 23.)

Santa Says:—
"Aladdin Lamps Make the Ideal Christmas Gift"

Yes, indeed, Santa Claus is right—Aladdin Lamps do make ideal gifts. Christmas is a time when every home should be happy and bright and Aladdin light will do much to make it so. Aladdin light is full of warmth and cheer like sunlight and is something that every member of the family may enjoy equally not only during the holidays, but the years to come. It will be a constant, ever-pleasant reminder of your thoughtfulness. City folks, too, will find Aladdin will solve their gift problem for the folks back home.

Modern WHITE LIGHT from KEROSENE (Coal Oil)
With This Amazing..NU-TYPE
Aladdin Mantle Lamp

And to think, you can now secure a beautiful genuine Aladdin in clear Beta crystal for only $4.75, or for a few cents more, in colored green or amber crystal, with your choice of glass or decorated Whip-o-lite parchment-like shade with tripod at new low prices. Remember prices are on the up-grade—Get your Aladdin now before the price advances.

BIG PRICE Reductions On All Models

For the time being, present greatly reduced prices on all models of the Aladdin including vase, hanging, floor and bracket lamps are still in effect. Take advantage of these low prices now before certain increase comes.

Look 10 Big Features
Lights Instantly. Burns common kerosene (coal-oil). Burns 50 hours to the gallon. More and Better light than 10 ordinary lamps. Gives a white light like sunlight. Safe. No odor, No Smoke, No noise, No trouble. Simplicity itself.

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Poultry Problems

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

Indian Runner Ducks

NOTWITHSTANDING duck meat is considered the richest of fowls, yet it is strange to note how little is published on the subject of this most tasty and valuable food.

In the November issue of your paper I noticed where R. B. B. desired to know about the Indian Runner duck as to producing eggs. I have raised several breeds of ducks. The Runners are the greatest layers one can raise, though the Pekin is a much larger duck. Runners hatched in April often lay in October and keep it up for three or four months. The latter part of January or February they somewhat slack off, laying but few eggs for the next few weeks. Then they will start again and keep it up until July. W. H. H. Virginia.

Chicks Go Blind

I have a flock of young chicks which have been growing fine. When five weeks old a peculiar malady broke out and it is spreading rapidly. It started with one chick, and I have not been able to check it as yet.

The disease started in one eye, seemed to bother the chick before it was noticeable. It became wet with a running matter and the sore gradually enlarged until the eye was completely covered. By opening the sore I found it was full of pussy matter. After one eye was put out the next one started as did the first one. The chicks then go blind in both eyes. They eat fairly well while affected in one eye only but stand drooped up at times.

Do young chicks ever get roup? This disease does not have all symptoms of roup. E. R. B.

YOUNG chicks may get an ailment known as nutritional roup, which is caused by lack of vitamin A in the ration. This vitamin is found in yellow corn, green feed and may be present in cod-liver oil. If your chicks are not getting yellow corn or green feed supplying these things will probably clear up the trouble. With this ailment the foul odor characteristic of ordinary roup is not present.

It is also possible that true roup may be the cause. Or again, it may be chicken pox in the so-called wet form, which causes scabs and sores about the eyes, and with which true roup may be present.

You do not give details of feeding and management, So I cannot give more than general suggestions. It would be a help to clean out the matter and wash the eyes with a mild solution of boric acid. You might also ask your county farm agent to look at your flock and offer his advice. Also, keep the pens clean and dry.

Hens which have recovered from roup would be safe to breed if in good condition. The disease is present in the buildings or carried over by the birds themselves, rather than transmitted through the egg. R. L. S.

Fowl Paralysis

I have a flock of 100 White Leghorn pullets hatched about the middle of May. I have kept a growing mash before them at all times with some grain. Their house was new with a lot to run in.

These birds seem healthy, look nice, heads are red, but they get lame, then sit around, lose use of legs and become helpless, still will eat and drink. I have five birds like this now. J. E. A.

THE trouble with your pullets is probably fowl paralysis, a disease which is not fully understood and for which no cure is known. Birds with paralysis do not seem to recover. Whether it spreads from one to another I cannot say. About the only thing to do is to kill these birds as soon as they are seen to be lame and use them on the table, as they are perfectly wholesome if otherwise in good condition. R. L. S.

Garden Gossip

By GILBERT S. WATTS

AGAIN garden work has come to a close. It is time to review the lessons we have learned, or would it be more fitting to say should have learned. Perhaps the writer is not alone in having had some lessons repeated in 1933 which he might have learned in the past two or three years.

For me the most important of these is that it is safer business in planting the several market crops to stick to acreages that have proved about right over a term of years than to try to guess the coming market and to change acreages in accordance with prospects. Because free seeds and plants were given in tremendous quantities to the numerous unemployed it seemed wise in June to reduce our late cabbage acreage by a fifth from our normal. But dry weather in important shipping regions cut the crop and local prices for late cabbage have been the best in several years. We lost quite a little income by not putting out our usual area. Apparently the experience of five or ten years is a more trustworthy guide than one's state of mind, whether optimistic or pessimistic, at planting time.

Application of Fertilizer

Nor does it pay to jump at conclusions. We usually broadcast and harrow in the fertilizer for early beans. But to save time and labor we applied it last spring close along the rows but not in contact with the seed. Special tubes were rigged on the planter for the purpose. Growth and yields were terrible in two plantings. Then we broadcast fertilized half and row fertilized half of the next planting. Marvelous and equal yields were secured from both treatments! That performance was repeated in another planting. Weather conditions probably were responsible for the near failure of the early plantings and we apparently were wrong in blaming the row application.

Another lesson that is learned in more detail year by year is that certain parts of every farm are especially favorable for certain crops. Where there are great variations in soil type and exposure the choosing of locations may make the difference between success and failure. We have learned that the Aberdeen strawberry will do wonders on some of our heaviest soil where others do not fare well. Two fields will make much smoother carrots. The best raspberry land is not at all where I first thought it was but on some high land that is inclined to be poor. The relative lack of fertility is not the advantage, it must be subsoil conditions.

Variety Results

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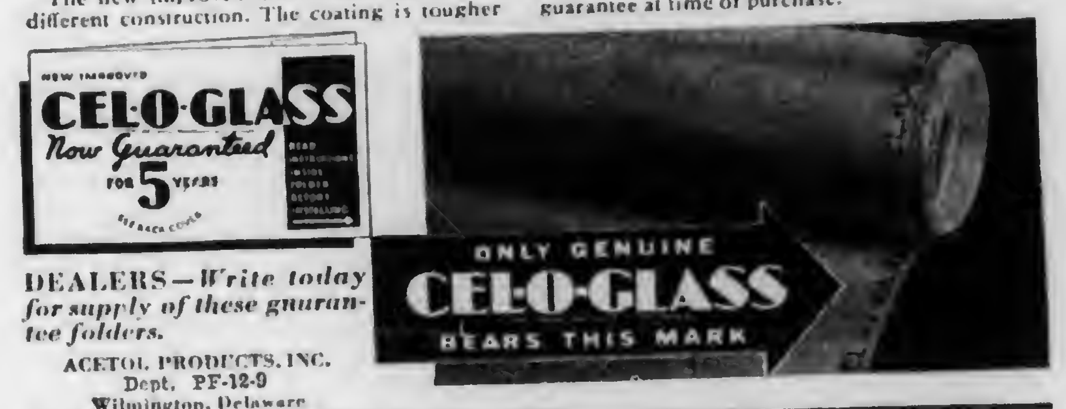

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

MY interest in the annual report of an experiment station is greater the minute I run across results of tests with commercial fertilizers, lime and manure. Along with them I want to find something bearing on the part played by organic matter in the soil. Some other reader will turn to other parts of the report and find them most interesting. My interest is based on early struggles with some land that was deficient in humus and phosphoric acid and nitrogen and lime, and I didn't know exactly what to do about it but did know that I needed a living from that land. I do not get away from the idea I then had that a productive soil is the most important factor in farming.

Supplies of Organic Matter

Mr. Zinn is known the country over as a most practical man and successful farmer, and I am glad that he is sticking tight to the belief regarding sources of organic matter and the soil's need that has been expressed in the columns of the Farmer for decades by himself, Lighty and some of the rest of us. The scientists grant the need but incline to think that nature meets it rather handily through roots and stubble of plants and that we have been over-stating the case about extra supplies in the form of manure or crops grown primarily to feed the soil. I do know some land that takes care of its physical condition pretty easily and asks chiefly for commercial fertilizers, but a lot of us have farmed, and a lot are farming, land that does not easily make a living for its owners unless special attention, and much of it, is given to raising the humus content way up above its original level. That is the only sure road for the owner of such land.

Phosphoric Acid

The immediate effect of an application of acid phosphate alone on a poor, sour soil often is surprising, but it is a makeshift in shifty farming because the soil cannot go far in helping itself until it gets lime and organic matter. The Wisconsin Station reports additional evidence that "when any easily soluble phosphate fertilizer is added to an acid soil, either in the form of manure or a commercial fertilizer, it is tied up in an insoluble form which is unavoidable to the plant". That is to say, we waste a part of our investment while we should have the soil in such condition that whatever the plants do not use at once will lie in the soil in available form for later use. What specially interests me is the statement that such loss occurs unless the acidity is reduced to "very" slight acidity.

An All-Round Friend

We know how friendly lime is to clover and some value lime chiefly for that reason, but it pays its way in the soil regardless of clover. Compare the value of a limestone farm and one the land of which is acid. Of course the former may have been richer in materials when the soils began to form, but the chief gain in productive power was made possible by the presence of lime. When the soil is trying to work for itself, and when we are trying to help it, it is handicapped badly if it lacks lime. Even a part of the costly available plant food we gave it ties itself up into insoluble forms when the soil is acid.

Wasted Potash

We used to say that any excess of potash in a fertilizer application remained in a soil for future crops. We were thinking of leaching. The Wisconsin Station says: "Very little loss due to leaching takes place when soluble potash fertilizers are applied, according to soil experiments running back as far as seventy-five years at the Rothamsted (England) Station. A large portion of this added potash, however, goes over to a difficultly available form". The Station "made a careful study of a sample of Hagerstown silt loam from Pennsylvania that had received a total of 5,000 pounds of potassium chloride during the past fifty years, about half of which evidently had gone over into this difficultly soluble form." Yes, the excess of potash stays in the soil, as we used to say, but much of it loses its value to the land.

Cost of Research

When times get hard we hunt ways of cutting down expenses. It is a sensible hunt. We run into awful extravagances when times are good. One is pretty apt to be criticized when he says anything about reducing our investment in education, but there could be a lot of cutting down, and specially in buildings, that would not limit the children's chances seriously. Millions of parents find their own chances getting slimmer right along. Drastic economy in all public affairs would help to make life more livable for millions of payers of direct and indirect taxes.

Granting all that, I hope that scientific research can be held up to its present plane of usefulness. We owe far more to it than the most of us can realize or comprehend. It is one thing that contributes more than it costs. We get back a great deal more than we put in, and that is an unusual experience for human beings in hard times.

Reclamation

Recently the government decided to provide a huge sum of money for an all-American canal to carry water to the Imperial Valley in California. As matters now are, the water from the Colorado river is diverted lower down and cannot irrigate an immense area lying at a higher level. The claim is that no money will be furnished now for irrigation of this new area, but the supply of water will be assured by the new canal.

In the Northwest big projects will bring other areas into use in food production. The plea is that the use of money, borrowed by the nation, will give work to the unemployed.

As just one unimportant individual I have been trying to travel along in my thinking with those who have our affairs in charge. We were in such a bad plight that an effort along radically different lines was wanted by the great majority of our people. But how can one stay in line when we add to the billions of our new borrowings to get money the use of which will be to bring more waste land under food production? We now have over forty millions of acres of land in farms that are not needed. We spend great sums to keep a part of them out of production so that the amount of surplus food will be cut down. Having lost—I think permanently—a great part of our foreign market for land products, we must have a continuing pressure of a surplus on prices or get the land out of production.

The fact that one can't see how we can keep on paying to keep tens of millions of acres idle does not prevent one from wishing with all his heart that the venture will succeed. The debts and the annual losses of our farmers are paralyzing. But when one is in such doubt about the outcome of this effort it is tremendously disconcerting to see the government paving the way at immense cost for increase of acreage. Of course the plea is that what is wanted is power and, specially right now, work, but the provision for new acreage necessarily goes with it.

Ration for Dairy Cows

By A. A. BORLAND

A FARMER who is feeding his cows silage with plenty of corn in it, also alfalfa hay with oats and one-third corn chop, asks if it would be advisable to give them a 32 per cent commercial feed, with milk at two cents a quart.

I would say that under ordinary circumstances the most economical milk production is procured from cows when they are fed a well-balanced ration in kind and amount. Some farmers feel that with milk at low prices they must try to get their cows through the winter without feeding any grain or at most a very small amount. However, a cow normally requires a considerable amount of feed simply to maintain her body without producing any milk; therefore, if the feed allowance is cut down the cut comes in that portion of feed which would normally go to make milk and the result is either a lessened milk flow or else a very thin, poor cow.

The tendency to produce milk has become so strong in good dairy cows that they will usually produce a moderate amount of milk even though on a reduced ration, but this is done at the expense of their body tissues. The cow on an insufficient ration becomes thin and poor and is not in good condition to go through the succeeding lactation. That it pays to feed a fair amount of grain in addition to roughage may be noted from the following table which has just been compiled from the records of cows in the dairy herd improvement associations in Pennsylvania for 1932:

No. Cows	Cost Feed	Lbs. Milk	Income Over Feed
105	$33	4732	$39
1106	46	5545	.50
3086	60	6962	80
3253	73	8253	106
1736	88	9384	131
816	105	10600	166
337	118	11797	213
111	133	13229	232

It will be noted that as the cost of feed increased from $33 to $133 per cow the income over feed cost increased from $39 to $232. It will, therefore, be evident that it does not pay to under feed cows. The low producing unprofitable cow should be sent to the butcher and the high producing efficient cow should be fed as much feed as she can economically turn into milk. It will be noted from the table that the cows which got a liberal amount of feed not only paid for the increased allowance of feed but had a much larger income left after the feed bills had been paid than the cows that got only a reduced ration.

I would suggest that with alfalfa hay and corn silage you feed your cows a mixture of the chop you have with a 32 per cent commercial feed or a mixture of your corn and oats chop with a reasonable allowance of cottonseed meal, linseed meal or other high protein feeds. I note your chop is composed of two-thirds oats and one-third corn. You could mix two parts of corn and oats chop and one part of 32 per cent commercial feed and this would give you a grain mixture which would run about 18 per cent protein. This should work quite satisfactorily with alfalfa hay and silage as roughage.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

ONE of the very great pleasures I have is the revisiting of many counties where I have been going for more than twenty years very often and meeting the many good friends I have known in those sections for all these years.

On November 10th I met a group of farmers in Wirt county, W. Va., and talked with them for nearly two hours. We discussed the importance of having suitable feed for their livestock, saying that if this roughage had not been cut at the proper time last summer it would be impossible now to winter their stock as it should be. The importance of seeing to it that their young stock should never be allowed to be hungry a single day was stressed. If a single farmer disagreed he failed to voice his objections in the meeting.

The Four-H Club held a business meeting and rendered some numbers on the program which was enjoyed and appreciated very much by the audience. It was easily seen that these club members had been greatly benefited by the manner in which they conducted the business meeting. No other extension work of the state is so far reaching in its influence for good as the Four-H work. It should have the hearty cooperation of all organizations as well as that of all farmers of the state.

A revival was being held at Two Runs, but the preacher at this place was kind enough to close the services at eight p. m. and turn the church over to the farmers' meeting. In forty years experience of speaking to farmers I have never found but one preacher who was not willing to do this. The success of rural churches depends to no small degree on the prosperity of the farmers of the community and that preacher was certainly very blind not to see that if the condition of his farmer congregation could be bettered he would be better supported. It takes all kinds of people, however, to make a world. After holding a Round Table for one and a half hours we bade good-bye to this interesting group and went to the county-seat to spend the night.

Brief Answers

G. W. C.—You add just a trace of nitrogen to the soil by turning down a foot of snow, but you should not bank much on this method of building up the land. Forget about the snow and sow legumes. Turn them down in the spring and you will add more nitrogen to your land than you will in forty years by turning snow down.

* * *

G. R. L.—It is considered a waste of nitrogen to apply manure to any legume. It would then be a greater than common waste to apply it to sweet clover, but I have greatly benefited a clover sod by giving it a top-dressing of manure. If, however, I had to take my choice of putting manure on a legume crop or applying it to a newly sown timothy sod I would certainly apply it to the timothy or to any non-legume sod.

Your station has proved that you will get more per ton for the manure if you apply four tons per acre than if you apply six and more if you apply six than eight. In other words, when you increase the amount there is a decrease in the returns per ton. Unless you have a great abundance of manure and few places to apply it I would apply but four tons per acre.

If you turn down that sweet clover before it starts in the spring it will prove to be a troublesome weed in the corn and potatoes. I would let it get ten or twelve inches high before turning it. It may stand longer for the corn than for the potatoes. If it stands too long you would better cut it up with a disk harrow before plowing, being careful to keep the plow close after the harrow.

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What Our Readers Say

In Defence of the Professors

SEVERAL readers disagree with E. F. Barker's comments on the professors. The trouble, I believe, is that they fail to distinguish between private economy and public or political economy. They operate under different laws.

Of course it is a good thing for one business man to make a profit, to sell more than he buys, and to pile up money in the bank. But it is simply not possible for all businesses to do this at the same time except during booms, which always end in a smash.

As Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild has shown, the owners of business pay out, in order to get production accomplished, all the incomes of all the rest of the community. In return, they own the products and have to sell them to get their money back. What can they get for them? Not more than the total income of the community, in the long run, and that, as we have seen, is the cost of production. They cannot even get their money back unless all the rest of the community spend their whole income for the products of business.

The only way the owners of business can figure a profit is to consume a part of their product themselves and sell the rest for the total cost. Consumption of course means taking goods or services out of the market. Building a new house is consumption, and also building a new factory, and while the building is going on it helps business and provides employment.

But if it is impossible for business as a whole to make a cash profit, how does it carry on at all? For one thing, some people are losing money in business even in the best of times, and that makes it possible for the others to make a profit. Because some sell for less than cost, in other words, they leave a surplus buying power in the community, some can sell for more than cost. But business as a whole cannot avoid depression unless the whole community spend their whole income for the goods and services that business provides.

How, then, can private business carry on at all? Partly because all incomes are eventually spent for consumption. Losses and bankruptcies make room for new business. The great mass of the people never have more than enough for their necessities, and spend their money as fast as they get it. Even the rich, in boom times, lend their money to people who spend it, like the Germans and South Americans while the banks were floating their bonds, and for new productive enterprises. But it is obvious that this lending stops itself when the factories are finished or when the debtors cannot borrow any more. Then the large incomes become idle, less is bought than is or can be produced, workers are laid off and a depression begins.

The method of preventing depressions is thus obvious. Lay the taxes so that no one, after his taxes are paid, has more income than he can spend for consumption. Give liberal exemptions to free spenders.

So it is true, of the business world as a whole, that saving is a bad thing and extravagance is the salvation of business. The absurdity of the situation is that what is good for business is bad for any one business or working man. This opposition between the public and the private interest accounts for the opposition of so many business interests to the NRA.

Allegheny Co., Pa. A Craig.

* * *

THE views set forth in Mr. Barker's letter of October 14th seem to me entitled to a fairer and more open-minded discussion than Mr. Pope appears to have had the patience to give them in his letter of October 28th. Irony and scorn seldom alter facts, and Mr. Barker appeared to me to be dealing in facts, facts as they are and not as we may think they should be or wish they were. And they are pertinent facts calling urgently for candid consideration.

With the exception of a fortunate minority, we have been going through a period of acute financial distress, a period in which disaster has overtaken many and been a constant threat to many more. This experience has bred in many people deep regrets for real or fancied extravagances in the past, and prompted resolutions for the future that contemplate extreme thrift and self denial, in the supposition that by such a course they are certain to make and keep themselves financially secure

A Danger

It must be apparent to any one who is not irrevocably committed to some contrary view, that if a really considerable percentage of our people should persist in such a plan and attempt to save the bulk of their incomes, the prospect of real and lasting recovery would become very dim indeed. For this reason: Those of us who have to earn our living must invariably do so by selling something, either something we produce or some kind of service. That is the sum and substance of the matter: to prosper we must be able to sell.

If any one of those who believe that prosperity can be assured by maximum production and close thrift alone will indicate how any one can sell without some one else buying, or how a sale may be made without a purchase, or how more can be sold than is bought, in the final tally, he will have clinched the argument and provided a desperately needed solution. For then we will all be able to make ourselves financially secure by selling and saving in a world made up principally of sellers. But until some one manages to do that it is safer and saner to remember that every sale involves a purchase and that in the normal course of affairs sales and purchases, like production and consumption, must in the end balance each other if economic disorder and panic are to be avoided.

Limitations

Though Mr. Pope warmly defends capital as an indispensable agent in man's progress, he is yet so frank as to declare definitely that capitalism has failed, because it has allowed capital to be pyramided. This is certainly an acknowledgement of limitations in the practical usefulness of capital, which I understood to be also the gist of Mr. Barker's argument.

Essentially, we must keep in mind the object of producing anything is to have it used. There is nothing to do with an article that is produced, if you think the matter through, except use it—or let it go to waste. And that holds as true as to capital goods. If you produce a machine that makes shoes, for instance, the shoes it makes must be used or the machine serves no useful purpose and is a waste. Mr. Pope is evidently aware of the difficulties too, but seems to expect to remedy matters by calling on capital to mend its ways. We all want to be hopeful, but that seems a rather futile gesture. Benjamine Kirson.

Bucks county, Pa.

Income Taxes for Schools

TO my mind the proposed income tax for school purposes would be the most unfair and unjustified tax ever levied. Why should the districts which practice economy be compelled to help other districts which squandered their money in time of plenty? Why should the districts which have an eight-month term help other districts for a nine-month term?

If the school tax burden be equalized what inducement would there be for the directors to practice economy? No doubt many would say, "What's the use of going easy? The whole state will pay for it."

Placing the school tax burden on income will not relieve the tax payer on an average, nor will it reduce the total expenditure of operating the public schools. But rather increase the cost by leaps and bounds. The working man and the farmer will have to pay it in the end.

If the costs of operating the schools were anywhere near what they were in 1914 there would be no need for legislation to help the poor districts. Statistics show that it cost more than four times as much to operate the schools in 1930 as it did in 1914, and the per pupil cost was nearly three times as high.

Governor Pinchot informed the General Assembly that several hundred schools face closing by January 1st if they don't receive aid from the state. On the other hand he suggested that all children be compelled to attend school until 15 years old to prevent them taking the jobs away from adult workers. Would raising the compulsory attendance to 15 instead of 14 relieve the situation? No. Rather the opposite. It would cause more crowding in the schools, more new schools, more teachers, and surely more taxes.

As for the farmer, how shall he employ more outside when he already can't break even? If farm children were compelled to attend school until 15 it would add considerable to the farmers' burden, especially those who may be in ill health. If we farmers remain quiet and the proposed

(Continued on page 21)

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Ancient "Road of Gold"

(Continued from page 8)

tropical cruising. Decks are broad; public rooms are large and furnished for comfort. All staterooms are outside rooms; they are larger than on many famous trans-Atlantic ships, and most of them have two windows. They are all near the middle of the ship, so no small rooms crowded into the bow or over the propellers. The standard of cleanliness on the Calamares may be judged by the fact that the whole ship is repainted, white, for every trip.

TIME TIME—Leave by Pennsylvania Railroad for New York City from convenient Pennsylvania points on Friday, January 19th. Sail from New York 12 noon, Saturday, January 20th. Return-ing, arrive New York Thursday morning, February 8th. Arrive Pennsylvania starting points afternoon and evening of February 8th. Detailed starting and returning schedules appear in tour booklet which will be sent free on request.

COST—The cost is low, so many can go. The one price announced in advance from Pennsylvania points covers every necessary expense for the round trip. You can leave your pocketbook at home.

In making comparisons it is important to observe that most so-called "all-expense" tours do not include shore excursions, taxes, personal escort for the round trip, tips on shipboard to room stewards, deck stewards, dining room stewards, etc., etc., rail and Pullman fare to port of embarkation, hotel and meal expense and necessary tips while off the ship, nor many other expenditures demanded by convention or necessity. All these items, and all other essential expense, are included in the announced cost of this trip. The only money you will need will be for postcards, stamps, souvenirs, laundry, etc.

Incidentally, the cost of this trip is particularly low because "bananas pay the freight." The Calamares is owned by the United Fruit Company, which has vast banana plantations in the tropics. The refrigerated hold of the ship is built to carry bananas. The cargo of fruit we shall bring back from South America helps pay the operating costs. That is why we can enjoy superior accommodations at very low cost.

ITINERARY—Assemble at convenient Pennsylvania points, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Sunbury, Pittsburgh, etc. By rail to New York City. Extensive sightseeing in the world metropolis, including a visit behind the scenes in the recently dedicated Radio City broadcasting studios and countless other points of interest. Overnight in leading hotel. Sail at noon. After two days' sailing straight south we'll shed our winter clothes. There will be extensive side trips at each of the following ports-of-call:

Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies: Long automobile trip through wonderful tropical gardens. Time to explore haunts of Captain Kidd, Blackbeard, Henry Morgan and other pirates who made this their headquarters.

Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone: Open automobiles to Gatun; inspect locks which lift largest ships 80 feet to Gatun Lake. Jungle scenes as we go by Panama Railway to Gamboa. By launch from Gamboa to Pedro Miguel Locks, through most interesting part of canal, Gaillard Cut, formerly called Culebra Cut. By rail to Ancon, C. Z., overlooking Pacific Ocean for lunch at famed Hotel, Tivoli. Afternoon excursion into Republic of Panama by automobile, including old Panama City sacked by Morgan. Night aboard ship on Atlantic side. Evening and following morning for exploration of ancient Colon, C. Z., and souvenir shopping in tempting shops of Hindu, Chinese and Japanese merchants.

Cartagena, Colombia, South America: We sail the real Spanish Main from Panama to Cartagena on the South American mainland, an ancient city, walled against the old-time pirates, which we shall explore on a long automobile trip.

Puerto Colombia, Colombia: Another old port rich in history, quaint and backward according to our standards. By rail or automobile to famed Barranquilla on the Rio Magdalena, against whose current river steamers struggle for weeks to get back into the interior. Until the advent of the airplane this was the only highway to the fabulously rich mountain interior, birthplace of both the Magdalena and the Amazon, mightiest of all rivers.

Santa Marta, Colombia: Banana country! Here we take a special train through vast banana plantations. As we go, we shall probably see trainload after trainload of bananas, all green as grass, being brought down to the seaport. Later we'll see endless conveyors moving these bananas through the hatches and into the hold of the Calamares. Perhaps fifty thousand bunches will be stored away in a few hours. Then the hatches will be closed and refrigerating machinery started. The fruit will be cooled while we are in the tropics, then heated as we approach New York, so the temperature will not vary over two or three degrees during the entire trip.

A radio message from our ship tells the plantation managers just when we shall arrive. That is how they can have trainloads of fruit ready for us. It is a marvelous system we shall see in full operation. Scores of thousands of "stems" of bananas are stored safely in the ship only a few hours after they hung, bottom up, on beautiful banana trees far inland.

Havana, Cuba: We stop here only if political conditions make it entirely safe. Southbound we went east of the island, between Cuba and Haiti. Returning, for our Havana stop, we shall swing around the west end of the island, dipping into the Gulf of Mexico. Havana, called the "Paris of the western world" has been a great favorite with three former Pennsylvania Farmer tour parties. Conditions permitting we shall make extensive explorations by automobile, repeating the experiences and visiting the scenes we know Our Folks like.

In spite of the newspapers, conditions in Cuba have interfered with the pleasure of tour parties only on a few occasions. However, if it seems best not to go to Havana, we shall return by way of Jamaica, making another trip of exploration from Kingston.

Further Details—Complete information about the trip, schedules, cost, etc., appears in our beautifully illustrated booklet. It is yours for the asking. Send a postal card or use the coupon on Page 8 of this issue. No obligation. Don't hesitate to ask questions. Address Tour Manager, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Colored Traps Catch More Furs

ONE reason why many fail to catch furs is because they are unable to conceal their traps properly. Most animals are very suspicious, particularly the fox, wolf and mink. For them sets must be carefully hidden and in no case can the amateur expect to use bright, new traps and have much success. The "old timer" knows this only too well and provides accordingly. In other words, he colors the steel so as to blend with the natural surroundings in which it is placed. Generally, he buries his traps in slimy mud for a week or ten days which gives the metal a dull black. Rusting leaves it brown. Both shades obviously can be hidden better than bright steel.

But many successful pelt hunters have gone further in the art of concealing sets. They actually paint their traps. To illustrate, for snow sets a mixture of lime and water is used; grass green, when necessary, can be obtained with dry water paint; brown for dead grass, leaves, sand and similar, also may be had in the same manner. Powders of the desired shades can be found in any paint store and cost very little.

When the traps have been treated, they should be hung up for about twenty-four hours to dry and let the odors evaporate. Since the colors have been mixed with water, that will also remove them. This means during wet weather particularly refinishing will be necessary. On the other hand, should one want to get rid of the paint altogether it can be easily done. Let me add, too, that oil paints, lacquers, enamels, etc., should not be used for traps. Geo. T. Thiessen.

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Farmer's Business Letter

IT has been a difficult and disappointing time in the hog market here. First there was the strike of livestock handlers that tied up trade completely the fore part of this week, naturally affecting hogs more than other classes of stock. That strike, now successfully settled, followed others at other points, in packing houses. That there will be more such labor troubles, at various points, many believe. Then yesterday the processing tax jumped from 50 cents per cwt. to $1, on its way up to $2 where it will go February 1st to remain until the fall of 1935. A combination of this tax with labor troubles and poor demand for pork has brought prices to the lowest point since last March.

Top price of hogs here on December 1st was $3.75. The week's average dropped to $3.50, off 40 cents from the week before. It is the season of the year, of course, when hog prices usually break, but other factors are having their bearing on the market at this time.

The run here was light this week, only 120,000 head, against 157,000 last week. And the eleven markets had 386,000 hogs, comparing with 545,000 last week, 524,000 the same week last year, and 856,000 the same week two years ago. So on the receipts basis alone the market has declined too much. In the larger retail markets pork is being offered at bargain prices, but movement is slow.

Not many believe that the market has any chance for any material recovery before the first of the year, but there is some feeling that after January 1st there will be some improvement, that feeling being based very largely on the reduction in supplies to be expected on account of the pig slaughter. At the same time, reports from the country indicate large supplies on farms. There is more uncertainty than usual about all these things.

Cattle and Lambs

Cattle marketing has eased up somewhat, but so, apparently, has demand for beef. Consumers have bought good beef lately at just about the lowest prices on record, at least the lowest of the century. Top quotations have shown some gain, but that is on account of the discards from carlot show cattle assembled here now for the International next week. With 379 loads of cattle entered in the Show, nearly three hundred of which will be thrown on the market without coming before the judges, this means a tremendous amount of good beef to be absorbed. Tops from these show offerings have already sold, the best cashing at $6.50, where last week's market top was $6.25. Average price on steers here this week was $5.20, a gain of a dime compared with last week, and 75 cents under the same week last year.

The opinion seems to be that we are headed toward a smaller supply of beef. Not only have fat cattle holdings been reduced sharply by heavy selling the past few weeks, but shipments of feeders to the country have shown a decrease of more than 20 per cent this fall, and the reduction in all cattle on feed is estimated at ten per cent. Then we have a smaller corn crop, and the disposition to borrow on it at the 45 cents per bushel offered by the government rather than feed it. And, further, on account of the feed situation cattle now in feed-lots may get a shorter term than they normally would.

The lamb market has run about steady lately, with offerings under a year ago, and still further under two years ago. Top lambs here this week sold at $7.40, a dime under last week, but the average for the entire week was $6.90, 20 cents up from last week, and a dollar above a year ago. Feeding lambs have shown a tendency to weakness, with the best around $5.75, but that is the result of general doubt and uncertainty rather than lack of confidence in the sheep business. For the year to date twenty markets have received 16,869,000 sheep and lambs, against 18,743,000 on the same date last year, and 20,003,000 two years ago.

The Grain Trade

During the last half of November there was a decline of from two to five cents in grain prices—based on nothing in particular except trading instinct. What is meant by that is that this is a time when the ordinary price factors simply do not function. The Argentine has started pegging wheat and corn prices. The government there will pay the producers the fixed price (62 cents for wheat in American money), sell their export surplus at the world level and make up the difference. It is practically the same plan that our own government is using in moving 30 to 35 million bushels of Northwest wheat to the Orient. Our government now figures this year's world wheat crop at 220 millions under last year's crop. Canada's wheat exports show a little gain. Winter wheat in this country is reported in need of rain, and many grain experts doubt that the drouth ridden sections of the wheat belt will produce a full crop next year.

Dairy Affairs

The government is now buying storage butter for relief purposes. It has helped the market some. Previously the purchases had been confined to fresh butter. The present idea is to relieve storage stocks, estimated at 100,000,000 lbs. Between 30 and 35 million pounds of fresh butter have been bought. Hearings on the milk code are being continued in Chicago, the consumer's side having been presented this week. Instead of the minimum price, now in force, the outcome may be the fixing of a maximum price, to permit competition to function at lower ranges, and take care of the cash-and-carry business, so strong has been the presentation of the consumer's side. It is to be doubted, in view of the sentiment that has been aroused and expressed, whether the government can afford to go ahead with its minimum price plan, making absolutely no allowance for those consumers who to save something desire to provide their own delivery service.

Cotton and Corn Programs

Announcement has been made this week that the government will rent cotton land, at a range of $3 to $18 an acre, the aim being to reduce next year's crop from 40,000,000 to 25,000,000 acres. The rent payments are to be made in two equal installments, one between March 1st and April 30th next year, and the second between August 1st and September 30th.

The first of the corn-hog contracts are in the field, and the program of signing producers will soon be in full swing. In view of the liberal offerings it is the opinion that signatures will not be difficult to obtain. It is said to be the intention of the AAA to so manage things that those who refuse to sign will feel some substantial penalty. Some question is raised occasionally about the hog processing tax, the point being made that it can never move up to the $2 per cwt. scheduled. But the answer to that is that the financing of the reduction program depends on raising the cash through the processing tax, figured on the basis of the schedule.

Chicago, December 2, 1933. Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE Thanksgiving turkey market was featured by low prices and an ample supply. At the opening of the season prices were somewhat higher than at the same period last year, but as supplies increased prices began to decline. The turkey crop this season was somewhat smaller than the record crop of 1932, but larger than in any other recent year.

The fact that feed prices are higher this fall, and turkey prices somewhat lower than last year, was responsible for many growers marketing a larger percentage of their crop at this time. Many did not want to risk feeding high-priced grain for the Christmas market with no indication of greater returns. The low retail prices for dressed turkeys resulted in a fair consumption.

Eggs Advance

Supplies of fresh eggs have been limited during the past few weeks and despite the heavy cold storage holdings, the price of fresh eggs has almost reached the peak of last year, when cold storage holdings were relatively small. While receipts have been light, the tendency during recent weeks has been toward an increased production. The relation between egg prices and feed prices is mostly favorable to eggs, but conditions indicate that fresh egg production will increase at a slower rate than in a normal season.

Late in the week the Philadelphia market quoted nearby white hennery eggs at 34@35c per dozen, white extras 31@33c, brown extras 31@33c and mixed colors 23@32c. During the month of November egg receipts in Philadelphia totaled 87,888 cases, as compared with 90,336 cases during the same period a year ago.

Butter Steady

Butter markets were steady during the last week of November and early December. The improvement was due to increased buying in anticipation of the holiday trade, buying activities of the Dairy Marketing Corporation and the fact that many buyers had exhausted their supply of storage stock. Receipts continued to exceed those of the corresponding period last year. The production in eastern dairy regions was noticeably lighter but in the Middle West it held up well. Late in the week 92 score butter was quoted at 24c in Philadelphia and at 23¼c in New York.

Potatoes Higher

Potato prices tnded somewhat higher during late November with the general jobbing range of $1.25@1.75 per 100-pound sack in eastern city markets. The demand was rather quiet and supplies fully ample. The Market at Maine shipping points was firm with cold weather retarding haulings. Green Mountains sold mostly at $1.10 per 100-pound sack f.o.b. In western New York the demand was slow and the market about steady. Round whites were quoted at $1.12@1.20 per 100-pound sack f.o.b. Pennsylvania potatoes brought $1.25 @1.65 in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Apple prices held steady but the demand in most eastern cities was only fair. Most late varieties sold within a range of 75c to $1.50 per bushel. The best grade of Stayman sold at $1.35 per bushel at Pennsylvania and West Virginia points while the general price on Yorks was around $1.20.

Sweet potatoes were firm and prices showed some improvement. New Jersey stock sold at $1@1.25 per bushel in New York and at $1.25@1.50 in Chicago.

Cabbage prices advanced with bulk stock bringing $40@45 per ton in city markets and $32@34 in producing sections. Onions were firm with prices gaining 5@10c per 50-pound sack. W. R. W.

AT THE INTERNATIONAL

With 128 carloads in competition the grand champion car of cattle at this year's International Livestock Exposition was a load of light weight Aberdeen-Angus steers shown by A. H. Schmidt of Tarkio Experimental Farms, Kansas City. He also won at Omaha and Kansas City, thus setting a record.

In the college students' judging contest the team from Ohio State University won first place, Oklahoma was second, Texas third, Iowa fourth, Pennsylvania State College eleventh. Twenty colleges entered teams. The winning Ohio team also took first place at the Kansas City Royal Livestock Show.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK PRICES A YEAR AGO

Steers	$3 50@ 6 25
Heifers	3 00@ 4 75
Hogs	3 50@ [illegible]
Lambs	3 00@ 6 50
Calves	4 50@ 6 00

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1.—No. 1 timothy, $14@14.50; Standard, $12.50@13; No. 1 clover mixed, $15.50@16; No. 2, $13@14.50; No. 1 clover, $16@16.50; No. 2, $13@14; No. 1 alfalfa, $17@18. No. 1 oat and wheat straw, $8@8.50.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, Dec. 2.—The wool market has been slower than during the previous two weeks, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. Prices however, continued to show a very firm to strengthening tendency.

Several grades of fleeces were moderately active. Further advances in prices were established on a few sales. Strictly three-eighths-blood Ohio and similar fleeces sold at 42@43c in the grease, while average wools were available at 41@42c. Fine Ohio delaine brought 35@36c in the grease.

EGG AUCTION PRICES

Grade	Butler	Tri-County	Coatesville
Fancy large (white)..		36c	36c
Fancy medium	29½c	31¼	35½
Extra large	31¼	33¾	34½
Extra medium	29½	30¾	29½
Producers large	30¼	32	....
Producers medium	26¾	26	23½
Pullets	26	24½	23½
Fancy large (brown)	33	34¼	35

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Ninety-three score, 25c; extra 92 score, 24c; 90 score, 22c.

Eggs.—Nearby and Mid-Western white extras, 32@34c; nearby brown extras, 33c; nearby av. ex. mixed colors, 31@33c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 8@11c; old roosters, 9@10c; springers, 11@14c; pigeons pr., 18@20c; ducks, 8@12c; turkeys, 11@17c.

Fruits.—APPLES, nearby, various varieties, 90c@$1.55 bus. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl., boxes, 75c@$2.25.

Vegetables.—BEETS, N. J. & Pa. 10c bnch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., bus., 25@50c. CARROTS, nearby, ¾@1½c bnch. POTATOES, various varieties, Pa., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, $1.40@1.65. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 25@50c.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 25@32c; creamery butter, 27@33c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 35@38c.

Poultry.—Chickens, 65c@$1.25 each; turkeys, 30@35c; ducks, 20@22c per lb.; rabbits, 50@80c each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ pk. CRANBERRIES, 15c qt. PEARS, 10@15c qt.

Vegetables.—BEANS, string, 10@13c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. ONIONS, 5@10c ¼ pk. CUCUMBERS, 5@7c each. LETTUCE, 8@10c head. TOMATOES, 10c @20c pt. POTATOES, $1.15@1.35 bu.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 25@30c; creamery, 28@31c.

Eggs.—Large 35@38c; pullets, 28@32c.

Poultry.—Live hens, 18@20c lb.; dressed, 50c@$1.25; springers, live, 16@20c.

Fruits.—APPLES, 8@15c ¼ pk. PEARS, 10@15c ¼ pk.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 5@8c hd. LETTUCE, 8@13c hd. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. CARROTS, 5@10c bch. TURNIPS, 10c ¼ pk. SAUERKRAUT, 10@15c qt. CELERY, 3@10c stalk. BEETS, 5c bunch. RADISHES, 5c bnch. ENDIVE, 5@10c each. PARSNIPS, 10c box. ONIONS, 10c box.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Premium marks & higher than extras, 23½@24¼c; extras, 92 score, 23¼c; 91 score, 22½@22¾c; 88 score, 18½@19c.

Eggs.—White, nearby & Mid-Western, hennery specials, 33@33½c; exch. standards, 29@32c; mediums, 25@26c.

Live poultry.—By freight, fowls, 9@15c; old roosters and stags, 9c; pigeons, 20c pr.; chickens, 11@14c; ducks, 12c; turkeys, 13@22c.

ALEXANDER LEGGE

Alexander Legge, aged 67, president of the International Harvester Company and the first chairman of the Federal Farm Board, died suddenly December 3rd at his home near Chicago. Death was due to heart disease. Both as a manufacturer and as a government official Mr. Legge was held in highest respect by all who were acquainted with his achievements.

COMPARATIVE PRICES

	New York	Phila.	Pittsburgh
Apples, per bu.	$ .50-1.50	$ .75-1.55	$ .75-1.15
Potatoes, per cwt.			
Long Island	1.00-2.00		
Pennsylvania		1.40-1.65	
Maine			1.75-1.85
Butter, 92 score	23¼c	24c	21½c
89 score	20¼c	20½c	21½c
Eggs—N. J. special marks	34 -36c	35-36c	
Hennery specials	33 -33½c		
Extras	29 -33c	32-34c	23½-24½c
Mediums	24 -28c	26-28c	21 -22c
Poultry—fowls	13 -15c	10-15c	7 -13c
Turkeys	13 -22c	17-21c	12 -19c

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

A light supply met a good demand on the Pittsburgh market Monday of this week, resulting in an advance in prices. With 20 carloads on sale the market was 25@40c higher. Only one carload of good dry-fed steers was offered. It consisted of 20 head averaging 1,150 lbs. and sold at $5.40. Grass steers were generally a quarter higher, bulk of the better sort going at $4.50@5, with medium grade grassers selling at $3.75@4.35. Weighty cattle were rather scarce. One load averaging 1,288 lbs. brought $4.35; another averaging 1,268 lbs., $1.10. Good to best light butcher steers sold at $4.50@5. Heifers were in limited supply and sold on the basis of $3.50@4 for good to choice fat sort. Cows were about steady, good to choice fat cows bringing $2.50@3. Bulls were stronger. Choice handy butcher bulls brought $3.50; bulk of fair to good bulls $2.75@3.25.

Choice weighty steers, grassers	$4 25@ 4 50
Good to choice, do.	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good, do.	3 50@ 4 00
Ordinary to fair	3 25@ 3 50
Good to choice yearlings	nominal
Choice handy-weight steers...	5 00@ 5 40
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	4 50@ 5 00
Fair to good, do.	4 00@ 4 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	3 50@ 4 00
Common, do.	3 00@ 3 50
Good light butcher steers	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good light steers	4 00@ 4 75
Common to medium, do.	3 50@ 4 00
Inferior light steers	2 75@ 3 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	3 75@ 4 00
Good to choice heifers	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good heifers	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair heifers	2 25@ 3 00
Choice fat cows	2 75@ 3 00
Good to choice fat cows	2 50@ 2 75
Fair to good cows	2 25@ 2 50
Common to fair cows	1 75@ 2 25
Canners	1 25@ 1 75
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@50 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Choice handy butcher bulls ..	3 25@ 3 50
Fair to good handy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Common to fair bulls	2 50@ 3 00
Inferior bulls	2 00@ 2 50

Hogs

Only 12 carloads of hogs were on hand, including 450 head held over from last week. The market was active and generally 20c higher. Handy weights brought $4@4.10 with heavies mainly $3.75@4. Most light Yorkers sold at $3.50. Pigs were most too draggy to establish a market but were quoted at $3. Sows were 25c lower, $3 taking the majority of them.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$3 75@ 4 00
Mixed, 200-220 lbs.	4 00@ 4 10
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 00@ 4 10
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 00@ 4 10
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	3 50
Pigs, 90-115 lbs.	3 00
Roughs	3 00
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

The eight carloads of sheep and lambs which made up the receipts sold on a steady market. Bulk of good lambs brought $7.25; culls to mediums $3.25@5.30; aged wethers $3.25 and on down according to quality.

Good to best wethers	$3 00@ 3 25
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	7 00@ 7 25
Medium lambs	5 30@ 5 75
Culls, common to good	3 25@ 5 30

Calves

With 600 calves on sale the market was steady. Good to choice vealers sold at $7@7.50.

What Our Readers Say

(Continued from page 19)

changes in schools become law we may be very sorry we did not try to prevent it. A. P. Zook.

Hot-Water System

"A WATER System Problem," appearing in the October 14th issue of the Pennsylvania Farmer, is answered erroneously.

This subscriber can install a hot-water heater anywhere he likes below his supply tank, use no check or stop valves and have no hot water return through his cold water system.

A properly installed water heater has the supply pipe to the top of the tank and into a tube which runs inside of the tank to about one foot of the bottom. This tub overcomes all back lash.

The plan this man outlines needs only one pipe, this going from the pump to the tank, running over the top of the tank and down to about two inches from the bottom (eliminating the awkward job of connecting a pipe to the bottom of the tank). The water will siphon back to all his fixtures which have been taken off this pipe. The volume in the tank will not increase pressure.

J. Eugene Matthews.

The Farmer—A Naturalist

EVERY farmer should be a naturalist because he is offered that opportunity more than any other class of people. He has the whole of Nature for his collection. Nature is his laboratory and museum. Every time he looks out of his window he sees something of the works of nature, plant and animal life in profusion.

Many farmers are real naturalists and can tell you the name of every tree they see and the names of most plants and birds. Nature study is their hobby. In their library you will find books on this subject. Other farmers take no interest in the plant and animal life of the community outside of what they raise to sell. Which of the two classes gets the most from life? Edmund Conaway.

Marshall county, W. Va.

Strawberries in Fall

LAST spring we had two rows of berries. The previous spring we started with 275 plants to each row, less than 600 plants in all. The first spring I piled the manure between the rows (also raised onions in the row; these soon came out) and then last spring I reversed the manure, put fresh manure directly on the rows (piled it there). Now the two new rows were between the former rows. This fall am trying to reverse again.

Results last spring and summer, we sold over $20 worth from these two old rows, ate from two to five quarts daily, canned more than 32 quarts or a crate, also made preserves. We were quite pleased with the results. As several neighbors had tried to start new patches, their plants did not grow, they plowed under the old ones. This summer I also started a new row. Prices of berries were low or we might have had twice the cash, but our berries were nice in size. The manure (cow manure) held the moisture, also fed the plants.

Mrs. Elmer M. Ober.

For Lower Taxes

I WANT to voice my approval of the plan for farm relief submitted by W. A. Reagan in the Pennsylvania Farmer. The farmer would help himself out of this dilemma if his real estate taxes were cut in half and the assessed valuation of real estate was made in a uniform manner.

Mifflin Co., Pa. L. D. Ruble.

* * *

TAXATION in general is curtailing recovery and progress in agriculture and industry. High salaries scooped out of the taxpayers by our warm-handed public officials tend to promote higher taxes. Who ever heard of a good teamster, when his team was getting tuckered out by too much load, to add still more on? That is what is being done by officials who increase taxes instead of practicing the economies they preached in the campaigns. J. B. Shank.

Along the Way

ON December 6th, 1933, telephone wire made possible the first broadcasting of a presidential message to Congress. That was only ten years ago, but who remembers what was said?

* * *

THE 7,372 automobile drivers who had accidents in Pennsylvania during the first nine months of this year due to too fast driving lost more time than they gained by their haste. We often wonder what the reckless driver does with the time he saves, when he does not spend it in jail or a hospital.

* * *

OVER $20,000,000 was spent for sweet corn in the United States this year. Money well spent, if you ask us.

* * *

THE railroads which are borrowing $135,000,000 from the government say they did not seek the loan, but admit it is a wise move on the part of the government to let them have it.

A BOOKLET of unusual interest to farmers is The Eshelman Book on Farm Information, just off the press. In it breeds of dairy cattle and poultry are illustrated and briefly described. Ready-reference tables on concrete mixtures; board feet; weights of building materials; covering qualities of paint; how to measure hay; how to find the contents of silos, cribs and bins; how many quarts of cream to a gallon of milk, and many other facts we ought to remember but frequently forget are included. The Book of Farm Information is free and may be had at any store handling Eshelman Guaranteed Feeds, or direct from John W. Eshelman & Sons, Lancaster, Pa.

A MIXTURE of maple sugar and heavy cream is described in Bulletin 364 of the Vermont Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt. It is a toothsome product of many promising uses one of the most intriguing being as an adornment of hot buckwheat cakes.

* * *

HIDALGO county, Texas, heads the country in area of land growing cabbage—8,259 acres this year, worth $651,265. Ontario county, N. Y., was second in area, 7,657 acres, but first in value, its crop bringing $1,039,622.

* * *

A NEW variety of sweet potatoes originated at the Maryland State Agricultural College is said to be of excellent quality and to ripen two weeks earlier than any other variety. It is called "Maryland Golden."

* * *

A SUGAR syrup for bees can be made by dissolving two and one-fourth quarts of granulated sugar in one quart of water. Heat only enough to dissolve the sugar—do not boil, say the bee men. No diet that will sweeten the temper of bees has yet been devised.

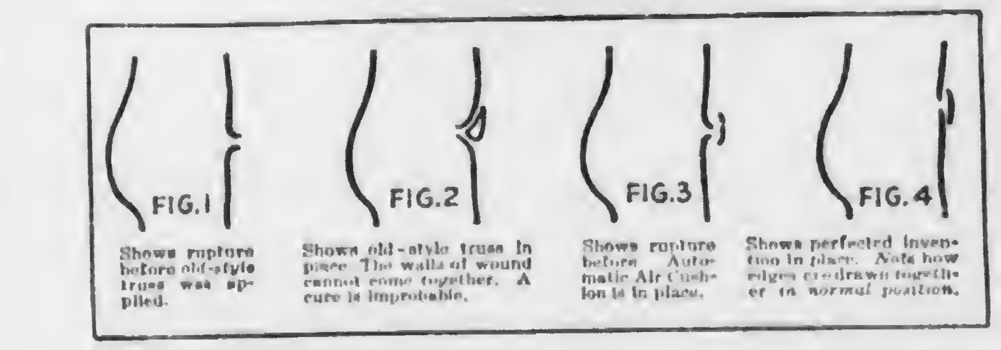
* * *

WARREN BUTERBAUGH of Indiana county, Pa., raised 450 bushels of potatoes on an acre this year. He plowed under a two-year sod, applying 15 loads of manure and 900 pounds of a 3-12-6 fertilizer per acre, sprayed six times, harrowed twice and cultivated twice. The seed was one year from Michigan certified.

* * *

CLYDE McCONNAUGHEY of Indiana county held a Jersey auction recently at which 17 head were sold. Six cows in milk averaged $98.84, the high cow bringing $127. Heifers averaged $43, calves $27.17.

STOP YOUR Rupture Worries!



Shows rupture before old-style truss was applied. | Shows old-style truss in place. The walls of wound cannot come together. A cure is improbable. | Shows rupture before Automatic Air Cushion is in place. | Shows perfected invention in place. Note how edges are drawn together in normal position.

Learn About My Perfected Unique Rupture Invention!

Why worry and suffer with that rupture any longer? ***Learn now about my perfected rupture invention.*** It has brought ease, comfort, and happiness to thousands by assisting Nature in relieving and curing many cases of reducible hernia! ***You can imagine how happy*** these thousands of rupture sufferers were when they wrote me to report relief, comfort and cures! How would YOU like to be able to *feel* that *same* happiness to sit down and write me such a message—a few months *from today?* Hurry—send coupon quick for Free Rupture Book, PROOF of results and invention revelation!

Mysterious-Acting Device Binds and Draws the Broken Parts Together as You Would a Broken Limb!

Surprisingly—continually—my perfected ***Automatic*** Air Cushions draw the broken parts together allowing Nature, the Great Healer, to swing into action! All the while you should experience the most *heavenly* comfort and security. ***Look!*** No obnoxious springs or pads or metal girdles! **No** salves or plasters! My *complete* Appliance is feather-lite, durable, invisible, sanitary and *CHEAP IN PRICE!* Wouldn't YOU like to say "goodbye" to rupture worries and "hello" to NEW freedom . . . NEW glory in living . . . NEW happiness—with the help of Mother Nature and my *mysterious-acting* Air Cushion Appliance?

PROOF!

Reports on Reducible Rupture Cases

"LIFTS 400 LBS.!"

"Have no further use for your Appliance as I'm O. K. Wore it a year. I now can lift 400 lbs., without any fear."—John L. Heiges, 635 West Locust St., York, Pa.

"CAN RUN UP HILL"

"I had a rupture about 14 years, then wore your Appliance for 3. It is about a year since I threw it away. I feel fine, gaining weight nicely. I can run up and down hill which I never could before."—Mr. J. Soederstrom, 2909 Trowbridge Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Sent on Trial!

My invention is never sold in stores nor by agents. Beware of imitations! You can get it only from my U. S. factories or from my 33 foreign offices! And I'll send it to you on trial. If you don't like it—if it doesn't "work"—it costs you NOTHING. But don't buy now. Get the facts about it FIRST! Write me today. I'll answer in plain, sealed envelope with amazing information Free. Stop Your Rupture Worries—send coupon now!

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C. E. BROOKS, Inventor

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State whether for Man ☐, Woman ☐, or Child ☐

CURE and SMOKE MEAT

At the Same Time

Morton's SMOKE SALT Does the Entire Job Easier - Quicker - Safer

This improved Sugar-Curing SMOKE-SALT has made meat curing such a simple, easy job for more than 500,000 farmers.

Morton's SMOKE-SALT does the entire job of salting, sugar-curing, and smoking your meat, *All at the same time.* Does it quicker—makes the cure safer and gives a most tempting, delicious flavor to the meat. That is why there are many thousands more families using MORTON'S SMOKE-SALT than any other kind.

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Don't Butcher, Cure or Put Up Any Meat Until You Send for Our New FREE BOOK—"Meat Curing Made Easy"

Every farmer who cures meat should send for this valuable Free Book.

Every step in butchering and curing is illustrated and explained in a simple, "easy-to-follow" way. It tells how to butcher, trim and cut up the meat, and also how to use Morton's SMOKE-SALT.

Morton's SMOKE-SALT not only saves work but gives you better flavored meat. It also gives a *safer* cure because it strikes into the meat *quicker*—penetrates to the bone faster and gives extra protection against unfavorable weather. At your dealers. *Insist on Morton's.*

Our New Sausage Seasoning is the greatest convenience ever developed for those who make sausage. It eliminates all guess-work. It's so easy to use. Nothing to add or mix. In one handy can of Morton's Sausage Seasoning is combined all the seasoning ingredients needed for making the finest sausage you ever tasted. A 25c can is enough to season 30 lbs. of sausage. Sold by all good dealers.

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Just send us your name and address on a postcard or letter and we will send you our new Free Book, "Meat Curing Made Easy," and also a Free Sample of Morton's New Sausage Seasoning,—enough to season 3 lbs. of sausage meat. 12

Morton Salt Company
200 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

BABY CHICKS

HUBBARD FARMS NEW HAMPSHIRE RED chicks available at our branch hatchery at Ephrata, Pa. Quick delivery, shorter journeys for chicks, and benefit of nearby service. Every hatching egg shipped direct from our breeding farms in New Hampshire. Insures exactly same quality, same breeding, same strain. Our winter hatched chicks assure your profits. Every breeding bird officially State Blood Tested by Agglutination Method. For 10 years we have bred for a balanced bird, and these fixed characteristics: Freedom from B.W.D.; outstanding vigor; fast, uniform growth; rapid full feathering, and early maturity make them ideal for broilers. Large egg size and heavy production insure profits in layers. Genuine Hubbard quality comes only from Hubbard Farms. Accept no substitutes. Our business has been built on truthful advertising and honest, fair dealings with the poultry public. You can order direct from us with full confidence you will receive chicks exactly as we represent them. Every chick our own strain. We have full control of all breeding work. 8,000 birds on our own farms. Hatches every week. Hubbard Farms guaranteed full satisfaction on every order. Send for prices and 1934 catalog describing our stock, farms and breeding program. Hubbard Farms, Box 140, Walpole, New Hampshire.

DeVRIES GRANDVIEW Business Bred Leghorns are recognized profit makers. Large English-Type birds. Many official egg laying contest winners bred by us. Imperial Contest Quality mating sired by Record of Performance approved males. All breeders bloodtested. Chick orders booked now at special discount prices. Write for Free catalog. DeVries Grandview Master Breeding Farm, Zeeland, Michigan.

"ATZ'S FAMOUS BLOOD-TESTED CHIX" 20 Popular varieties. This is our ninth year to blood test for Bacilliary White Diarrhea, the most dreaded disease in Baby Chix. We are also very particular about the culling and parent mating. Each egg set must weigh 2 ounces or over. Free catalog for the asking. Atz's Blue Mound Hatcheries, Milltown, Indiana.

POULTRY TRIBUNE, America's leading poultry magazine. Five years $1.00, six months trial 20c. Poultry Tribune, Dept. C-42, Mount Morris, Illinois.

WORLD'S LARGEST CHICK PRODUCERS. Leading Breeds; also sex guaranteed chicks. Bargain Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Dept. 28, Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

C.O.D.—ROCKS, REDS WYANDOTTES, $6.95, Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $6.75. Immediate shipment. Yesterlaid Farms, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RED CHICKS of the Real New Hampshire Type. 100% Bloodtested Breeders. Catalog Free. Lucas Poultry Farm, Castanea, Penna.

HELM'S CHICKS WINNERS 18% all prizes Tribune Contest. First prize 1932. Champion Leghorn pen Illinois Contests 1933. Early order discount. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Illinois.

ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS, Orpingtons, Giants, $5.00. Victor Frey, York, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in good quality chicks for immediate or future delivery, write Sterling Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana for new catalog and special chick prices.

THOROUGHBRED BLOODTESTED CHICKS. Hatching weekly. Write—Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 50, Ramsey, Indiana.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cockerels and Chicks. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

TURKEYS

TURKEYS.—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland Hens, Toms, unrelated pairs and trios. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS at reasonable prices until December 21st. Also trios. James Cooper, R. 1, Toronto, Ohio.

NARRAGANSETT, BRONZE, BLACK, Breeders. L. Henshaw, Box 1024, Uniontown, Pa.

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Single and Rose Combs. 35th year. Illustrated Circular. Line Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

BROWN and WHITE LEGHORNS (both combs) 354-Egg. Australorps, Barred Rocks. Vera Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

VERMI-NOX kills worms in poultry—costs less. Zep-Tone makes poultry strong and healthy. Double your egg production. Free 30-day trial offer. Roy McNorton, A Mt. Royal Blvd., Allison Park, Pa.

STOCK AND POULTRY FEEDERS.—Buy H-D Worm Powders direct from manufacturer. Results guaranteed. Hutchins Brothers Mineral Works, Hillsboro, Indiana.

DOGS

FREE DOG BOOK.—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS at reduced prices. L. H. Devoll, Caldwell, Ohio.

TANK HEATERS

OIL-BURNING TANK HEATERS. Non-Freezing Hog Waterers. Oilers. Portable Smoke Houses. Empire Company, Washington, Iowa.

BAGS WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES FOR YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write—Pittsburgh Bag & Burlap Company, 869 Progress Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE BUY YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Sussman Bros., 137 Washington Place, Pittsburgh.

Protective Service

Pay in Advance

THERE was an agent around our section taking orders for carbide and gas plant fixtures. He had to have the money in advance or he would not take the order. He was asking $4.75 for his carbide and our stores are asking $6 for the same. Orders were taken October 26th, 1933, and nothing has been heard from him since.

The reason I am writing this letter so you can publish it in the Pennsylvania Farmer to warn other farmers. Some one should take the man's auto license, which we forgot to do. He is about five feet ten inches tall, around 36 or 38 years old and very nervous. S. B.

York county, Pa.

[A year ago we reported that a man was working this racket in western Pennsylvania. Readers were then requested to get his name and car license. Any one who encounters this individual should write, wire or telephone promptly to Union Carbide Sales Co., 30 E. 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. (Phone Vanderbilt 3-8700). The company will pay costs of such notification.]

An Old Scheme

A READER informs us that he held some stock in a dairy company which was not paying dividends. He was approached by a man claiming to represent a firm in a large eastern city who said he was taking this dairy stock in exchange for cash. Our reader handed over his stock and was to receive his money in a few days, but before he could get it was obliged to put up $45. He did so with the understanding that he was to get a plot in a memorial ground. In a short time the agent reappeared, not with the cash for the dairy securities but with a request for $245 more before he would pay cash for the stock! Not being able to advance this $245 the reader is now out his dairy stock, which was worth something, and his $45.

This is an old scheme now being revived in various ways. It consists essentially in selling real estate of doubtful value for cash to holders of depreciated securities. Any stock exchange offer of a stranger should be regarded with suspicion. Your banker can tell you the value of your stock, and sell it for you if there is a market for it.

Accident Benefits Paid

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY—Charles R. Lobaugh, fell from farm machine, injured head, ribs, $3.00; Ira L. Deardorff, pulling weeds, injured finger, $6.67; BEDFORD—Walter Harclerode, horse ran away, contused thighs, $4.67; BRADFORD—John W. Pollock, tree fell, lacerated ear, $3.00; BUCKS—Abbie M. Carr, bumped into wire, injured knee, $9.33; CARBON—Jefferson Mertz, fell from wagon, injured arm, $14.00; CENTRE—Charles R. Gephart, lumber fell on arm, $6.00; CHESTER—J. Earl Dickinson, slipped, injured elbow, $22.00.

CLARION—Thomas R. Elslager, roller skating, injured shoulder, $6.67; COLUMBIA—Harry L. Horne, unloading corn, injured hand, $5.33; CRAWFORD—Laura A. Partch, struck by auto, fractured arm, ribs, $50.00; CUMBERLAND—Grant Hurley, ran thorn in arm, $6.00; DAUPHIN—Elmer A. Kelter, loading hay, punctured knee, $17.33; ERIE—Floyd E. Allen, knocked down by horse, fractured ribs, $20.00; Fenton W. Yaple, binder broke, lacerated hand, $9.33; JUNIATA—Effie S. Meiser, cut hand on tub, $2.00; LACKAWANNA—Alberta N. Worth, tripped, fell, injured ankle, $4.67.

LANCASTER—Oscar W. Herman, stone fell on foot, contused toe, $12.67; LAWRENCE—Harry C. Graham, wrench slipped, injured back, $3.00; LYCOMING—King A. Smith, feeding silage cutter, contused finger, $2.50; Harry A. Wilt, knife slipped, lacerated hand, $4.67; Byron L. Wood, slipped, injured back, $6.67; Edward Foreman, slipped, fell, fractured ribs, $11.33; Ezra C. Paulhamus, kicked by horse, injured chest, fractured rib, $21.67; MONTGOMERY—Robert W. Self, auto wreck, fractured shoulder, skull, $16.67; H. E. Mohn, removing wheel, fractured ribs, $18.67; W. C. Rosenberry, truck wreck, lacerated fingers, $11.67.

PERRY.—Henry M. Ferguson, slipped, fell, injured, $40.00; SOMERSET—Harry F. Berkey, fell from porch, lacerated lip, head, neck, $10.00; VENANGO—E. R. Downs, auto wreck, contused chest, $37.33; WASHINGTON—Mary V. Dannels, spilled hot water, burned leg, foot, $23.33; Martin R. Hallam, slipped, fell, injured back, $10.67; WAYNE—Stella Mayeski, stirring soup, scalded foot, $13.33; YORK—Ned Smith, cutting corn, fractured wrist, $20.00; James L. Fishel, Auto wreck, lacerated arm, wrist, $40.00.

MARYLAND

CARROLL—Charles G. Graham, operating sole machine, lacerated thumb, $3.00; Albert L. Welty, caught finger in gate, $9.33; Albert H. Little, operating press machine, contusion, lacerated finger, $3.00; Evelyn E. Johnson, auto wreck, injured scalp, elbow, $9.33.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC—Stanley Endicott, auto wreck, contused body, leg, scalp, $22.67; HUNTERDON—Frank R. Higgins, foot slipped, broken tooth, $2.00.

Veterinary

By DR. J. F. SHIGLEY

Deaf Dog

I have a dog that has lost his hearing. Can anything be done? B. E. L.
Armstrong county, Pa.

THERE is little hope for the dog that is deaf. Improvement in the sense of hearing may be noted after the external auditory canal or external ear has been carefully cleaned. Owing to the many folds in the tissue your veterinarian should be given the opportunity to make an examination of the ear.

Horse Develops Habit

Would appreciate your advice in regard to an eight-year-old horse which has developed the disagreeable habit of sticking his tongue out while working. He just started to do this the last six months. This is a large draft horse, a valuable animal with the exception of this one habit which I hope can be remedied. O. K.

IT would be well to examine carefully the adjustment of the bit and try to relieve the mouth of an irritating condition that might be present. It is possible that this habit began as a means of relieving the mouth parts of pressure. If the tongue is carried to one side a circular leather piece can be placed on either side of the bit and this may keep the tongue in. It is hoped that you may write us again concerning the results of such an examination and the results of the application of the leather parts to the bit.

Cat Has Cough

I have a kitten five months old that has had a cough for several weeks and now makes a rattling sound when she breathes. W. L. C.

THE cough may be due to some throat irritation such as injury, swollen glands, or parasites. It would be advisable to take this cat to your veterinarian for an examination. Treatment would depend on the findings of such an examination.

Nasal Discharge

Have a horse that has been discharging from nose for six weeks. Very offensive sometimes, a lot of blood. Westmoreland Co., Pa. A. H.

A NASAL discharge may come from a nose injury, from a new growth in the nose, a foreign body, an infected sinus, or a diseased tooth. You would do well to have this horse examined by your veterinarian in order that the cause may be accurately determined.

TOBACCO

DEWDROP—OLD TOBACCO. Mellowed in Bulk. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fancy Smoking 5 pounds 75c; 10, $1.40; 25, $3.00. Carefully selected, hand-picked Chewing 5 pounds $1.00; 10, $1.75. Scraps 8c. Free Formula for home manufacturers. Saves 50%. Dewdrop Farms, Farmington, Kentucky.

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO. Enjoy Kentucky's Best, Home Manufactured Chewing, 28 Twists, sweet or natural, $1.00, 28 sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural, $1.00, 20 full size Sweet Plugs, $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Company, Murray, Ky.

"PRIDE OF DIXIE" Cigarette or Pipe Burley, mild, 5 pounds and box 5c cigars $1.00, cigarette roller, papers Free, 10 pounds Guaranteed Best Grade Chewing or Smoking $1.00, manufacturing recipe, flavoring Free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

DISSATISFIED? Try old establishment. Better quality strictly guaranteed. Aged Long Red Leaf Chewing or Mildest Yellow Smoking 10 pounds either only $1.00. Pay when received. Willis Farms, Fulton, Kentucky.

CHEWING, SMOKING or Cigarette Tobacco, 5 lbs., $1.25; 10, $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box 5c cigars free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

CIGARETTE BURLEY, mild, 5 lbs. and box cigars, 85c. Cigarette Roller, papers free. Mild Smoking 10 lbs., $1.00, box cigars free. Guaranteed Tobacco Company, LB280, Mayfield, Ky.

GOLDEN CIGARETTE BURLEY, mild, 5 lbs. and box full size cigars $1.00, Cigarette roller, papers free. Tobacco Exchange, B117, Mayfield, Kentucky.

CHEWING, SMOKING or CIGARETTE Tobacco, 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $1.75. Save two taxes and four profits. Pay when received. Perfect satisfaction or your money back. Co-operative Farmers, B-7, Sedalia, Kentucky.

FIRST CLASS CHEWING or mild Smoking 2 years old, 5 pounds 75c. Formula and Flavoring furnished. Pay on delivery. United Farmers, Hymon, Kentucky.

NATURAL RED LEAF. Handpicked; Chewing 5 pounds 80c; 10, $1.50. Mild Smoking, 10 pounds $1.20. Scraps, 8c. Pay Postmaster. Sample pound 25c. Prepaid. Riverhill Farms, New Concord, Kentucky.

FRAGRANT MELLOW, smoking or chewing tobacco, bulk-sweetened, 5 lbs. 75c. Box full size cigars or box chewing twist free. Farmers Tobacco Exchange, A106, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GOLDEN HEART Tennessee's Finest Mellow Natural Leaf. 10 pounds Smoking, 3 sacks, and pipe $1.00. 10 pounds Chewing, flavoring recipe $1.00. Farmers Sales Company, Paris, Tenn.

SUBAC—the wonder smoking tobacco, blending Virginia grown Gold Leaf, Burley and Turkish tobaccos, 3 lbs $1.10 postpaid. Belmont Farms, Box 44, Chatham, Virginia.

MILD CIGARETTE or Pipe Tobacco, 5 lbs., 75c; 10, $1.00. Papers or Pipe free. United Farmers, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GOOD MILD PIPE or Chewing Tobacco, 10 pounds $1.00. Pipe free. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Kentucky.

BEST GRADE aged mellow Smoking or Chewing, 10 pounds $1.00. Ford Farms, Paducah, Ky.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

PATCHWORK. COLORFAST PRINTS, beautiful assortment, 7 pounds $1.00, Silks or Velvets, beautiful assortment 3 pounds $1.00, plus postage. National Textile Company, 343F Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.

PATCHWORK PIECES FOR QUILTING. Attractive patterns of finest quality percales. Tub fast colors. Specially 5 lbs. for $1.00. Lovely Silk Pieces 3 lbs. for $1.00. Pay postman or send money order plus postage. American Patchwork Company, Box 160, Brockton, Mass.

YARN—ALL WOOL rug yarns only $1.15 lb. Other yarns at amazing bargain prices. Samples and knitting directions Free. H. A. Bartlett, M'f'g., Box F, Harmony, Maine.

YARN FOR RUGS, afghans, sweaters, baby sets. Beautiful colors. Lowest prices. Samples Free. Delaine Manufacturing Company, Dept. Y, 118 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPLETE BATHROOMS $37.50 up. Complete steam plants $157.50. First quality. Catalogue No. 30. Seidenburg Company, 261 West 34th Street, New York.

PEANUTS.—Roast them yourself. Buy direct from growers—10 pounds, $1.25; 25 pounds $2.50. Ideal Christmas gifts. J. P. Connell Company, Franklin, Virginia.

BEAUTIFUL 5x7 ENLARGEMENT 10c; send negative. Rolls developed. Free enlargement 25c. Lake City Photo Finishers, Madison, Wisconsin.

QUILT PIECES, 100 big, fast color prints, 20c; 200—35c. Postpaid. Remnant Mart, Centralia, Illinois.

PECANS.—5 pounds postpaid anywhere in United States, $1.25 cash. Imel & Son, Stroud, Oklahoma.

TANNING

MILFORD ROBE and TANNING COMPANY, 307 Elm Street, Milford, Indiana, tans furs and hides. We make chokers, ladies' and men's coats, robes and other fur articles. Price List Free.

HONEY

PURE HONEY. Not delivered, 60 lb. can buckwheat, $3.10; 160 lb. keg $7.25; 12 sections comb, $1.50. Price list free. Seneca Apiaries, Starkey, New York.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can HERE, clover $5.40; Fall flower mixed $2.85, two $5.50. Ray Wilcox, Odessa, New York.

BUCKWHEAT or CLOVER, 5 pound pail, 80c, Two $1.50, postpaid. Third zone. Walter Dowd, Mansfield, Penna.

MALE HELP

WANTED.—Single man for Dairy Farm, good milker with good habits. Persons not wanting steady work shouldn't apply. Crystal Spring Dairy, Littlestown, Pa.

WANTED. Farmer or farmer's son to Travel in home county. Steady work, no investment. Write the H. C. Whitmer Company, Columbus, Indiana.

FUR AND WOOL WANTED

WE WANT HIDES, FURS, WOOL. Good prices. Ship or write S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

The Neighbors Say

(Continued from page 11.)

one-half pound sugar to each pound of citron. Take five pounds of sugar and one cup of water and make a syrup. Add citron and let cook slowly until clear. Add oranges or lemons sliced and about ten cents worth of ginger root. Drain off juice and spread on dishes to dry. Cut in small pieces with sharp knife.

Help Wanted!

And these neighbors want to know:

H. M. H.—Please publish a recipe for making pretzels.

Mary Snoberger:—How do you make crumb and granger's pies?

Miss M. E. Stout:—Has any one the old fashioned Holland Dutch pepper pot soup recipe?

Mrs. B. B.:—I would like to hear from other readers about their success in using tins for canning. Do you think it would be best to invest in a tin can sealing outfit or in a pressure cooker? Will a cooker costing about $8.00 be satisfactory and are they safe?

Interested:—Won't some of the readers please send in some recipes for making good home-baked bread?

Mrs. Hoover:—I would like to have a recipe for making salty crackers such as one buys in the stores. I have a recipe but they get hard.

These Bags Went to School

A Prize Letter

TWO years ago when I was ready to go back to school, I found I was getting short of money so must do without some things for my room at school. One morning Mother called me in her room and there on her bed were about fifteen large white squares of material. "These," she said, "are some of Dad's feed sacks I have bleached. Don't you think we might use them for pretties for that room?"

Well, first we made a dandy pair of pillow cases, with little squares of red and white gingham with a few stitches of embroidery for flowers. Then one large square was bound with bias pieces of red and white and six small napkins made for those late lunches or feasts in our room. Small bias pieces were folded and stitched in the corners for the letters of the school. The girls all loved them.

Then one small bag was made into a pajama bag and a doll head fastened on top so the bag seemed to be her dress. Mother also made a dresser scarf and worked the school letters in each corner for me.

Christmas of that year I gave several girls an apron and a hot pad holder with the letters of the school stitched on each. My, how they exclaimed over them! About two weeks later I was cornered and made to confess when mother sent me a beautiful bed spread made from four sacks. She had hidden the seams with a few simple embroidery stitches.

I told the girls the nightie I had on at the moment was made from feed sacks from the barn.

Several girls were from the country and they went home from school determined to use every feed sack they could find to make such pretty things with such little effort.

Mother has also used them to back quilts with when washed and bleached white. Sarah Youngman.

An Old One Revived

HAVE you ever tried a Hard Times Party at your Grange? Of course, every one must come in rags and tags and there should be a prize for the most poverty-stricken dress. And what an opportunity a Hard Times Party provides for making money. Fines of pennies may be imposed for so many things. Listen to this for

YE GENTLEMENSES FINES

Mustash, 10 sense; segars in pocket, 1 sent each; handsum gents, 10 sense; dentist fixed teeth, 1 sent; bow ty, 5 sense; prest briches, 5 sense; wrist watches, 10 sense.

The invitation, a number of games and suggestions for refreshments—you'll find them in our new leaflet "Hard Times Party" which costs only five cents.

Send your orders to Party Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO BUY **Use These Columns** *TO SELL*

We receive many letters from advertisers thanking us for splendid results obtained from their advertisements in our Classified Department

Here is one from an advertiser of Poultry:

Gentlemen:

In answer to your letter of August 4th, wish to state we have not missed one insertion in past three years that our little Classified advertisement has not appeared in the Pennsylvania Farmer, and while we advertise in all the leading poultry journals, and so many inquiries do not state where they see one's ad, yet there are enough that we could not afford to miss one issue advertising in the Pennsylvania Farmer. Wishing you success and hoping to be with you many more years, we remain, most cordially yours.

(Name given on request)

We have many customers for you among our 150,000 subscribers. Send in your copy today and get your share of the business.

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

$800 GETS 43 ACRES, 500 Poultry, Horse, cow, 3 pigs, implements, auto truck, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, cabbage, beets, beans, etc., included; mile RR town; 1,000 fruit trees, stream, small private lake; 7 pleasant rooms, good 60 ft. basement barn, 1,000 evergreens 6 to 21 inches high. At $2,800 someone gets lifetime bargain; $800 down; picture pg. 41 big illustrated catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1127-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

$400 GETS FLORIDA LAKESIDE FARM. 20 Acres on improved road; oranges, other fruits, pleasant 7-room house, electricity available, delightful shade, barn, hen house. Unusual value at $1,800, $400 down; pg. 55 Free illustrated catalog, nearly 1,000 bargains. Strout Agency, 2025-AM, Second Ave., North, Saint Petersburg, Fla.

OLD GOLD WANTED

SEND US YOUR OLD GOLD TEETH, Bridges, Crowns, Jewelry and receive cash by return mail. Highest prices guaranteed. Old reliable firm; licensed by United States Government; Information free. Standard Gold Refining Company, 464 Lemcke Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, Watches, Jewelry. 100% full value paid day shipment received. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment cheerfully returned. Licensed by United States Government. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Company, 576 Mallers Building, Chicago, Ill.

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, Watches, Trinkets. Price List Free. Casper Company, 6 Franklin Garden, Boston, Mass.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

FIELD SEEDS direct from the producing section. Red Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Top, Blue Grass, and all other varieties. Northwestern Ohio grown, free from noxious weeds, high purity tests. Farmers, orders placed now will save you money. Samples gladly sent. Fagley Seed Company, Archbold, Ohio.

SEEDS ON PAYMENT PLAN. New-Unique-Safe. You should know why thousands of farmers use Hoyt's December Seed Special as a protection against higher Spring prices. Let us explain. The A. C. Hoyt Company, Est. 1895, Fostoria, Ohio, Box 27.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES 5c AND UP. Yellow and Blood Red Delicious. Grapevines 3c. Pears, Plums, Cherries, Nuts, Berries, Pecans, Ornamentals. Free Catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 125, Cleveland, Tennessee.

SENSATION SEED OATS, Velvet Barley, Woodburn, Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn, Clover and Grass Seed. Samples and circular free. Theo. Burt & Sons, Melrose, Ohio.

FEMALE HELP

TWELVE LADIES WANTED immediately to demonstrate actual samples Snag proofed Hosiery to friends. Up to $16.00 weekly without canvassing. Samples free. Send hose size. American Hosiery Mills, Dept. L-24, Indianapolis.

SALESMEN

MEN WITH FARM EXPERIENCE wanted immediately in unoccupied territories. Work full or spare time selling farmers Gibson's tested seeds. Big demand at present prices. No investment necessary. Excellent cash commissions paid weekly. Act quickly. L. P. Gibson & Company, Seedsmen since 1888, 32 Ambrose Street, Rochester, New York.

MAKE STEADY INCOME selling Double Refined Motor Oils to farmers and auto owners on long credit. You receive ½ the profits paid weekly. No investment, no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of $35 to $60 weekly interests you write quick. Solar Products Company, Dept. 60, Cleveland, Ohio.

MEN WANTED at once to call on stores with newest line self-selling 5c and 10c necessities. Strong, original counter displays. Aspirin, Mercurochrome, Razor Blades, Household Cement, etc. Automobile sellers. Many new items. Up to 125% profit. Big catalog free. Proco[illegible], Dept. 21 P, 1956 S. Troy, Chicago.

MEN OR WOMEN! LOOK AFTER LOCAL Coffee and Tea Route. Call on homes with 300 highest quality necessities. Spare or full time. No investment. Permanent. Good starting pay. Rapid promotion. Blair Laboratories, Dept. 28 D, Lynchburg, Va.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A [illegible] position with big income for men acquainted with farming. Cobb Company, Franklin, Mass.

QUICK CASH RETURNS selling [illegible] seed. Old established firm. No investment. No experience required. Commissions weekly. Write today for particulars. Gardner Seed Company, Dept. D, Rochester, N. Y.

ACTIVE MAN. Big spot cash weekly income. Take orders for guaranteed fruit trees, shrubs, roses, etc. Competition eliminated. Unlimited Free Replacement. No delivering or collecting. Exclusive territory. Barr, Manchester, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR BATTERIES. The best farm light battery replacement for you is a Universal. Built right, and backed by over 30 years of fair dealing. Fully guaranteed. There is a Universal for every make and type of plant. Free Battery guide and new low prices. Write for them today. No obligation. Universal Battery Company, 3413 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for farm lighting systems. Non-acid. Rebuilt. Long Life—Liberal Guarantees. Non-Sulphating. Odorless. Replaces any farm lighting acid type battery at lower prices. Free literature. See Jay Battery Company, 81 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

HANDWRITING ANALYZED. Fee $1.00. Warren Jones, Box 221, Elyria, Ohio.

HOT BED SASH

HOT BED SASH, $1.35 each. Booklet. C. N. Robinson & Bro., Dept. F, Baltimore, Md.

Get into the habit of

Using Our Classified Department

When you have anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, poultry, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery.

The rate is 12c per word and the minimum charge $1.20.

When four or more consecutive insertions are made of the same copy the rate is 10c per word per insertion. Cash must accompany order.

Our next issue is December 23rd, and forms close December 14th.

Mail Order, Copy and Remittance *Now*

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kindly start my advertisement containing ....words in your next available issue and run it.......times. I enclose remittance for $......

WRITE YOUR COPY HERE

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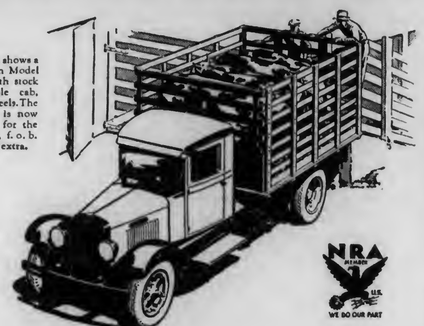
Instructions: Name and address count the same as any other words. Each number and initial counts as a word

Let INTERNATIONAL Trucks cut your farm hauling costs



. . . This picture shows a 6-cylinder 1½-ton Model B-3 equipped with stock rack, comfortable cab, and dual rear wheels. The new Model B-3 is now reduced to $695 for the 136-inch chassis, f. o. b. factory. Taxes extra.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

IT is a significant fact that the fleet operators who put in one or more International Trucks for a try-out invariably go on from there, building up an impressive fleet of modern Internationals. This has happened many times in all parts of the country. As a result the demand for Internationals has increased to the point where in the first six months of 1933, according to official figures, *one in every NINE new trucks registered in the United States was an International.* This with fifty-three truck manufacturers competing for the market.

What is the reason?

Let us put an International Truck to work on your farm and you will soon understand. Without operating an International you can only *guess* at the actual dollars-and-cents value of International *quality, economy,* and *service.* As an International owner you will *know.* You will judge motor trucks and motor truck service from an entirely new standard from then on.

First thing, ask the nearby branch or dealer to demonstrate *on your own work* the model that your work demands. The complete line includes capacities ranging from ½-ton to 7½-ton. Prices start at $360 for the 113-inch, ½-ton 6-cylinder chassis, f.o.b. factory.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)
606 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

Branches at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pa., and at 95 other points in the U. S.

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

MEN WANTED

to fill a few vacancies in our subscription organization.

Those who qualify will find the work pleasant and profitable.

Can use a few men who are free to travel over Pennsylvania; also men to locate permanently in important agricultural counties.

Apply at once to
Circulation Manager, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The New "JAY BEE" Grinder

Best farm mill made. Built to high "Jay Bee" Standard Quality. Priced so low any farmer-feeder can afford it. **FEED MASTER** has all regular **"JAY BEE"** features: steel construction—low speed—swing hammers—large feed opening—quick changing screens—big capacity. Grinds every grain—roughage grown. Operates with any farm tractor without jack shaft. No costly breakdowns. **Always dependable—free from trouble.**

"JAY-BEE" CRACKER JACK

Aristocrat of farm grinders. Built especially for larger farmer-feeder, custom grinding. Automatic governor controlled feeder, if desired. "JAY-BEE" PORTABLE—strongest, biggest capacity Portable grinder made. A real money-maker. **HEAVY DUTY** LIMESTONE PULVERIZER—makes best agricultural limestone for sour soils.

Write for literature and prices. SPECIAL OFFER to first buyer in each community. Be first—save money.

J. B. SEDBERRY, INC., 31 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

Value When You Go To PHILADELPHIA

600 ROOMS BATHS

A ROOM and A BATH For TWO and A HALF

$2.50 SINGLE WITH BATH — $4.00 DOUBLE WITH BATH

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
39TH AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA

Before You Use Your 1934 License . .

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December 23, 1933

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Farm Conditions

Lawrence Co., Western Pa.

Dec. 1: The bang of guns and bark of dogs has ceased for another year, and plenty of rabbits are left. The unexpected extreme cold wave of November 15th caught many farmers with unfinished fall work, but the quite deep snow was a blessing in localities where water was low.

Butchering time is on, but many farmers have abandoned the plan of raising their own meat. The growing wheat looks fine. Some plowing has been done. Best quality winter apples have been stored. Milk supply low. Prices ditto. Eggs 35c. M. L. V.

Lackawanna Co., N. E. Pa.

Dec. 1: November blew out with high winds that blew in December with a bang. Storm continues to rage. Ground bare. Snow went off with rains and warmer weather throughout the latter part of the month.

A few hunters out to get their last shot at small game. Farmers are busy carting late products. Turkeys 18@23c, ducks and geese 21c, apples and potatoes $1, buckwheat $1.20 per 100 pounds. A. A. K.

Tioga Co., Northern Pa.

Dec. 4: Snow fell the night of November 5th and the ground remained covered for two weeks. At one time the thermometer fell to zero and below. The past two weeks have been warmer.

Bear have been plentiful, also squirrels; rabbits scarce. Farmers still plowing. Much wood being cut. Calves $4@5 per cwt., lambs $4@5, old sheep $1.50, hay $6@7. No sale for buckwheat. Eggs 30c.
Mrs. P. W. Lawton.

Upshur Co., Central W. Va.

Dec. 4: Warm and rainy after some real winter. Stock in fine condition to start in winter. Cattle low in price, don't bring what they cost a year ago.

Potatoes $1, apples 75c@$1.15, eggs 18c, butter 15c, chickens 12c. Wages on farm $1 per day with board. Farmers well up with work. Crops all gathered ready for winter.
A. S. Gum.

Mercer Co., Western Pa.

Dec. 5: Mild weather the last two weeks with plenty of rain. Farmers are busy cutting wood, as coal is quite expensive and money scarce. Everything in stock line very cheap, old cows are selling from $2 to $6, while milk cows sell for $25 and $30. Potatoes 75c, butter 20c, eggs 27c.
M. E. M.

Centre Co., Central Pa.

Dec. 11: Much of the first half of November was blustery with snow squalls. This morning opened with two inches of snow followed by high winds, drifting and cloudy. Little rain for several months and water getting low. Wheat made good showing up to November. Some corn to husk. Much of it poor quality. Some mouldy in the husk. W. H. Durst.

Frederick Co., Northern Md.

Dec. 8: Weather exceptionally good the past two or three weeks. Corn nearly all put away. Most farmers plowing and cleaning up for spring, also cutting wood, butchering and curing meat.

Wheat and grass look good. Most cattle are still in pasture. Prices about same as the past month. Demand not so good for dairy cattle though good milkers seem scarce.
Roy J. Wivell.

Orleans Co., Western N. Y.

Dec. 11: We are experiencing a most unusual December, one day near zero, next around 50 degrees. Very little rain last season, wells very low. Outside work nearly all done with butchering of hogs and cattle beginning in earnest. Few lambs and turkeys this year compared to past year. Prospects are for more earnest efforts next year in farming even on farms little farmed during past few years. Many farmers who a few years ago went to the city are returning to their own farms getting ready for next year. R. J. Waldo.

York Co., S. E. Pa.

Dec. 12: Very cold with a light snow. Unemployed in rural districts cheered with a few days' work on road projects, etc. Some wells reported low. Walnuts a poor crop. Dealers dependent on western shipments to supply trade. Egg market slow with a drop in price. Sale for shoats also poor. Farmers engaged in cutting wood. A number of Christmas programs being planned in country schools and churches.
Minnie B. Yost.

Lebanon Co., S. E. Pa.

Dec. 11: Have had two woodlot thinning and saw sharpening demonstrations led by a State College extension specialist. Emergency relief collections for county passed set limit. Demand for woman labor exceeds that for man.

Real winter again with snow and wind. Much fall plowing done. Wheat was retarded by cold weather in November. Mass meeting of dairymen was held. Copy of resolutions sent to Harrisburg and Washington. Farmers get about 33 1-3 per cent of distributor's price. No grain moving at 40c bu. for corn and 80c for wheat. Eggs 30c. Some work being done now paid by government.
R. I. Weigley.

Wirt Co., N. W. W. Va.

Dec. 13: Weather cold and windy. Ground frozen hard. Farmers busy finishing up fall work. About all the corn shucked. Some crops good, others poor. Butchering mostly done. This has been a dry fall. Water getting scarce in places. Hens on a strike. Eggs coming down in price, 25c doz., hens 5@12c, turkeys 12c and most all sold. Butter 15@29c, cream 18c, veals 4@6c. Pigs $4 a pair. Roads good. E. N. B.

Morgan Co., N. E. Colo.

Dec. 12: The autumn has been fine, with but little freezing weather. One wet snow, about six inches, was a great benefit to the wheat. Crops all harvested with but little hindrance. The corn and bean yield was light on irrigated land. Forage crops very good. Sugar beet crop above normal, average about 16 tons per acre. Some yields 23 tons. The beet crop is one of great importance to the laboring and business men, bringing in millions of dollars here.
S. S. Hinerman.

Weather Signs

I HAVE been much interested in signs of hard winter predicted, also the writer who believes there is nothing in same. Now I never believed there was, but they tell me the first end of the caterpillar has the longest black this fall, so we will have the hardest part of winter on first end. Hope they are right, as we certainly had hard weather in November. Can tell better by May 1st. Mrs. G. W.
Tioga county, Pa.

THE WEATHER

Average weather for the whole state of Pennsylvania was warmer and wetter than usual in August and September, but a little colder and drier than normal in October, the latest month for which official figures are available. November saw some winter-like weather and the fore part of December brought plenty of snow and cold weather for the time of year. Following a cold spell the middle of the month was mild, but no time to forget overshoes.

	Philadelphia degrees	Pittsburgh degrees
Mean temperature, Dec. 14	29	30
Normal temperature, Dec. 14	37	34
Deficiency since Dec. 1	23	22
Excess since Jan. 1	745	251
Precipitation since Dec. 1 (in.)	.32	.40
Excess since Jan. 1 (inches)	10.71	2.71
Sun. (Dec. 23)	Rises	Sets
Philadelphia	7:23 a. m.	4:37 p. m.
Harrisburg	7:30 a. m.	4:44 p. m.
Pittsburgh	7:42 a. m.	4.56 p. m.

Moon phases: 1st quarter, Dec. 23; full moon, Dec. 31; last quarter, Jan. 8; new moon, Jan. 15.

The Cheerful Plowman

DON'T POSTPONE IT

YOUNG FLUTE KINGBUSH says, says he, "Can't get married now, by gee. This depression, holy heck, grips me tightly by the neck. Gosh all fish-hooks, how could I keep a wife though I should try? We had planned, myself and May, to get hitched on Christmas Day. All the plans were duly made, but I cannot make the grade. I can't half provide, I say, for a dandy girl like May."

"Ah, forget that stuff," says I. "My advice is make a try. Since your plans are ready, lad, go ahead just like your dad. I remember mighty well when your father married Nell (that's your mother, don't you see?) 'way back there in ninety-three. Why, your dad was broke so flat, didn't know where he was at.

"Those were panic days like these, times were bagging at the knees, pigs were nothing, wheat the same, buckwheat prices mighty lame, onions rotting on the ground, wages nowhere to be found. But your dad with chin held high says to Nell, says he, 'I'll try. I'll try hard to make a home though I could not buy a comb. I'll work fourteen hours a day breaking rocks and pitching hay. Yet, good Nell, it's up to you: if you think the times too blue you're at liberty to quit and I'll blame you not a bit.' But I'm telling you, my lad, Nell said, 'Yes, sir!' to your dad, and they had a wedding feast with one hundred there at least. All us young folks danced all night, helped them pick the cottage site, helped them build a house and barn—sounds just like a fairy yarn!

"Well, the panic stopped one day, good times came, and let me say both your parents now are glad that they went ahead, my lad. May's a girl like your ma; can't you be just like your pa? Fight together and some day you'll be glad you did that way. Quitters are not worth a shad—ask your mother, ask your dad." J. E. T.

HOME LIKE

Little Grace had returned from a two-days' visit to her father's sister. "Weren't you lonesome, dear, and didn't you miss your mother?" she was asked.

"No," answered the child. "Aunt Emily can boss you like everything."
—Boston Transcript.

* * *

MILK CONTROL

City Boy—"Say, Dad, how many kinds of milk are there?"

Father—"Well, there's evaporated, skim, malted, sour and buttermilk—why do you wish to know?"

City Boy—"I'm drawing a cow and want to know how many spigots to put on her."

* * *

SURE, AN OWL

Englishman—"What's that blooming noise I 'ear outside this time of night?"

American—"Why, that's an owl."

Englishman—"Of course it is, but 'oo's 'owling?"

* * *

PERHAPS TOO TRUE

"See here," said the angry politician to the reporter. "What do you mean by inserting the derisive expression 'apple sause' in parenthesis in my speech?"

"'Apple sause?' Great Scot, man, I wrote 'Applause?'."

* * *

INATTENTION

Joan—"Madge lost ten pounds in two weeks by worrying."

Jean—"I tried that, but I couldn't keep my mind on it."

* * *

CARELESS

"Jerry ain't much of a farmer, I'm afraid."

"Naw, he keeps foolin' around with his crops so much that he don't half tend to his fillin' station."—Atlantic Hog.

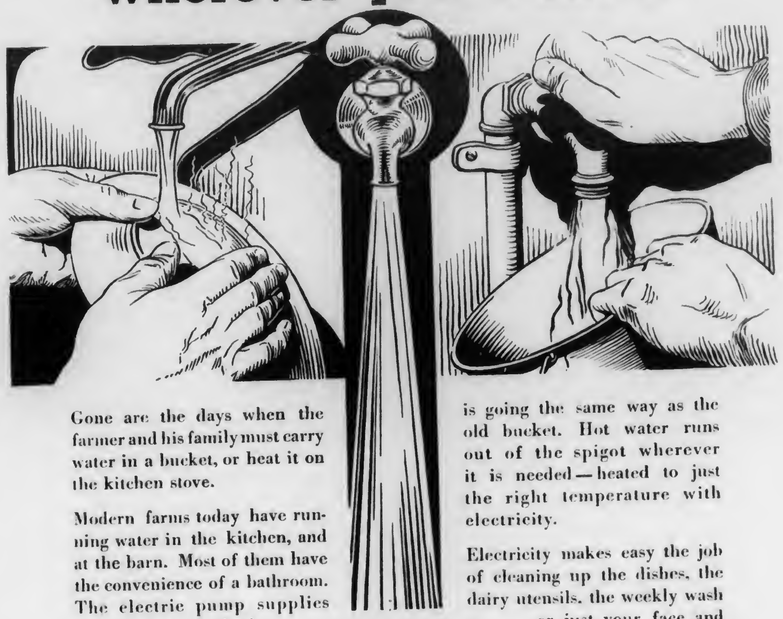
* * *

Experience is the test of truth and is perpetually contradicting the theories of men.—Dr. Johnson.

* * *

Easy money spoils one's taste for any other kind. But who cares to conserve his taste?

HOT or COLD wherever you want it



Gone are the days when the farmer and his family must carry water in a bucket, or heat it on the kitchen stove.

Modern farms today have running water in the kitchen, and at the barn. Most of them have the convenience of a bathroom. The electric pump supplies plenty of good, fresh water to the folks in the house, the stock in the barn and even to the vegetables in the truck garden.

Now the old tea kettle is going the same way as the old bucket. Hot water runs out of the spigot wherever it is needed—heated to just the right temperature with electricity.

Electricity makes easy the job of cleaning up the dishes, the dairy utensils, the weekly wash or just your face and hands.

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This afternoon, Thursday, December 14th, we are forwarding accident indemnity payments to the following Pennsylvania Farmer readers:

A. E. B., Chester Co., Pa.—Load of hay upset	$40.00
J. W., Washington Co., Pa.—Pipe fell on head—Lac. of same	3.00
Miss S. A. B., Columbia Co., Pa.—Struck by corn knife—Heel cut	33.33
W. R. A., Erie Co., Pa.—Cranking tractor—Bruised elbow	3.00
Mrs. A. J., York Co., Pa.—Fell hanging paper	15.00
R. G W., Adams Co., Pa.—Bone lodged in throat	3.00
Mrs. E. K. E., Carroll Co., Md.—Injured eye	25.33

These payments are made under the provisions of the broad coverage accident insurance made available at very low cost as part of this publication's service to readers.

Under Pennsylvania Farmer's low-priced protection, costing the equivalent of only a few cents a month, many hundreds of readers have received payments like the above for non-fatal accidents and dozens of payments for $1,000.00 or more have been paid to the wives and mothers of other readers who were killed accidentally.

For further information about this protection which pays something for practically any accident, any time, any place, consult your local Pennsylvania Farmer representative or write without obligation to

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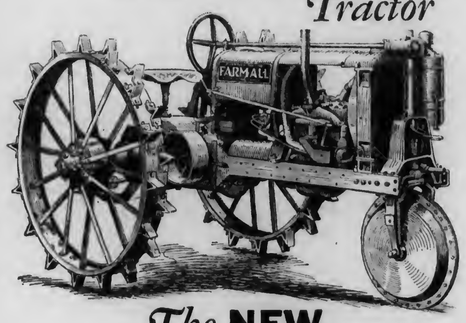

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Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

I HAVE been interested for many years in trying to gauge the mental, moral and spiritual fluctuations of the public mind. That there is a wide variation can, I think, be stated without contradiction, at least by those who stop to compare the impulses of the people at different times.

What the psychologists call the "motivating impulses" ebb and flow somewhat like the movement of the tide or the rise and fall of the waves of the sea. In times of stress and storm they run high. Witness the effect of the war on the public mind. Also the effect of the unprecedented but brief period of economic prosperity that followed the close of the war. Witness, also, the effect of the depression of the last four years.

* * *

In all these periods there was evident the lack of a proper balance in human character. The machinery of civilization at times ran too fast, then too slow, and finally almost stopped. Apparently something is missing in the great construction mankind has been attempting to create.

During the twenty years under consideration the great driving forces, the impulses which actuated us most, were of a purely materialistic nature. We came to believe that Pleasure, Power and Possession were the only things worth while, and we bent our energies in trying to become intelligently smart enough to acquire these things in the greatest possible degree. Now, that we find we have failed to get a lasting hold upon them, we have time for reflection and we may well ask the question which the rich young man asked of Jesus, "What lack I yet?"

* * *

At this season of the year, a season in which, if ever, mankind becomes serious and reflective because of its naturally religious character, we may well try to find out why it is that the thing we have been trying so hard to build and upon which we have set our faith, is failing us. What have we left out of the structure? What essential ingredient is missing? Why are men dissatisfied, fearful, rebellious and feeling the terrorizing insecurity which grips so large a part of the human race? Surely it is not because there is not enough money and "things" in the world, nor because they can no longer convert raw materials into human necessities. No, there must be something wrong with the plan by which we were working, or because the "motivating impulses" were of the wrong kind.

* * *

Some years ago there was unloaded upon the floor of father's barn several boxes containing the parts of a harvesting machine. A machinist was to come in a day or two and set up the machine ready for work. The next day was a rainy one and my brother and I thought we would open the boxes and have them ready. Then we began putting the parts together, and kept on with increasing interest and enthusiasm until we had, as we thought, set the harvester up just as good as a regular machinist. It was a long but interesting day's work. We were proud of our accomplishment.

The next day was fine and we hitched the team to the machine and drove it out. It was thrown in gear, but nothing happened. Not a part moved. In that state it could do no useful work, although, so far as we could see, it was in perfect order. Our elation and our pride fell with a flop.

Later in the day the machinist came. Grimly he looked the machine over and complimented us on our work. He said it was all right but for one thing: We had left out the main driving cog-wheel. It was small in diameter, but absolutely necessary. He found it in a box where we had overlooked it, took down most of our construction, put the wheel on the shaft, rebuilt it, and everything went like clockwork.

* * *

That event has served as a parable to me many times since. Today, as I with others view the structure we call civilization and find it not working as we expected it to work, I ask myself: "Have we left out the drive-wheel?"

I attended a large community Thanksgiving meeting the other evening. I noted the serious, anxious faces about me. I listened to what was said. I could note, I believed, a conviction that there was lacking something of vital importance to a happy life and to a spontaneously thankful spirit. And that something, I am constrained to believe, is the spiritual nature which the Creator intended should be an integral part of every human being.

I do not believe it is maudlin sentimentality to believe in the reality and the necessity of spirituality in human character. Mankind's trend during the past twenty years shows that this factor in mankind has not been uppermost. In fact man has boasted that he has discarded his belief in its reality or necessity. His guiding spirit and dominating impulses have been of a material character, and on them he has pinned his faith. But the resulting wreckage should cause him to wonder whether it is not time to find out what he has omitted in trying to build a happy and successful life. In other words, to find and set in place the main drive-wheel of life—the spiritual factor.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

ONE more blow and it will come open!

The stick of wood was dry and hard. To make it more hard, a big knot ran most of the way across to block. Beetle and wedge had so far made little impression on the piece of wood. Laddie had pounded and pounded till he was red in the face and big drops of sweat stood out over his face.

"Let me try it," Father had said two or three times, but something in the heart of the boy led him to say, "It's my job and I'm going to do it." At last Father's keen eyes caught the line which told that the blows were counting. "One more blow, Laddie, and it will come!" And what a blow that last one was! Father's encouraging word put new fire into the heart and limbs of the boy. He brought the maul down with a sounding whack, and the job was done.

In your day and mine there are a good many hard sticks to split. In fact it seems as if there are little but tough knots for us to deal with. And we have pounded and sweat and blistered our hands trying to solve the hard problems that have come to us. Somehow we have not made much impression on them. The milk question is still up in the air; prices for everything we have to sell are low, those we have to pay so high. And we have waited and worked and hoped for better days, so far quite in vain.

Not a blow we have struck but has had its effect on the tough wood, the hard proposition we are up against. The crack in the block is widening a little. Wipe the sweat off so that you can see straight and strike once more. The blow may need to be repeated. All right. We will lift the beetle again, and strike again, if need be, and keep on striking till the cleft widens and our task is over!

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The 1933 International Livestock Exposition

THE International Livestock Exposition, which held its first show in 1900, gets older but it never gets old. For it reflects the condition and the progress of one of the greatest industries of this vast continent. This year's show reflected the recent abundance of grain in the greatest number of prime fat animals ever assembled at one point. It reflected the reaction toward horse-power in agriculture in better displays of draft breeding and work animals. The brewers' and the packers' big horses were out again in all their glory. And it reflected the abundance of prime meats in the moderate prices paid for prime animals of all kinds. Among the producers of commercial livestock the sheepmen are enjoying the best financial returns and manifesting the most confidence, wool and lamb prices giving them encouragement.

Many Men of Many Minds

An unusually wide range was covered in the discussions of representative stockmen from all parts of this country and Canada, and on most points there is a great variety of opinion. The Corn Belt realizes from recent market experience that the producer is paying the processing tax on hogs, and protest is vehement. At the same time producers report that they will sign the government's contracts for reduction, even if opposed to the plan, in order to get the $5 per hog which they are promised on the coming year's crop. The opinion is freely expressed that the processing tax will not be further increased, that the $1.50 rate to go into effect January 1st and the $2 rate to go into effect February 1st will never be imposed. Those who so believe point to the processing tax on corn, which was to have been 28c and then 20c but which remains at 5c per bushel, as evidence that those responsible for the scheme can change bases.

The federal loan on corn, 45c per bushel on the farm, is restricting shipments and is creating a good local market besides. For some growers are buying their neighbors' corn at 12@15c below 45c and sealing up their own corn as collateral for a government loan. Since the lender can take nothing in addition to the corn if the farm price does not go to 45c they feel that borrowing on their own corn and buying the other fellow's is a safe speculation, and it is as long as the other fellow is willing to sell.

The general report is that the wheat acreage reduction plan is not successful so far as lessening the area is concerned, but it has put some money into the hands of those who signed the contracts. Those who didn't sign up have increased their acreage until the net reduction is little or nothing. Some farmers reported larger wheat areas than last year in their territory.

All sorts of opinions prevail about NRA and AAA activities, some of them evidently the result of misunderstanding. As a rule NRA is not popular among farmers, who see in its labor provisions increasing costs in all industries which handle their products and in all which make the things farmers must buy. As a rule eastern stockmen favor adherence to gold and sound money while their brethren of the West believe in inflation of one kind or another.

Mixed Conditions

In the livestock industry conditions are badly mixed, and the prospects are involved in more than usual uncertainty. The current supply of good beef is more than can be marketed even at low prices, but what of the future supply? Fewer cattle are in feedlots and fewer are going in than in recent years. The government loan on corn, the lack of easy credit, the current low prices all tend to cut down the volume of cattle feeding. Lamb feeding will probably be reduced for two of these reasons—corn and credit—but feeders have more confidence as the prices of feeder lambs indicate.

When the time of marketing the 6,000,000 slaughtered pigs comes around it is expected that the hog market will brace up, but there is no evidence of any early or important shortage, and stocks of provisions are liberal. There is considerable agitation for restricted importation and use of vegetable oils in order to give domestic animal fats a broader market. Little is heard of the various plans to increase the use of corn. Draft-horse breeders who have stuck to the business report demand greater than supply, particularly for mares and fillies which will make farm teams while they produce more of them.

Carlot Cattle Show

For the carlot show of cattle 370 loads were entered, Herefords leading in numbers, Angus second and Shorthorns third. Two carloads of Galloways attracted much attention. After the sifting committee had done its work 138 carloads remained for the inspection of the judges, Tom Cross and Henry Du Plan, both commercial cattlemen of national reputation. They followed market preferences and found the champion carload in the 935-pound Angus yearlings fed and shown by the Tarkio Molasses Feed Co. of Kansas City, Mo., though the older and weightier yearlings of the same exhibitor looked better to many if not most good judges of steers. The winners were beautiful cattle but at their age and weight they lacked the finish of predecessors of last year and of the second prize Angus load this year.

The light-weight Hereford yearlings of J. W. Finzier of Charleston, Ill., were the champions of that breed and a wonderful carload of light yearlings, finished by J. D. Moeller of Schleswig, Iowa, led the Shorthorn procession. Nobody would have been modest if either of these loads had been given the championship. Some great two-year-old Angus and Hereford steers appeared but stood no chance for highest honors under the present market conditions, which call for light cattle. But why regard anything but the best cattle when a championship is to be awarded?

Briarcliff Model, Grand Champion steer at the International Livestock Exposition—a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus, bred and shown by Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y. It weighed 1,210 lbs. and sold at $1.30 per pound.

Grand Champion Steer

The show of individual steers has been larger but never better. These are now divided into four classes by weight, and the plan appears to be satisfactory, each of the principal breeds having classes for the following weights: 750-875 lbs., 875-1,000 lbs., 1,000-1,150 lbs. and 1,150-1,350 lbs. Breed championships are maintained, and the Grand Champion is selected after the champions of the different weights have been chosen, all of them eligible to compete. The judge, Walter Biggar of Scotland, has officiated here for nine years and his work has been and remains satisfactory to all interests. He found the best of the lightest class in the white Shorthorn calf shown by the Montana Agricultural College, the best in the 875-1,000 pound class in the Angus shown by Briarcliff Farms, and the best in the 1,000-1,150-pound class in the Angus shown by the Oklahoma Agricultural College.

The champion of the weightiest class was Briarcliff Model, and this was the Grand Champion of the show. This steer, which weighed 1,210 pounds when sold, was a pure-bred Angus dropped May 2nd, 1932. His toughest competitor was the Oklahoma steer of the 1,000-1,150-pound class, and one which would have made a worthy champion in any show. But the Briarcliff steer was so thick, so deep, so short of leg, so good at both ends, that he could not be denied. There have been smoother champions but none more opulent of rich roasts and steaks than this. He carried a wealth of prime meat without roughness or waste, about as much as could be packed into a hide of that size. The judge considered him the best champion he had ever selected. When sold at auction the champion brought $1.30 per pound, going to the Palmer House of Chicago.

The Grand Champion lamb was a Southdown bred and shown by John D. Patterson of Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada. There was a fine array of prime lambs (Continued on page 17)

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A CONSUMERS' CLUB

A CLUB of consumers in the Philadelphia area proposes to keep its own cows to produce milk for the families of members. Tuberculin tested cows are to be kept under sanitary conditions. We are asked whether there is anything in law, code or regulations which would interfere with the operation of such a club. We know of no legal obstacle to its formation or operation, but there may be certain financial obstacles to its continuation.

OFFICIAL FINANCE

AN "old-fashioned citizen" wants to know what right any government agency has to lend more money on things than they are worth at the time the loans are made. He should ask that question of those who are doing the lending, but the policy is not a new one. For large amounts of public funds were lent by the Federal Farm Board on wool, mohair, cotton and grain which were not then worth the amount of the loans made on them and were later sold at a loss.

A CAPITAL CLASS

A RECENT expression of fundamental economic facts has brought a few letters from men who accuse us of being a friend of capitalism. Of course we are a friend of capitalism, for we attempt to serve and represent the largest class of capitalists in this country, those who own the farms and their equipment. These critics of ours seem to think that there is something wrong about owning anything, and probably they will think so until they own a farm or something else, then their ideas will undergo a change.

WHEAT ACREAGE

ACCORDING to the December estimate of Nat C. Murray the acreage of winter wheat is 99.2 per cent of the area sown in 1932. Thousands of meetings were held to present the acreage reduction campaign, which was advocated also in radio speeches, in official bulletins and in the press. And $102,000,000 was promised for payments to those who agreed to reduce. If all these costs could be got together we might compute the price of reducing acreage a major fraction of one per cent by a plan which promises better prices at the same time.

BRIEF TALE

THE bull tale is brief this time. John Becker, a farm hand, is reported in serious condition in the hospital at Nixon, Ill. He was gored by a bull, but we have no particulars. Ira Eckman of Liberty Square, Pa., is in a critical condition at his home as a result of an attack by his bull when he entered the barnyard. Henry Blosser, age 80 years, is in the hospital following serious injuries by a bull at his farm near Harrisonburg, Va. So far as can be learned he was opening the barnyard gate to give the livestock water when the attack occurred. A reader reminds us of one bull attack that we missed. No doubt we miss many of them, maybe most of them, but we have reported enough to teach a rather impressive lesson.

SOURCE OF SURPLUS

THE facts do not sustain the idea that butter made from surplus market milk is in any important degree responsible for the present huge butter surplus. If we take the figures showing butter production during the first ten months of the current year we find that the total production of two principal eastern milk producing and consuming states was only 22,450,000 pounds, while the country's production was 1,512,000,000 pounds. If all the butter produced in New York and Pennsylvania had been made from surplus market milk it could not have been responsible for the butter surplus, whereas only a part of it came from the manufacture of market milk. The butter-producing areas of the country are responsible for the butter surplus so far as any production is. For instance Minnesota's production has increased this year more than the total production of either Pennsylvania or New York. But production is responsible only in part for the butter surplus. Lack of normal consumption, even with low prices, has helped pile up the surplus.

CORN-HOG RATIO

A READER asks, "Just what is the corn-hog ratio I see mentioned in the papers?" The corn-hog ratio is the relation supposed to exist and generally existing between the price of corn and the price of hogs. Years ago it was roughly figured as ten bushels of corn to 100 pounds of hogs. Whenever ten bushels of corn became worth more than 100 pounds of hogs it was commonly said that corn is dearer than hogs or hogs are cheaper than corn, and less corn would go into hogs. Now the corn-hog ratio is expressed by our Department of Agriculture as 11.4 bushels of corn equivalent to 100 lbs. of hogs, farm prices in both cases. And that is the so-called neutral ratio which is supposed not to encourage hog production, to secure a better market for corn, nor to discourage hog production because corn is relatively higher than hogs. The ratio may vary in different regions, but whatever it is in those regions it is such a balance between corn and hogs as does not lead to much change in the production or disposition of either.

GRAIN EXCHANGE CODE

THE provisions of the new grain exchange code may be to the advantage of some interests but are not likely to be of benefit to agriculture. If conditions warrant an advance of more than 3@5c per day there can be no benefit to the producer in limiting the price expression of such conditions. Nor can the producer benefit by restriction on volume of trading, for he usually fares best when that volume is greatest. All attempts to shackle markets thus far have been detrimental to the producer, whose grain cannot move promptly or economically without sufficient volume of trading to absorb the hedges or price insurance of the handler. An open market is the best thing for the producer, not one that is half open or that may be partially closed at the behest of somebody who doesn't know much about marketing.

THE DEADLY TOTAL

A DAIRYMAN who comments on our objection to high license fees for milk dealers quotes figures to show what a small amount the fees are on each quart of milk. That is one way to view it, but here is another way: A certain milk plant now in operation is owned by a corporation but is run as a cooperative, with 300 producers as patrons. The State Department of Revenue has ruled that it is not entitled to the exemption granted to manufacturing industries and has imposed a tax amounting to nearly $2 per patron. The New York Milk Control Board requires a fee of $75 for the privilege of selling cream in New York, or 25c per farmer. The City of Cleveland's inspection costs $1.50 per farmer, though these farms are inspected also by the cities of Pittsburgh, Buffalo and New York. Two of these cities require a physical examination of each cow, which takes $1.50 more off each farmer. The NRA compels increase in working force and wages which amounts to 75c per month, or $9 per year, for each farmer. And now whatever the license fee imposed by the state may be it must be added to the costs we have just enumerated. If the fee is $1,000 a year it costs each farmer over $3. That may be a very small amount on each quart of milk, and so may each of the other fees, but it is the deadly total which should be counted and not the small amount per quart. We oppose high license fees in any such case because the producer must pay, and he is already paying a-plenty.

HOG KILLING

THE Chief of the Processing Tax Section of the Legal Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture writes that "If a hog is slaughtered in part for market and in part for consumption by the producer then he is required to pay a processing tax based on the weight of the parts sold restored to a live weight basis by the application of the conversion factor prescribed in the hog regulations." So if a farmer wants to sell lard, sausage, spare-ribs or other parts of the hog he must weigh his hogs, then by affidavit or certificate establish the amount on which exemption from taxes is claimed. This of course is the hardest possible way to get at the amount of the tax, and it is an impossible way for many farmers who cannot ascertain the live weight of their hogs, but when a government agency handles anything we can't expect much else. Any farmer wanting exemption from the tax, or wanting to pay the tax on what he has sold or will sell, may apply to the Collector of Internal Revenue for his district, whose name and location may be obtained of the postmaster or any other federal official. Prior to December 1st the processing tax was 50c per 100 lbs., now it is $1, and it is to advance to $1.50 January 1st and to $2 February 1st. The conversion factor for lard is 110, for sausage 80, for spare-ribs 66c, for hams $1.94, and there is a long list of such rates which may be secured from the Collector of Internal Revenue. See official announcement on page 15. It may be that the processing tax will go no higher, for there is a mighty protest against it, but whatever it is it must be paid on all carcasses of hogs or parts or products thereof sold by farmers who slaughter their own hogs. The corn tax, which was originally 28c per bushel, then reduced to 5c with 20c to be in effect December 1st, has been allowed to remain at 5c.

New Jersey Farm Comment

THE New Jersey State Grange, in a resolution passed during the sixty-first annual meeting at Atlantic City, "emphatically states that it still believes that the time and effort expended toward prohibition has not been wasted, and that the country was better off under prohibition than it was prior to the adoption of the 18th amendment and better off than it will be after its repeal."

Asserting that the State Legislature "has been unable to devise a satisfactory system of liquor control," the resolution submitted the following plan as the Grange recommendations for controlling liquor traffic:

1. Keep costs of retail liquor licenses at a "modest level" so that the retail prices of liquor will be low enough to prevent the return of the bootlegger and accompanying evils.
2. Prevent the return of the old time saloon.
3. Change the "extravagant system of liquor control that has been set up in this state." The resolution expressed the opinion that New Jersey's liquor laws "could be rendered equally effective under a system where salaries of the number of enforcement officials could be regulated in keeping with the times." The Grange believes "that the excessive cost of enforcement will absorb such a large portion of the revenue that the state will receive little or no benefit from the taxes collected."

Income and Sales Taxes

Another resolution called for the levying of a state income tax, a sales tax "of a reasonable sort," particularly on luxuries and amusements, and the elimination of the existing direct state tax on general property.

The tax resolution closely paralleled the one passed by the Grange last year on the same subject. The recommended changes are part of the Grange plan for broadening the tax base and lessening the burden of taxation on farms and other real property.

The resolution also recommended "a careful consideration" of the proposals of the joint legislative tax committee for the revising of the tax system.

"Proposals of the joint legislative tax committee," the resolution read, "are in many respects similar to what the Grange has recommended and they go somewhat further in revision as well as real estate relief."

The resolution declared that monies raised to relieve real estate should be used only for that purpose. The resolution also recommended "economy and careful spending" by all governmental agencies. Added to this recommendation was a statement that "we do not wish to be misled by false economy for the sake of avoiding the much needed change in the method of taxation."

To Inform the Public

A systematic campaign of education to impress on the public the need for changes "in our antiquated system of taxation" was urged in the resolution.

A resolution which declared that the "manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in New Jersey has become a menace to the dairy industry" called on all Grange members to refrain from buying oleomargarine. It was contended that oleomargarine was manufactured by "a small group of moneyed men" and that their product competes with thousands of persons engaged in the dairy industry. It was further contended that in comparison with butter, oleomargarine has "no appreciable amount of food value."

Another resolution called for legislation to prevent private game farms from draining nearby areas of their natural supply of birds. Many private game farms, it was asserted, erected fences on their property, inside of which traps are set and food is spread to attract birds from adjoining areas. This practice was said to be a violation of New Jersey game laws.

The executive committee of the Grange was empowered in another resolution to register a protest with the Federal Department of Justice against the alleged attempts made by Teamsters' Union No. 202 of the City of New York to force farmers delivering their own products to the Washington street market either to place union drivers upon their trucks, to join the union, or to pay 1 cent per package for all products unloaded in this market. This resolution also called upon the Department of Justice to make an investigation of alleged racketeering practices of New York Labor Unions.

Another resolution favored the adoption of sales and income taxes in lieu of approximately 50 per cent of the existing real estate tax for the support of schools. Proponents of this resolution contended that real estate is carrying 89 per cent of the costs of government, and that other forms of taxable property should be required to contribute to government.

Opposition was voiced in another resolution to any further reduction by postal authorities in rural free delivery service.

Work of Governor Moore's Emergency Farm Mortgage Committee was praised as being "exceptional service to the farm owners who have been threatened with the loss of their businesses."

Chattel mortgage laws of New Jersey were described as "costly and unsatisfactory" in a resolution which urged the legislature to make needed amendments to these laws.

The state was urged, in another resolution, to increase the personnel of its department of state police to the number provided by law. The state police force has been cut from 280 to 220 men as the results of cuts in the appropriation.

The guaranty of all bank deposits and the strengthening of all banking laws "to a point where the rights of depositors will be fully protected" was urged in another resolution. The reason for this resolution was the millions tied up in New Jersey in closed banks.

Farm-to-Market Roads

The State Highway Commission, in another resolution, was petitioned to take steps to divert monies that would ordinarily be used for building super-highways to farm-to-market roads which are now included in our secondary road system.

The Grange also adopted the report of its education committee which called upon the state "to guarantee a minimum educational opportunity for every child anywhere in this great state."

The immediate enactment of a sales tax to provide the funds that would be required to guarantee this educational opportunity was recommended.

On this question of "guaranteed" educational opportunities, the committee's report said:

"As many localities are facing emergency situations, having had their schools closed, or about to be closed; and whereas, the teaching forces of many of our schools have long been in need and are faced with privation due to drastic reduction or entire elimination of salaries, we recommend that immediate steps be taken by the commonwealth of New Jersey to guarantee a reasonable minimum educational opportunity for every child, anywhere in this great state. There is wealth enough within our borders to guarantee this right to every boy and girl of school age. Inasmuch as the need for relief is pressing we further recommend that revenue for such immediate relief be secured through the immediate enactment of a sales tax and apportionment of said revenues to the district on the basis of school enrollment."

Educational Forces

The Educational Committee has recommended that the Grange oppose any measure calling for curtailment by State or Federal Governments of support of the extension service, experiment stations, 4-H clubs, or vocational agriculture in the high schools.

The Grange also recommended that the existing state tax for schools be abolished "because of the breakdown of the present taxing system of raising funds by direct levy upon real estate."

This year's sessions were attended by several hundred delegates from all sections of the state. Grange headquarters were in Hotel Morton and the sessions were held in the Elk's Club.

A note of optimism ran through the annual report of state Grange Master David H. Agans. He said membership in the Grange had increased during the past year despite the unfavorable economic conditions of the farmers.

Harry E. Taylor of Freehold and Henry M. Loveland of Bridgeton were reelected members of the executive committee.

The Cost of the Tour

ONE PRICE COVERS ALL EXPENSES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER TOUR TO PANAMA, SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES

Unforgettable Sights in New York City, Tropical Jamaica, British West Indies, Panama Canal from Atlantic to Pacific, Colon, Cristobal, Panama, Balboa, Ancon, Walled cities of Colombia, South America banana plantations and coffee trees, Cartagena, Barranquilla, Havana.

THE Reservation Coupon below shows the total cost of this winter's Pennsylvania Farmer tour, January 19 to February 8th.

The first cost is the only cost. The one price covers every necessary expense for the round trip from the starting points shown—rail and Pullman fare, steamship fare and stateroom, all meals, tips, wonderful sightseeing trips in New York City, the Panama Canal Zone and four foreign nations.

About 6,000 miles by rail, steamship and motor at slightly more than 4 cents a mile for all expenses. Pocket money will be needed only for personal items such as souvenirs, newspapers, laundry.

Everything is arranged in advance for you, and you are always accompanied by experienced escorts who relieve you of every travel detail. There is no red tape except to make your reservations and send the final payment when due. All remittances will be acknowledged promptly, and will be refunded in full without question if you decide later not to go.

Preferred space on the S. S. Calamares, largest ship of the famous Great White Fleet, will be assigned in the order reservations are received. It is very important to make reservations immediately. We may not be able to accommodate late comers. There is everything to be gained and nothing to be lost by making reservations early.

Do not hesitate to ask the Tour Manager for further information. Illustrated booklet giving full details will be mailed on request. Give age of child when writing for reduced rates for children.

RESERVATION COUPON

TOUR MANAGER, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please find enclosed check (cash or money order) for $20 per person covering reservations on the Pennsylvania Farmer Five Nation Tour starting at the point marked below. On or before January 5th I shall mail the balance, which is the amount shown opposite the starting point I have marked.

I understand and Pennsylvania Farmer agrees that all payments will be returned to me in full if, for any reason, I do not go.

( )	PHILADELPHIA	$228.95
( )	HARRISBURG	239.20
( )	PITTSBURGH	261.20
( )	ALTOONA	250.15
( )	LANCASTER	234.30
( )	SUNBURY	244.20
( )	WILLIAMSPORT	247.00
( )	LEWISTOWN	246.05

I also understand that the reservation deposit and final payment quoted above cover all necessary expenses for the round trip from the starting points shown, including all meals, fare, side trips and shore excursions, tips hotel room with twin beds and bath in New York, an outside stateroom (two persons per room, individual berths) aboard the steamship.

Name

Town R.F.D

County State

Names and addresses of other persons for whom I am making reservations are enclosed

Sees Higher Prices

CUMBERLAND county farmers were told last week by Dr. J. A. Dickey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that "indications point to an improvement in the prices received for farm products in 1934." He expressed the opinion that the general downward trend of prices reached the bottom in 1933 and is now on the way upward again. He pointed to the higher prices received for such basic commodities as wheat, tobacco and cotton, and the improvements registered in employment and wages as especially encouraging factors.

Saddles & Lariats

By Lewis B. Miller

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"WE'RE in sight of them at last!" cried Gregory, gazing intently. "And, Jess, until you get infatuated with some girl, and have her traveling in a wagon-train ahead of you, you'll never know how glad I am to catch a glimpse of those fires."

"We ought to overtake that outfit in a few days now,' Jess remarked, by way of encouragement.

"The thing that worries me, Jess, is what may have happened since I saw Miss Adams. She must choose between her religion and me, you understand. The Mormons won't have it any other way. When I took leave of her, there close to Fort Gibson, she was halting between two opinions. Her faith had never been very strong, I think; and being a religious man myself, I had half convinced her that all the Mormon prophets, so called, were cheap, vulgar humbugs. However, she hadn't altogether given up her religion, and it's possible that by this time her uncle and dunt and others have convinced her that I'm a humbug. In fact, it's entirely possible that I may find her married to some of those fellows. They're great at marrying, those Mormons."

The lights were further away than Jess and Gregory supposed, and it was not till two or three days after the Mormon camp had been sighted that they found themselves near enough to the Mormons to visit thm. They rode over one night after supper, and were hospitably received by Adams and his family. Gregory found an opportunity to talk to the niece, leaving Adams and his wife to Jess.

On the ride back, Gregory told Jess that Miss Adams was no stronger in the Mormon faith than when she had started from Fort Gibson. On the contrary, she was weaker, if anything; and Adams himself was somewhat dissatisfied with the way matters were being managed in the Mormon camp. With the usual independence of a frontiersman, he was little disposed to have all his affairs directed by some one else. As yet he was only grumbling; but Gregory was hopeful that his dissatisfaction might ripen to open rebellion sooner or later.

"And I suppose you're much relieved to find Miss Sally still unmarried?" Jess remarked.

"Yes. But it seems now that there never was much danger of that—none at all, I guess. You know, Jess, the devil always overreaches himself. And that's exactly what he did in this case. The Mormon elder that wanted to marry her has a rival now—another Mormon elder. Both are infatuated with her, and both want to marry her. And the result is they're snarling at each other like two curs. It's laughable—to me. But the most ridiculous part of it all is, each of them has had a revelation directly from heaven to the effect that Miss Adams must marry him. I've told her again and again that all those so-called revelations were either lies or silly delusions; but it seemed incredible to her that the Mormon leaders could be such scoundrels. And now those contradictory revelations have opened her eyes. She knows that some of their so-called religious men are liars and hypocrites,and she's half ready to believe that the others may be. Did Adams say anything to you—anything to indicate that his faith is weakening?"

"No! a word, Phil," Jess replied.

"Perhaps he hasn't got far enough along for that yet, and perhaps he wouldn't dare say so if he had, being still in the Mormon camp. But besides being dissatisfied with Mormon ways, he has seen things thathave at least partly opened his eyes—so Miss Adams says. The fact is, Jess, Adams is much superior to the common run of 'Latter Day Saints' in point of intelligence; and in education, at least, Sally is much superior to her uncle. The wonder to me is that she ever got caught in the delusion. She wouldn't have been caught if the essential, distinctive teachings of Mormonism had been preached to her at first. But with Satanic cunning, all the disgusting things in it were held back till later. It didn't take much to open her eyes, though; and it may not take a great deal more to open her uncle's and aunt's eyes. No telling what will happen before this long journey is over. I'm hoping to persuade the whole family to go on with us to California."

Th Mormons were still several miles ahead of the Bar-Circlers. And they wound have been much further ahead but for the fact that they had stopped a day to hunt buffaloes, and a day longer to dry their meat. Soon after Jess and Gregory had visited the Mormon camp, the Bar-Circle party passed through an unusual experience.

They had been seeing buffaloes for two or three weeks now, and had killed several of them, for their meat. Besides these, nearly every member of the party had shot one or more, out of a natural desire to kill. Jess himself, carried away with the first excitement, had pursued and brought down a huge bull, just to be able to boast that he had slain a buffalo. For a short time he was much elated over his success. But after gazing at his motionless victim for a few minutes, his accomplishment seemed rather small. On returning to camp, he said to Gregory:

"Do you know, Phil, I half wished I hadn't killed him. In fact, if I could have brought the big fellow to life, I'd have been glad to do it, and let him go in peace. There seemed so little excuse for his lying there dead. Hunting buffaloes is thrillingly exciting, but I'll not kill any more, I guess, till I'm sure they're needed for meat. It makes a fellow feel too mean afterwards."

"You're sensible, Jess," answered Gregory. "Shooting animals just to see them stagger and fall down dead lacks only one thing of being savagery. And that is that it's worse than savagery. Savages don't do it. The cruelest redskins in North America don't have any such amusement. I've been across the plains twice—this is the third time; and the wanton destruction I've seen of those harmless animals has half disgusted me with my kind. Like you, I caught the excitement and the craze to kill at first. But the few I've shot since then were certainly needed for meat."

One morning about ten o'clock the fore end of the drove passed round a bend in the Arkansas, and Jess, gazing far ahead, saw the uplands on both sides of the river black with moving objects. Instinctively he uttered a shout.

"Buffaloes! Buffaloes!" he cried, pointing to call Sam's attention to them.

The half-breed was much excited at the spectacle, and he, too, uttered a whoop; and so did Hawk Tail and Soos, the moment they came in sight of the vast herd. The cry of "Buffaloes!" passed back along the line, until everybody knew that great numbers of the big game had been sighted.

It was not till an hour later that the caravan approached the buffaloes. By this time a dull rumbling filled the air—the trampling of myriads of hoofed feet. The animals were on both sides of the trail, and the country was black with them, further than the eye could reach. Jess and Hawk Tail galloped ahead to open a way.

As the two horsemen bore down upon them, the buffaloes parted and took to flight. By yelling, waving their hats and firing their six-shooters, Jess and the Choctaw easily cleared the trail. The frightened brutes fled wildly for a few hundred yards, stirring up a fog of dust as their hoofs pounded the parched prairie with a roar of thunder.

The vast herd covered the country for miles, and the caravan was hours passing through it. And all that time Jess and Hawk Tail had to ride in advance of the cattle to keep the way clear. As the buffaloes parted and rolled back, carcasses were seen scattered over the valley on both sides of the trail; and flocks of buzzards and numerous wolves—white wolves, gray wolves and coyotes—were feasting on them greedily. Doubtless the dead buffaloes had been shot down and left there by the Mormons in the wagon train ahead.

As the buffaloes parted before the advance riders, Jess had a good opportunity to observe them closely. Some of the bulls, of which there were many, were engaged in fighting. And so intent were they on their savage business that not till the two cowboys were close upon them did they break apart and take to flight. Others could be seen wallowing in the dust.

The steers themselves gazed at the buffaloes in some alarm as they marched through them. But there was a wide lane open, and no trouble occurred. Stopping the drove here was out of the question. And it was not till the buffaloes had been left behind, and long past the usual nooning time, that the caravan halted for dinner.

The Mormon wagon-train was now in sight. It was only a few miles ahead, and when night came on Gregory rode over to the other camp to call on Miss Sally Adams. He had covered less than half the distance on his way back, when a chorus of wild yells suddenly burst out on the stillness!

The yells came from behind him, and from one side of the trail. At the some time guns began to crack and bullets to whistle over his head. He himself was armed, having a six-shooter at his belt and a rifle slung to his saddle-horn. At the first alarm he put spurs to his horse and rode hard for the Bar-Circle camp. He also loosened his weapons and prepared for a desperate defense. For he had no doubt that he was being pursued by Indians—Comanches or Pawnees.

Now and then in his flight he fired a shot from his six-shooter toward the yelling and screeching behind him. From the number of yells, he knew there must be a dozen, if not two dozen, of his pursuers. Fortunately he was mounted on a fast horse, and after a race of a mile or two the pursuing party was left far behind.

The shots and yells had been heard at the Bar-Circle camp, and no little excitement followed when Gregory dashed up to the wagons and told how he had been chased by Indians. Some of the cowboys were eager to saddle up at once and go in search of the redskins. But Burgess decided that this would be useless in the dark, and perhaps dangerous, and nothing was done.

Gregory and his party went to sleep that night in the belief that he had been chased and shot at by Indians; but by morning he had begun to doubt. He did not mention his suspicions to his partners, nor to any of the hands except Jess. And for this he waited till they were alone together.

"I've never had much to do with Indians," he said, 'but I've seen plenty of them and heard their yell often enough. Those yells last night sounded much like Indian yells; but this morning I can't rid myself of the impression that they were imitations and nothing more."

"What do you mean, Phil?" inquired Jess, though he had already surmised what Gregory had in mind.

"I mean I now believe that those Indians, as I thought them to be last night, were really Mormons. And the more I think about it the stronger my belief grows."

"It's entirely possible. Did they shoot any arrows at you?"

"No telling. Arrows don't make any noise. And it was too dark to see."

"Well, it may be that the Mormons were after you—that they wanted to give you a good scare."

"If that was what they wanted, I must confess they succeeded. I'm not quite convinced, though, that that was all they wanted. They may have been trying to kill me."

"I hardly think they would have dared do that. They knew your friends were close by."

"Yes; but they're a hundred and twenty strong, to our twenty-five. Even if they'd killed me, what could you boys have done to them?"

"We'd have given them a lot of trouble, just the same. And they knew that as well as I do. You must remember that we're on the Santa Fe Trail just now. If any quarrel started up with the Mormons, we could soon get assistance."

"Yes, I've no doubt we could. There's plenty of anti-Mormon feeling abroad. But we don't want to quarrel with them if we can avoid it. We may need their help."

"If you want to keep on friendly terms with them, you'd better stay away from that pretty Mormoness," laughed Jess.

"Which is more than I can do. I've got to see this matter through, whatever comes of it. Jess, when you get so badly, madly in love with some girl that you can't think of anything else, waking or sleeping, you'll understand what I mean when I tell you that I've got to keep on, no matter at what risk to myself. The Mormons may mean mischief, or they may be only trying to frighten me off. But in any case the danger of losing that girl is the greatest danger that can threaten me. So I must risk everything else rather than that. That's how the matter stands with me now."

"Phil, you have got it bad! I didn't know you were so far gone," laughed Jess, though not unsympathetically. "Well, she's a fine girl, and I don't blame you. But why don't you get her away from the Mormons?"

"Because—well, there are several reasons. In the first place, there are only two ways that could be done. One is by persuading her uncle to desert the Mormon wagon-trains and travel with us; and the other, by carrying the girl off and marrying her. We couldn't get married out here, of course, even if the lady were willing. There's nobody in this unpeopled wilderness to marry us."

"How about your rivals, the Mormon elders?" laughed Jess. "Couldn't you coax one of them to marry you and Miss Sally, just to spite the other? They do so much marrying, and get married so much themselves, they ought to be pretty well up in that kind of business."

"Yes, entirely too well up. No, I don't want to be married by a Mormon. And I'm very sure not one of them would marry Miss Sally Adams to me—not if I begged him on my knees. So my chief hope is that I may be able to persuade the Adams family to go on with us to California, instead of stopping at Salt Lake. Unless I can do that, I don't know how the matter will end. But I propose to see that young lady occasionally, as long as she's within reach—and willing. They can't scare me off."

"That's right! Go it, Phil! We boys will see you through, if we have to guard you over there and back every time you go. So far as your love-affair itself is concerned, you'll have to fight it out with your rivals. We can't help you there. But you shall have a fair show, or there'll be war between our two outfits."

One afternoon the caravan passed near an Indian village. The Indians were believed to be Arapahoes. They were not at war with the whites at this time, and the only trouble they caused was by their begging. They came swarming around the wagons, the naked children climbing upon the wagons, and the squaws and other naked children running along by the teamsters, begging with words and signs. Burgess distributed a few presents of sugar and tobacco among them.

The Indians, as they made known by signs, were here to hunt buffaloes. The squaws were busy cutting up the meat and hanging it in the sun to dry. Every day the men scattered over the country to hunt. Most of them were out now. The village, with its numerous tepees of poles and skins, was an interesting place to Jess, being the first of the kind he had ever seen. He watched it and its inmates as long as they were in sight.

The caravan moved on, and when at length it stopped for night, the Arapahoe village was a few miles behind. Learning from Granny that they were in need of meat, Jess mounted a fresh horse and rode out in quest of buffaloes. After going a mile or more, he discovered a big drove of the animals some distance ahead.

He rode on at a deliberate gait, not caring to tire his horse, and at length passed over a rise and found himself close upon the big game. When they began to move away from him, he made a dash for them.

Scarcely had he got well started, when he became aware that other hunters were dashing into the drove from behind a sand-hill. But he was too much excited over the chase to pay an attention to them.

Selecting a fat young cow, he rode hard till he had overtaken her, then held his six-shooter close to her side and fired two shots in rapid succession. She dropped down instantly, and was dead when she struck the ground.

After the wildly fleeing drove had passed on, and the dust-fog left behind them had partly cleared, Jess dismounted at his victim. Other dead buffaloes, he now noticed, were scattered over the prairie. They had been killed by the other hunters. These, as he had already discovered, were Indians, doubtless from the Arapahoe village.

While not particularly afraid of them, he knew they were not to be trusted; and he took the precaution to reload the two empty chambers of his six-shooter. While he was doing this, one of the hunters came back, and tying his horse to the horns of a fallen buffalo, fell to skinning the animal. The two were scarcely fifty yards apart, and Jess stood watching the dark-skinned, nearly naked fellow at his work.

There was something peculiar about the Arapahoe's appearance. He had short hair, his skin was darker than he other worriors Jess had noticed—it was nearer black than red—and his fentures were different. While the cowboy stood watching him, the Arapahoe straightened up from his work and presently began to stare at Jess. Soon he called out:

"Howdy, Mistah Hollerway! Howdy! Howdy, sah!"

Now it was Jess's turn to stare. There was something familiar in the voice, but he could not recall where he had heard it.

"Who are you, anyhow? And how do you come to know me?" he demanded, in amazement.

The short-haired Indian, whose face was touched here and there with paint, threw himself back and laughed aloud.

"Sho now, yo' ain't done gawn fo'git all erbout dat snappin' hawg, is you', Mistah Hollerway?"

"Adams's Tim!" exclaimed the cowboy, his amazement greater than ever. "How did you get away up here, Tim?"

Leading his horse, he walked over to where the black man was skinning the buffalo. Then Tim told his story.

After running away from the Texas master who had planned to take him to Louisiana, he had made for the unsettled country to the northwest. But scarcely had he got beyond the settlements, when he was taken captive by some Comanches returning from a raid, and carried away to the plains. These Indians seldom made prisoners of grown men, usually killing them instead. But Tim's color, being somewhat like their own, may have caused them to deal more leniently with him.

Scarcely had the captive reached the Comanche village, when he was sold or transferred to some other Indians, perhaps the Kiowas, and by them passed on to the Arapahoes, his present owners. When the Indians discovered that he was a good hunter, and that he liked the wild life, he was treated more as one of their own number than as a prisoner. While some slight oversight was kept on him, and he had been warned not to try to escape, he was permitted to do largely as he pleased.

"Well, Tim, you have had a lively time of it" exclaimed his listener, when the narrative was ended. Then, after exhuming how he himself came to be here, Jess said: "Do you know that Mr. Adams and his family are camped over yonder to the west, only a few miles away?"

Tim looked his surprise. "Sho now, yo' don't say so!" he exclaimed.

"If you want to escape, you won't have a better chance than this, Tim. Our camp is just over that rise, about two miles from here. Come and go with me, and we'll take care of you, even if it gets us in trouble with the Arapahoes."

But Tim was none too eager to escape. "I don't b'long to Mas' Tom no mo'," he objected. "Reckon maybe I b'longs ter dat 'ar man what I up and runned erway frum. Mas' Tom Adams ef he still own me, and we all lib down in Texas, lak we used ter, I go straight back—straight as I could trabel. But ef de w'ite folks gits er holt o' me, dey sen' me ter de man what wants ter work me on dat cotton plantation. No, reckon I don't want ter 'scape. I done had lots er chances ter slip off. Powerful sight er game out here, Mistah Hollerway; and dis niggah al'ays did lak ter hunt. W'y, massa, I wouldn't swap one gun for all de hoes an' plows an' sech lak ever was made. No, sah, not much I wouldn't."

"So that's the size of the matter, is it, Tim? Well, you're the judge. I believe myself I'd rather hunt buffaloes than work on a cotton plantation. And I've done both."

"I lak powerful well ter see Mas' Tom an' all de folks."

"You can see them by going to their camp, over yonder."

"But Mas' Tom, he up an' sol' me," grumbled the black man, his face clouding at the recollection. "Maybe I go, an' maybe I don't."

After they had talked a few minutes longer, Jess said:

"I've got to ride over to camp to get some of the boys to help me carry in my meat. I'll be back pretty soon. You can think about the matter while I'm gone, and if you decide that you like white people better than red people, you can go right over with us."

He rode away. When he returned, half an hour later, with two other men and horses, some of the Arapahoes were there, skinning their buffaloes; but Tim had taken his buffalo-hide and part of the meat and gone. He failed to visit the Bar-Circle camp, nor did any of the cowboys see him again. He loved the wild life better than the life he had run away from.

A few days later Gregory wanted to pay another visit to the Mormon camp, and Jess accompanied him. The Mormons were still a few miles ahead.

The two visitors found the wagon-train camped in a big circle in the valley. Most of the campfires were inside the circle, but Adams's was outside. All the animals, oxen, horses and mules, were being kept under herd not a great distance from the wagons.

This was the first time Gregory had called on Miss Adams since the night he had been chased and shot at. Adams seemed very glad to see him and Jess, and the girl's greeting was especially friendly toward both of them. As usual, Gregory found a way to get Sally far enough from the others for private conversation.

While nothing definite was said, Jess soon learned, from some chance remarks let fall by Adams and his wife, that they were not too well pleased with their life among the Mormons. All the Texas settlers were independent fellows, and the constant dictation to which Adams was subjected was, one could easily see, very galling to him. Indeed, it was plain enough that he already half regretted the step he had taken, and half wished himself back on the Brazos.

All the family were much surprised to learn that Tim, their former slave, was living in the Arapahoe village they had passed. He had not come to the Mormon camp to see them, probably because he was afraid of being held and returned to his owner. Adams explained to Jess that he himself had not sold Tim to any planter; and he had supposed that the man to whom he did sell him would keep him in the neighborhood.

After starting from the Mormon camp, Gregory and Jess took the precaution to leave the trail and make a considerable circuit, so as to avoid anybody that might be lying in wait for them. Gregory had learned from Sally Adams that he was entirely right in his surmise that it was a party of Mormons, and not of Indians, that had given him such a fright on the night of his last visit. He had also learned that Adams, when the report of what had been done had reached him, had denounced it so angrily that there was little probability that the offense would be repeated. However, it was just as well not to take any unnecessary risk.

(To be continued.)

Santy Claus

His face is as pink, from the wind and the snow,
As the blossoms of May when they blow to and fro;
His whiskers are white as the snow, and his eyes
Twinkle sunny and blue as the clear winter skies.
His smile is as bright as a daisy in bloom;
His clothes are as red as a tanager plume;
There are diamonds of frost on his eyelashes, too,
As he packs up his presents for me and for you.

His reindeers are prancing and pawing the air—
They got a long trip, for they go everywhere;
They're hitched to a wonderful white and gold sleigh,
And they're tusin' old Santy to get under way.
Over the mountains and over the world
They speed, as above them a velvet whip's curled,
And they gallop on clouds and the waves of the air,
While Santy Claus chuckles and sings to 'em there.

Next day it is Christmas, and under the tree
And over the hearth, new and bright as can be,
Are spread all the things that we wanted, and not
A single gift's missing—he never forgot!
And Dad struts around with a grin on his face,
The happiest person in all the old place,
And says, with a boast in those kind eyes of his:
"He's the best pal you kids ever had, Santy is!"

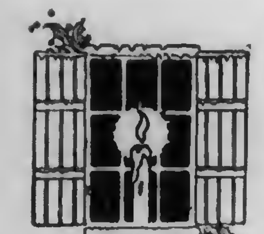
—C. F. McDonald.

Al Acres — *By Leet*

Pa's Christmas Gift Certainly Gave Ma

Something to Talk About

By Elsie K. Watson



MA seated herself in her chair at the kitchen table with the air of a woman who had successfully cooked a good supper but had not found much excitement in the process.

There was little said during the evening meal and nothing broke the silence except the ticking of the clock on the mantel whose hands proclaimed that it was half past five. Pa didn't seem to notice his wife's silence but continued to eat his fried mush and molasses with enthusiasm and evident relish. Once or twice he did attempt to start something but Ma's replies were so sharp and brief that Pa finally gave up. Having acquired a wife with the gift of gab had rather discouraged Pa from making any special effort along that line.

Flaky apple pie was washed down with gulps of hot coffee. Ma might be kinda finicky about some things but, gosh all hemlock, she sure knew how to make pies. He heaved himself from the table to his favorite rocker, drew off his boots and wiggled his toes within the gray socks to promote circulation. Pa was comfortably settled for another evening. Safe behind a screen of tobacco smoke, there wasn't a thing in the world to be desired. Pa seemed to have had neither desire nor ambition to bestir himself from this chair for the last twenty years.

"Ain't that just like a man," scolded Ma to herself as she banged the iron skillet back on the stove to dry. "Give him a satisfyin' meal, a pipe and a rocker and he'll set all evening with no more gumption than a toad."

The calico cat rose from its place on the hooked rug beside the kitchen stove where he had been curled in a furry ball, rubbed his head against Ma's shoes and begged in cat language for his supper.

They're All the Same

"Just like all the other men folks," she grumbled, "thinkin' only of somethin' to eat, ain't you? Why don't you spunk up and catch a mouse for a change?" But filled his dish to overflowing with good rich milk.

There was a sharp ring from the telephone on the wall. Ma stopped her dishwashing to listen. Three short and one long. Huh! Susie Wright's city beau a-ringin' her up. That fellow must have more money than brains spendin' twenty cents every day to talk to scatter-brained Susie. Romance meant nothing to Ma tonight.

What a day of celebrating it had been when the poles were set and the telephone put in. Ma had called everybody for miles around. Well, she was fifteen years younger then and there was plenty to talk about. With only a little persuasion you could really budge Pa off his easy chair to take in a church supper or Grange meeting now and then. Land, there were a few things then to take a body's mind from this everlasting dishwashing and cooking and tidying up the old house.

Sparks were in Ma's eyes as she contemplated Pa sitting there so unconcerned and completely comfortable in his chair.

"You'd think he was rooted to that rocker," she thought. "Seems like nothing short of dynamite would budge him once he settles down for an evening."

She puttered around the kitchen as long as possible. Everything was shining and in place. That's the trouble when the children get married and the old folks are left alone. Her mind went back to those delightful evenings when there was laughter and jokes and gayety in the old kitchen. There was always plenty to talk about in those days.

On this December evening there was something akin to depression in Ma's spirit. She felt lonely, as if she were not much use any longer except to keep the house in order and feed Pa his three big meals a day. And that task was dull entertainment after doing it three hundred and sixty-five days — well, sixty-four then, counting off the one time she'd got Pa out to Cousin Annie's when Uncle Ned left this world. Ma never could sit down with folded hands. She must be on the "go" every minute or be miserable.

For forty years Ma had been a good wife to Pa. Largely through her constant prodding the farm had yielded its increase. Ma knew more about rotation and crops than Pa did. Her hand had rocked the cradle but it was her inspiration behind the plow that got Pa into the 400 Bushel Potato Club.

And Ma was beginning to acknowledge that Pa might be a plodder but he would never set the world on fire. A day's work was merely a day's work to Pa but to Ma a hard Today meant an easier Tomorrow. For Ma had an urge to fly from the nest and see the world. Her wings may have been a mite shaky from little use, but the urge was always there and some day she would get started.

As Ma seated herself with her Trip Around the World quilt, Pa looked over his spectacles at her, a habit which somehow had always vexed Ma. He seemed to think it was up to him to say something.

"Seems like you ain't doin' much talkin' over the 'phone these days, Ma," he ventured after a few false starts.

Her answer was sharp and much to the point.

"When a body has nothing excitin' to do but bake and churn and scrub and quilt, there's nothing new to tell the neighbors, I reckon."

"Well, you used to kinda like to hear what the others were doing," he went on disregarding the danger signals.

"I'm tired hearing about the others gettin' out and seeing things. Mary Davis is still talkin' about their trip to the Fair and if Annie and Dave Miller ever get through talking about that trip of theirs to Florida, I could get a word in edgeways maybe. When you're stuck here in this backwoods place, never goin' anywhere or seein' anybody, what in the world is there to talk about?

With wisdom that he was a bit late in showing, Pa retired behind his Weekly Bulletin and added no more fuel to the fire.

Ma perked up a little the next day at noon when Pa brought in the mail. Christmas cards and packages were arriving every day to be added to the collection on top of the kitchen cabinet.

She did have to give the children credit for remembering the old folks at Christmas. Take Mary now. No doubt she'd send something very practical and useful. Mary always did. She wrote dutifully every week—an illuminated record of preserving, house-cleaning and neighbors, of the last baby or the next.

Bessie, the second girl, took after Ma with her way of up and doing things. She had a fine position in New York City and her typewritten sheets were thrilling expeditions of plays, concerts and such like that were read again and again. Bessie had sense, too, and knew enough to turn down young Jim Brown and stick to her good job. No farm drudgery for Bessie!

Of the two sons, Joe was farming in the West neither Ma nor Pa had ever seen his wife. And young Bill, gay, handsome, full of jokes and laughter—Bill was sleeping in far distant Flanders Field with gay poppies over him. All Ma's hopes had been centered on young Bill. Her own egg money had been put away toward sending him to college. Ma's hopes always died hard!

Roast chicken never could take the place of turkey for Christmas dinner but, land, they'd be eating turkey 'till Kingdom Come if they killed one just for themselves. Dinner had been eaten, the dishes washed and now Ma and Pa were sitting down before two stacks of carefully wrapped packages.

"Pa, open yours first," commanded Ma, helping him untie the strings. Pa never would learn to untie the knots and save the gay ribbons.

"Looks like the usual run," she commented. "But, then, of course, it's hard to buy things for a man."

Neckties which neither of them could tie. (Pa always wore a bow tie.) The socks looked much too small. Pa wore elevens. Might as well buy house slippers for the cat as get them for Pa. He wanted his toes free. The blue scarf would be stuffed into his overcoat pocket or left at church the first time. Handkerchiefs—and Pa had forty-eleven laid away now. So much for Pa's Christmas.

Now it was Ma's turn. Mary's gifts were quite practical. A hand-made knitted shawl for Ma's shoulders. "Humph! Reckon I'm not an old woman yet." Cotton stockings—black— and Ma's soul hankered for cob-webby silk things; a woolen petticoat that made Ma's flesh creep just to look at it; two towels with crochet edge—Mary had sent enough now to start a rummage sale. She turned with relief to Bessie's package. They would be better.

There was no disappointment here! Fussy, lacy, silk do-dads that Ma never would wear but which she could take out of their secret hiding place and caress and love many a time. A satin slip —you never speak of that as a petticoat—with deep ivory lace. It clung to Ma's rough, red fingers as she carefully folded and put it back in the gay box. A fluffy, misty scarf that fairly called to Ma to throw it around her shoulders and go places; a pair of bedroom slippers edged with white fur—of all things! and a Japanese kimona of real silk with a huge dragon embroidered on the back where nobody could see it. Ma's hands smoothed and clung to each fancy gift as though loath to repack them, fold for fold, and lay them away upstairs in the big bureau.

Although Ma had deliberately tried to prolong the exciting work as long as possible, at last every box had been explored, every piece of colored tissue paper neatly folded and the ribbons rolled into neat bundles around Ma's fingers. Well, that was that, and Christmas was over for another year!

Then Pa began to fidgit in his chair. Finally, with a somewhat sheepish air he drew from his pocket a crumpled, thumb-marked envelope and held it toward Ma. Once or twice he had surprised Ma with a dollar bill. Perhaps he'd had a change of heart and decided to make it five this year. Ma's fingers trembled a little as they pulled forth the enclosure.

Only the sound of the paper being unfolded broke the silence. Pa seemed a little uneasy and cleared his throat as he did before he seconded a motion at Grange. He was most as restless as the calico cat that always had to turn around three times before he got settled in front of the fire. He threw a quick glance to see how Ma was taking it. But Ma wasn't taking it well! Her face was as white as the time they got the telegram about young Bill. More than that, big tears were dropping on her starched apron and big sobs were tearing at her throat.

Pa was alarmed. "Why, Ma—," he began, half rising from his chair, but he never completed his sentence nor got out of his chair for the next minute two percale-clad arms were strangling him, a dampish cheek was snuggled into his neck and poor Pa could neither move nor speak. He did manage to get his arms about the trembling figure and pat her shoulder. Land, who'd thought Ma would take it like this?

For once Ma was completely speechless. It must have been five whole minutes before she found her voice and then it was a trifle shaky.

"Why, Pa, you old—you—you old scalawag," she burst out. "It's the grandest Christmas present I ever had or heard tell of. Oh, Pa!" and subsided again against his blue denim shoulder.

Moments like these had been pretty scarce in Pa's life and even though the pesky rheumatism was bothering him more than common, he just sat there holding Ma close and patting her in that awkward way a man displays who is out of practice.

Finally Ma perked up a little and together they read the letter.

"This will acknowledge receipt of your check covering payment in full for two persons on our Five Nation Tour which leaves Pennsylvania points January 20th on this low-cost trip to the British West Indies, Panama, South America and Cuba.

"By making your reservations early, we are able to hold for you a fine outside stateroom aboard the S. S. Calamares. As explained in the booklet, which we shall be glad to send to any of your friends who might also be interested in the trip, this ship is the largest and one of the finest of the United Fruit Company's 'Great White Fleet.'

"The amount you have paid covers every necessary expense for the entire trip—railroad and steamship fare, meals, tips, government tax, as well as those wonderful side trips in four foreign countries.

"One or more members of the Pennsylvania Farmer staff will be with the party from beginning to the end to pay the bills and take all responsibility from tour members.

"You mentioned in your letter that neither you nor your wife had ever traveled before. We are glad to know that you are not permitting this to keep you from making the start now. On all of our former trips more than half of our tour members had never been far from home. Before the first day was over, they were feeling very much at home and no one could 'spot' the First Timers from those who had travel experience.

"Detailed information about joining the party at your starting point will be mailed a little later.

Very truly yours,
Tour Manager,
Pennsylvania Farmer"

And then Ma turned back and read it all over again as though she just couldn't trust her eyes.

"Pa, we must send for that tour booklet and find out more about the trip. Of course, I've read every word in the Farmer, but there must be a lot of things in it we should know."

"Yes, I want to find out about those side trips the Tour Manager says we're to have. Might as well send in Pete Allen's name and the Taylors, too. Maybe we can get up a party of our own," Pa said.

"That would be nice, "Ma contributed, "but I've heard enough of these Pennsylvania Farmer trips to know that you don't need to have your own crowd to enjoy the trip. They say as how it's no time at all until everybody's talkin' and visitin' and havin' a real good time together."

Just how bad Pa's rheumatism might have got before he would forego the novel sensation of having Ma perched upon his knees is hard to say, but at the first ting-a-ling of the telephone Ma was dashing madly toward the wall and standing on her toes to reach the mouthpiece.

Two hours later Ma was still there.

"Gosh all hemlock, "chuckled Pa to himself, "if there's anybody in Delaware County who doesn't know Ma's a-goin' to South America it's because they're deaf or ain't no telephone. Ma's so excited you'd think she was goin' around the world. Leave it to the women folks to tell everything they know. Well, anyhow," and here Pa took a big laugh. "Ma's sure got something to talk about now."

"I'll be back after a spell," he managed to convey to Ma between lulls in the telephone conversation. "I'm a-goin' over to see Dave Miller. They ain't no telephone and it'll be worth the money for the whole trip to see Dave's face when I tell him we're goin' to furrin' parts. I've heard about that Florida trip o'hisn for the last five years and this'll be one ahead of Dave."

———o———

If you want to know more about the Pennsylvania Farmer Five Nation Tour that gave "Ma" and "Pa" so much to talk about, just fill in the coupon you'll find on page thirteen. Or, if you've made up your mind to come along on this low-cost cruise to four foreign countries, use the blank on page seven, send the reservation deposit required, then sit back and dream of the exciting days ahead.

When Mother Steps Out

No. 8066.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 46 requires 5⅛ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8068.—Ladies' house frock. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 46 requires 4¾ yards of material 35 inches wide, together with ½ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8060.—Ladies' morning frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 38 requires 3⅞ yards of 32-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8065.—Ladies' coat dress. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 44 requires 3¼ yards of 54-inch material, together with ⅞ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8067.—Comfortable chemise. Designed in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7938.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 46 requires 1⅞ yards of 39-inch material together with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7961.—A new slip. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 (with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½ and 38), also in 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 3¼ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7589.—Ladies' house frock. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4⅜ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8062.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 38 requires 1¾ yards of 39-inch material. If the skirt is cut bias the dress will require 4¾ yards of material 39 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 8085.—A smart blouse. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 (with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½, 38) also 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material, together with ½ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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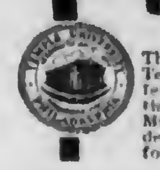

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Young People's Forum

Playing Santa Claus

By ERMA FLINKMAN

Awarded a Prize

ONE Christmas we thought it would be fun to play Santa Claus to the birds and trim a tree for them.

The pine tree on our lawn is really quite small but we decided to use it anyway, because we thought it would seem more like a Christmas tree than any of the others.

Early on the afternoon of Christmas Eve the children began preparing the things for the tree. Five-year-old Tom made several gay festoons of cranberries, stringing them with needle and thread. Ten-year-old Evelyn carved large carrots into little yellow baskets and filled them with creamy suet cut into tiny pieces. Seven-year-old Peter popped some corn which he strung into snowy festoons. We cut up a loaf of stale bread into cubes and with bits of bright wool tied them to the top branches of the tree.

Besides that the children cut several large red apples in half horizontally, dug out the core and filled the hollow with whole kernels of corn. The halves, too, had strings run through, so that they could be tied to the tree and remain upright. Other bright red apples, tiny ones, were hung on the tree by strings tied to the stems.

Sprigs of holly and barberry, with their scarlet berries, we tied to the ends of some of the branches with bits of colored wool. They added color and we knew the birds would like the berries.

We finished trimming the tree at dusk and when all the presents for the birds were on, we sprinked ground corn over everything to make sure there would be enough for the little chickadees and juncoes.

When the tree was quite complete we formed a ring around it and sang Christmas carols. Then we said "Good night" to the little Christmas tree and left it for the birds to find early on Christmas morning.

A pair of blue jays were the first to come. After they flew off any number of juncoes and white-throated sparrows appeared and some cunning chickadees. We saw two downy woodpeckers working vigorously at the suet. Now and again we noticed a pheasant picking up the corn that had fallen on the ground. A saucy red squirrel explored the tree but the children shooed him off for he kept the birds away. The birds seemed to enjoy their tree and we had great fun watching them.

LAST week we had so much fun with Mrs. Cabbage Head. Now here is the sad Mr. Onion who wants to know what you've done with the rest of him. See if you can't dress him up in some of the clothes you'll find on the pages of Pennsylvania Farmer. Then write a four-line poem and hurry your letter back to Little Folks Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be prizes for the best.

A Birthday Gift

What can I give Him,
Poor as I am?
If I were a shepherd
I would bring Him a lamb.
If I were a wise man
I would do my part—
Yet what can I give Him?
Give Him my heart.

-Christina Rossetti.

The Happy Little Tree

By Elsie K. Watson

ON a bleak hillside in a far-away country, two little trees were standing. They looked a lot alike but one was a happy, cheerful little tree and the other was very discontented and complained about everything.

"I don't see any reason for growing big and strong," the discontented little tree wailed. "What is the use of standing out here in the rain and snow all winter long. I might as well give up now."

But the other little tree shook itself and laughed while the rain beat down upon it and the wind shook its branches. "I'm not going to give up growing until I'm the biggest and best tree on the hillside," it said.

So the discontented little tree gave up trying and soon it lost its nice green dress. Its branches withered and dropped off and the next time big North Wind came that way, the lazy little tree snapped right off and lay there ugly and brown in the snow.

But the happy Little Tree dug its toes deeper and deeper into the ground. Lightly and gleefully it swayed in the wind. Stronger and stronger it grew and higher and higher it reached toward the blue sky until it was the most beautiful tree in the forest.

Then one day a man came and when he saw the Little Tree he said to the woodmen:—

"There's the very tree I want. Cut it down."

So the men took their sharp axes and cut down the Little Tree. Then they dragged it down the steep hillside and what do you suppose they made? A manger for the stable.

Poor Little Tree! "I might just as well have given up years ago like my brother," he wailed. What was the use of growing big and strong? I wanted to be something better than a manger in a stable where only the cows and sheep eat. I wanted to get out into the Big World and see a King. I even hoped, if I grew big and strong and beautiful that they might make me into a throne for the King. Now I must stay here in the dark always." And the poor Little Tree became sadder and sadder.

But that very evening the Inn Keeper brought two people into the stable.

"This is the only place in the city where you can rest tonight," he said. "Every room at the Inn is taken and many are sleeping out under the trees."

So the two tired travelers lay down to rest there in the lowly stable. And that night a very wonderful thing happened. Above the cackling of the hens, the bray of the donkey and the bleating of the sheep, there arose from that lowly manger the cry of a tiny baby. Bound around and around with white cloths, his weary mother had placed him there to sleep.

"It's all very nice," the Little Tree sighed, "to cradle a wee baby here but any one born in a stable could never be a King—and I did so want to see a King some day."

Soon there came a knocking at the door and when it was opened there stood some shepherds.

"Is this where the young Babe is?" they inquired. "We were watching our sheep on the hills over yonder when there was a great light in the sky and a mighty host of angels began to sing: —"Glory to God in the Highest and on earth peace, good-will to men'."

"We were very much frightened," another shepherd said, "but one of the angels said:—'Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord. And ye shall find the Babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger."

"And so we came in haste," he continued, "to see this child about whom the angels told."

With much awe they looked upon the sleeping babe lying there so snug and warm in its crude cradle. Then they went back to their flocks on the hillsides and marveled at what they had seen.

But there was still another surprise for the travelers and the Little Tree that night. This time the visitors were clad in rich garments—Wise Men from a far land. And in their hands they carried rich gifts. Dropping on their knees before the rude manger that cradled the baby, they opened their treasures and placed at his feet their gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh.

"We saw a new star in the sky," they said, "and so we followed it until it stood over this stable. And now at last we know the things the prophets foretold so long ago have come true. We are so happy for now our eyes have beheld Him that was born King of the Jews."

The Little Tree couldn't believe it! This tiny baby born in a stable a King! But the shepherds, the angels and the Wise Men had all said the same thing. This, then, must be that King about whom the trees had whispered long years ago. This must be the Messiah the people had been looking for these many years.

Here in its crude depths the Little Tree had cradled the greatest King the world would ever know—the Christ Child, born in Bethlehem of Judaea so many years ago.

At last the Little Tree was happy.

Boundary of Christmas

CHRISTMAS is bounded on the north by Happiness, Good Wishes, Oyster Lake and the Isthmus of Cranberry Sauce. On the east by the Peninsula of Turkey and Ocean of Goodies; on the south by Mince Pies, Almond Nuts and Raisins; on the west by Pleasant Words, from which it is separated by the mountains of Cheerfulness. The capitals of Christmas are Peace and Good Will, on the Christmas-Tree River.

Dear friends, we are now on the border of this happy country, and before entering we wish you all a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

Reba B. Rohrer.

"Christmas Eve"

By ROSE MARTIS

Prize-Winning Poem

Nights that are not Christmas Eve
It's hard to go to bed;
Every kind of jolly plan
Is prancing through the head

But Christmas Eve (Dear Christmas Eve)
The sandman comes so early
He sets young heads to nodding all,
Fair, some dark, and curly.

And just as soon as seven-strikes,
So clear and sweet and steady,
Every single nightie's on
And every child is ready.

Tick and tock, tick and tock,
Hear the wise clock's warning:
The sooner bedtime, on Christmas Eve,
The sooner "get up,.. on Christmas morning.

June Houser of Schuylkill county, Pa., has contributed this problem.

WHAT number must be added to each of the numbers 2, 3, 6, 5, in order that the sum of the squares of the first two numbers may be 83 less than twice the product of the last two? The answer is three.

CLUB CONTESTS FOR JANUARY

THERE are so many things to write about this month it is going to be hard to make a selection. It's nice to see so many new members for our clubs, but we're always delighted to see the old names, too.

We do have a big family of young folks we're not a bit like the Old Woman in the Shoe because there's always something for each child to do. Let's all start the New Year right by taking part in one of the contests mentioned below:

POET'S CLUB: Write not more than three verses of four lines each on "My New Year's Resolutions."

WRITERS' CLUB: There are a lot of interesting things on a farm but can you think of anything better you would like to tell the others than some of those animals and pets at your home? Suppose we see who can write the very best story on "THE MOST INTERESTING ANIMAL ON OUR FARM."

ARTISTS' CLUB: Sometimes the folks in the Pennsylvania Farmer office wonder what you boys and girls look like. Now will you do something for us this month? We would like a pen and ink sketch of yourself. That isn't hard, is it? Go get your Dad's mirror, prop it up in front of you and draw just what you see there.

You may belong to only one club or you may send something for all three. Besides the fun of doing the work and perhaps seeing your contribution on Our Page, a number of prizes are sent each month for the best letters, pictures and poems.

Be sure your contribution is in before the 15th of January. Address your letter to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

WITH the exception of a few cold snaps most of the fall has been very pleasant. The time is at hand, however, when cold and damp weather is to be expected. With this comes the problem of maintaining the litter in a dry condition. Every one knows that wet, soggy litter is a great inducement for colds and other disorders to appear in the flock.

* * *

OF greatest importance are tight roofs and windows so arranged that snow and rain cannot beat in. Houses should not be over-crowded, and adequate ventilation must be provided without creating drafts. A poorly ventilated house or one tightly closed is bound to become damp, because of the moisture exhaled in the hens' breath.

* * *

THERE are times, however, during the damp, foggy spells in the winter, when weather conditions make it almost impossible to keep the litter dry. Artificial heat would be a help then, but is not available in most instances. It then becomes necessary to clean out the damp litter and replace it with fresh material. In the interest of the health of the birds, this should be done as often as necessary.

* * *

ON most farms, straw is commonly used as litter. Enough of this should be kept under shelter at a time to last for several cleanings, so as to be independent of bad weather. We have just hauled into the barn, in bales and bundles, enough dry straw to last until next year's crop.

* * *

THIS is the time of year to mate up flocks for the next breeding season. Most hatcheries do it about now. If cockerels are to be purchased, they should be bought in the near future. In buying males, choose healthy, vigorous birds, with the best breeding back of them you can afford.

* * *

ONE male influences the progeny of from ten to twenty or more females, and from all we know about the inheritance of heavy production, egg size and other desirable qualities through the male, it is extremely poor judgment to supply males to the breeding flocks that have nothing to recommend them except cheapness.

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[Further information about any of the subjects mentioned below will be furnished readers upon request.]

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But buying isn't such hard work as it used to be. It's a real pleasure trip, indeed. Goods come in packages and each sack or carton has a label. Mother knows what she wants. Father has his mind made up too. Under the farm account book at home they keep a "needed" slip. There all goods to be bought are listed. So are the brands to buy. Shoes, breakfast food, and syrup, gloves, tires, overalls.

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

A STAFF writer of a leading financial paper has been trying to see what put agriculture into such a bad way and what may be reasonably expected from the efforts to mend that way. He states truly that "from time immemorial men have regarded the land as a way of life with all that those words imply, and the vast majority still so regard it." That is to say, great areas of land throughout the world, including some land in this country, have been farmed by men who were not pushing production to the limit in the hope that they could make considerable money. They were primarily concerned in having a good living, keeping out of debt and not pushing themselves too hard. Life looked pretty good to them when their neighbors likewise looked on their farming chiefly as a manner of life.

A Stubborn Fact

Now, what has all this to do with the present problem? A big lot. Our writer says, "To turn a way of life into a business is about as revolutionary a proceeding as one could imagine." Crop areas are increased, far more skill is used in production, and supplies in excess of market demand are piled up. Taking into account the probably permanent loss in foreign markets the estimate is that we have in use forty millions more acres than we should have if we would hold production down so closely to demand that prices would be good.

It was inevitable that farming would come to be regarded as an industry in which energetic men would try to accumulate money. Most naturally the methods used in industry have been adopted but the industries can expand their markets by catering to our wants in all sorts of ways, while there is a most definite limit to the amount of bread and meat and potatoes that people will eat. Farming has changed rapidly from a way of life to an industry, and it will not change back. The result of the change is the biggest hurdle our professiorial brain trust has to take as it tries to blaze the way to prosperity. Theorists will find surpluses as stubborn things as practical farmers know them to be.

Hard Luck Stories

A friend came in to help finish the Thanksgiving turkey. He doesn't discuss his own financial affairs overmuch, but he said that his income outside of salary totaled one hundred thousand dollars during the last twenty years and if each year he had put the receipts from this outside source into government bonds he would be practically independent of the position he holds. But he invested in this, that and the other that promised more than the low government rate. Real estate prices proved disappointing, soome other things were far worse, and along came the depression four years ago and wiped out much of what remained. The outside income has dwindled badly. Millions have fared far worse because they lost all their savings or, having no savings, lost their jobs.

It is just as well always to remember what has happened to the other fellow. We emphasize the condition of the farmers, but most classes have been hard hit. If a farmer is not over-much in debt, and if he and his family like farm life, he is better off today than nine out of ten in this country. Of course that is guessing, but it is probably near the truth. Times are mending in most countries of the world, as is the rule after a great depression, and business statistics show that times are mending in this country.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

DID you ever go to a meeting and have a lot of people say, "I have never seen you before but I feel that I have known you for more than thirty years. You have helped me."? Such a greeting makes one feel good clear down into his boots. Well, that is just the kind of greeting I received in the above named counties. I had gone to these counties to speak at the Agricultural Extension Association meetings.

At Williamsport, Lycoming county, we met D. K. Sloan, county agent. Mr. Sloan knows the ins and outs of the work, for he has been in the business for 20 years. His farmers were an interesting group with whom to talk. One thing I liked about this group was their optimism. Conditions are bad, but too much pessimism is a nuisance. The principal branches of farming here are dairying, orcharding and poultry. Farmers are fortunate in this section in that they have good local markets. It is said no one is so far from the market as he who has nothing to sell, but it is very fine to have a nearby market. Our greatest regret on leaving this point was that we had been with these good people for so short a time and that we were not able to render better and more service.

Our next meeting was held at Bellefonte. Here again we met an interesting group. The county agent is R. C. Blaney. He has not been on the ground so long as Mr. Sloan, but he has ingratiated himself into the favor of the farmers of Centre county and has the confidence of the farmers whom he serves. Here we found a group of farmers who appeared anxious to improve all the time. They had many questions to ask and it was a great pleasure to talk to and with them. The type of farming was about the same as we found in Lycoming county. The farmers did not seem to be much discouraged, but will continue to improve their farms and their methods, believing that the present depression will end with good times like all others have.

At Lock Haven we found J. B. McCool at the wheel—a careful driver and a county agent anxious to render service. Here again the group of farmers impressed us with their optimism.

A good many ladies attended these meetings. The home demonstration agents were present to interest and entertain them. Their work comes a little closer to life than the county agent, and as I see it their service is almost indispensable. Miss Cecile N. Gephart serves both Lycoming and Clinton counties. She has a real job on her hands, but she seems to be equal to it. The home demonstration agent in Centre county is Miss Eleanor J. Smith. The ladies showed how they appreciated her by the way they responded to her requests.

In all these meetings the one thing that impressed me most was the way the farmers and their wives responded to the program. A number of these people were on the programs and scarcely was there a failure to respond. The annual meetings are certainly a great inspiration to the farmers who attend them.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

I HAD a talk lately with a farmer who has bred and produced good farm horses for more than twenty years. He tells me there is a great demand for first-class farm horses. Plugs and scrubs are a drug on the market, but he assured me he could have sold a large number of good animals at a very profitable price, and that driving over the old territory where he would years back secure his supply, he very rarely could pick up a single one.

This old horseman said that the farmer who will devote his acres to the production of good farm horses for the next ten years will make more easy dollars than any other line of production. I believe this man told the truth, provided the farmer knows horses better than this writer does. Production of fine horses is a fine art.

Fall Plowing

In drives over the country I note more fall plowing this autumn than for some years. Possibly one reason is that the ground and the weather were inviting the work, but the persons I spoke to about it told me they preferred to plow the corn ground in the fall because a better seedbed can be made with much less work in the spring and the ground holds the moisture better. They also felt that cutworms and other enemies were not nearly as destructive in the fall plowing.

Should He Feed Fish Meal to the Cows?

An inquirer says he is offered fish meal several dollars cheaper than cottonseed meal. The fish meal contains two per cent more protein than the cottonseed meal. Is it a safe feed for cows? Will it taint the milk or butter?

We know that fish meal is a splendid hog feed, but as a cow feed we have little experience. The results of a few experiments indicate that a good quality of fish meal is about equal in feeding value to cottonseed meal. The reports say the milk and butter were not off in flavor or odor. It might be well to give fish meal a trial.

Hogging Off Corn

I have a letter from a man who produces pork as one of his money crops. He says he tried in a small way this season pasturing the growing swine and as soon as the corn was eared out well he started hogging it off in small patches and sold most of the hogs right out of the corn field to the butcher. The results of this management encouraged him, so he proposes to enlarge the acreage of the pasture lots and the corn to be hogged off. He says even at the extreme low price of pork he thinks he can make enough from the hog lot to pay his taxes. He says this method reduces the cost of pork very materially and gives him a margin. Experience and observation prove to me he is right.

Wet or Dry Hand Milking

I just read over an extensive test and the wet hand milking indicated more bacteria and more undesirable sediment than dry hand milking. But why not include in these reports moist hand milking? Hands clean and udders and flanks clean, then carry in a milking stool compartment a clean moist cloth so the hands and the teats may be soft and moist, never wet. This makes a more pleasant contact for milker and cow and you never have hacked and sore teats, which is as important as clean milk. Some recommend vaseline on the hands, but that is messy and sticky. The oily odor is objectionable

YES! THERE IS A SANTA CLAUS!

MAYBE he doesn't wear a red suit and snowy whiskers—and drive reindeers—and crawl down chimneys—and live at the North Pole.—Maybe not.

But there's a Santa Claus just the same.

He's the fellow who reminds us all that our most cherished ambition may yet be realized. He whispers hope in the ears of wistful youngsters as they press their noses against toy shop windows. He says a cheering word to people who are cold and in need of food. Let's hope he also tells dairy cows, hungry for Dried Beet Pulp, that for them, too, there are better meals ahead.

What a Christmas present that would be—DRIED BEET PULP in the ration—"June Pasture" in December and straight through the winter—the only vegetable feed in commercial form—all the succulent, nutritious, palatable sugar beet after the sugar is removed. The one feed that fits into every dairy ration—and is just as good for beef cattle and sheep as for dairy cows.

DRIED BEET PULP belongs in the ration you feed because it will make it a *better* ration—at no added cost to you. You merely substitute it for any carbohydrate feed. It will increase digestibility. It will put every ingredient to work. It will banish "off-feed" days. It will improve health, condition and milk flow. It is bulky and slightly laxative. The animals relish its root-like flavor. And you can feed it right out of the sack. Dried Beet Pulp does not need to be soaked before using.

Ask your feed dealer about DRIED BEET PULP. Prices now are low and the supply is plentiful. Every feed dealer has it in stock or can get it quickly. Start feeding DRIED BEET PULP today!

Dried Beet Pulp makes very good litter for poultry.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY Detroit, Michigan

Breeds—Brands *and* Trade-marks

THE successful farmer of today doesn't keep cows or raise pigs. He keeps Holsteins or Guernseys. He raises Durocs, Hampshires or Polands. And he knows why.

Tools and implements, stock tonics, seed, household appliances — it's the same with these. There's a well-known name on his car and truck — a well-known name on his tractor, or his wife's washing machine and vacuum cleaner. Why? Because he has learned that certain names stand for quality, service and satisfaction, and that unbranded merchandise is open to question.

And where did he learn these names? In the advertisements in this farm paper. He has learned that advertisers are responsible business men and that advertised merchandise is reliable.

Being a business man himself he knows that prime quality and fair dealing attract buyers. He knows that the less said about poor quality the better, and that unfair dealing quickly brings a bad name.

For these reasons he knows he can trust the manufacturer who advertises, and unhesitatingly buy advertised products.

Read the advertisements. Let them be your friend and guide. The farmer who reads the advertisements regularly knows what is newest and best. His dollar always buys a dollar's worth.

Farmer's Business Letter

SOME government money is beginning to flow into the Corn Belt. Mortgage loans of course are very large. Corn is being put under seal by the millions of bushels. A little wheat money has been received by way of compensation for acreage reduction. Corn and hog money will be coming along soon. And most every community has had an influx of CWA funds for public works, so-called. Perhaps in these developments will be found, in part, an explanation for the enthusiasm that many express for the administration program. Alongside this support there is to be noted widespread condemnation for Wall Street and all the term implies.

The program that is having the greatest immediate effect is that which involves putting corn under seal for government loans. The government is lending 45 cents a bushel on everything from grade 4 up. The corn under seal is the only security that the farmer puts up. If the price goes down, no matter how far, he will have to deliver only the amount of corn sealed. If the corn goes up he can sell and take the profit. So everybody is borrowing, and the sealers are making a bagful of money. In Iowa they get half a cent a bushel, for measuring the crib and putting a ten-cent seal on it. But the farmer can't borrow unless he is cooperating with the government all along the line. Thus if he has sowed wheat where he hasn't been growing any, he will have to turn it under, or no money on corn. The same on the corn-hog program. The cooperator alone is to receive the benefits. The result of this wholesale loaning on corn is that feeders who have to buy are up against it. Many farmers would rather seal than sell, because they have the 45 cents in hand, and more if the price goes up above that figure.

Protest Direct Selling

Livestock producers are up in arms over prices. Mass meetings are being held, with resolutions and delegations sent to Washington to demand that something be done about it. The ideas aren't very definite as to what can be done, but in their minds that doesn't alter the fact that "something must be done." This feeling is also finding expression in a vast outpouring of condemnation of direct buying of hogs, the claim being made that by this means competition is removed from the central markets where prices for the entire country are made. Petitions are being circulated, to be sent to the President asking him to put a tax of $1 a cwt. on all hogs sold outside of open markets, and producers by the thousands are signing pledges not to sell any more hogs direct for a trial period of six months.

The CWA funds are reaching the most remote communities. Men are being hired who don't need work, wages are higher than they need be, and work is being done that escapes by the narrowest of margins being properly called useless. But people seem to take this as a matter of course, not interpreting the expenditure in terms of taxation, perhaps feeling that it will never have to be repaid.

Hogs Average $3.25

The hog market has been and still is bad. The weekly average price dropped to $3.25 this week, off 15 cents from last week. It is mostly a case of too many hogs, though the processing tax is having a decidedly bearish effect. It is taking a lot of cash from packers, cash which they have to get somewhere, and they can't get it from the consumer. Thus one of the big packers, killing 250,000 hogs a week, will, when the tax goes to $2 a cwt. the first of February, have to dig up $5 a head or about $1,250,00 every week. That is what might be called a big cash deal!

Eleven markets had 566,000 hogs this week, a big run. Apparently the month is going to show a big total, just as have recent months. During the first half of the month eleven markets have received 1,149,000 hogs, against 1,032,000 during the first half of December last year. During November, 4,501,047 hogs were slaughtered under federal inspection in this country, the third largest number for the month.

The government has been in the market extensively this week for hogs, but not on a price boosting basis, taking their purchases at the going price. It is estimated that 70,000 head have been taken at eight markets for relief purposes. The packers handle them on a fee basis, and the product, salted and smoked, will be put up in three to six-pound packages for distribution to the needy.

Plenty of Beef

The demand for beef cattle has been very poor this week. Receipts were liberal, especially of well-finished cattle, and these came on top of the International contribution of carlot cattle filling coolers with the top grades of beef. Average price of steers dropped to $5.20 this week, off a dime from last week, and comparing with $5.25 a year ago, and $6.65 two years ago. Best heavy steers brought $6.25 this week, best yearlings $6.55 and best heifers $7. During November the slaughter totaled 777,005 head of cattle, largest for the month since 1927.

It is estimated that on December 1st there were eight per cent fewer cattle on feed than a year ago on the same date. This is somewhat encouraging, as less beef will be needed unless the buying power of consumers picks up quite a lot. Feeder prices are down a little, a reduction of the corn loans. Bulk are going out at $3 to $4, with $5 or a little better quotable on anything real fancy.

Lamb Market Steady

The lamb market runs along in pretty good shape. The average price this week was $7.05, against $7 last week, $5.51 a year ago, and $5.15 two years ago. Best lambs this week brought $7.60, with feeders up to $5.85, though of course there is little feeder trade now. The lamb feeders are doing better than producers of any other kind of livestock. A little less lamb has been produced this year than last, and demand continues relatively very good. The figures show two per cent less lamb slaughtered than last year. The government has been in the market this week, taking about 14,000 sheep, not lambs, at Denver. They come from the Navajo region, and the mutton is being shipped out for feeding the Indians on reservations, it is said. This activity has had no bearing on the market. No announcement has been made as to whether it will be extended. It is estimated by the government that the feeding of lambs is on a somewhat smaller scale than a year ago, which is adequately encouraging to those who have lambs.

The Grain Trade

The first statement on the effect of the processing tax on flour production is made by the widely accredited grain statistician, Nat Murray. He notes that since the levying of this tax of 30 cents a bushel the production of flour has decreased 15 per cent. And while the government has obligated itself to pay out more than 100,000,000 in bonuses to farmers, the tax yielded only $18,000,000 during the first quarter of its operation. He says: "And these millions of dollars given to some farmers have failed to bring about the reduced acreage sought because they stimulated other farmers to plant who have not been growing wheat in recent years. The acreage sown to wheat is practically the same total as the acreage sown last year."

During the first half of December wheat lost just a little in price, corn held even, and oats gained just a little. This reflects the condition of the market, and the lack of activity in it. In the grain markets supply and demand are having to take a back seat to currency manipulation in this country and England. The market expects great activity, and great uncertainty, when Congress convenes next month. The belief that government control over commodity markets will be extended doesn't help trade any at all.

Chicago, Dec. 16, 1933. Watson.

MILK PRICES

The Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Ass'n announces the basic prices for November milk at $1.90 per cwt. for Class 1, $1.10 for Class 2A and $1.25 for Class 2B, all direct shipped. At country plants Class 1 was $1.45, 2A was $1.10 and 2B was $1.05. The Sheffield Ass'n quotes $1.92 for grade B 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone for November.

Produce Market Review

POTATO markets were steady during early December at somewhat higher prices. Prices of Maine Green Mountains averaged 5c to 10c per 100 pounds higher than late in November. Supplies in most eastern city markets were moderate and the demand fairly active. Pennsylvania round whites were quoted at $1.25@1.50 per 100-pound sack in Philadelphia and Baltimore with well-graded stock bringing $1.65. Maine potatoes ranged $1.50@1.80. The potato market at New York state shipping points was steady at $1.18@1.25 per 100-pound sack f.o.b. During the month of November 483 carloads of white potatoes were received in Philadelphia and of these 153 cars arrived by boat from Maine.

The apple market continued steady but the demand was only moderate. Some improvement is anticipated when the holiday demand opens next week. The general price range of desirable eastern varieties was 75c to $1.25 per bushel. Some fancy large stock brought $1.50 and in a few instances Delicious sold as high as $1.75.

Onions Stronger

The onion market was stronger with price advances of 5c to 10c per 50-pound sack. Prices are much higher than at this time last year. The prevailing price at this writing is 90c to $1.20, compared with 40@55c a year ago. Prices at Pennsylvania and New York shipping points range from 85c to $1 per 50-pound sack f.o.b.

Bulk cabbage was stronger and reached $10 per ton f.o.b. western New York points. This is in contrast with the price level of $10@15 which prevailed a year ago. Sweet potatoes were weaker and moved slowly. New Jersey stock brought 75c to $1.10 per bushel with some lots reaching $1.50 in midwestern markets.

More Eggs

Receipts of fresh eggs at the principal markets are beginning to show some increase from week to week. This combined with very heavy holdings in cold storage has resulted in a weak market. Prices have declined from 1c to 3c per dozen. Late in the week nearby white hennery eggs were quoted in Philadelphia at 26@27c, white extras 24@25c, brown extras 24@26c and mixed colors 17@24c depending on quality. The purchases of eggs from cold storage by the government to relieve surpluses is getting under way. The eggs will be distributed to families on relief in the same manner that other surplus products have been handled. The difficulty in distributing the eggs has delayed purchases to some extent.

Butter Drops Sharply

The butter markets were weak and dropped sharply. The price of 92-score butter dropped from 22½c per pound in Philadelphia on December 9th to 18c on December 15th.

The poultry market was steady with a moderate demand. Colored fowl and chickens were in demand and prices advanced about 2c per pound. Leghorn fowls and chickens sold slowly.

Dealers consider the Thanksgiving turkey deal fairly satisfactory since the low prices resulted in a good consumer demand. The general opinion is that no large carry-over of stock will overshadow the Christmas market. In general they expect a moderate demand with prices not exceeding those which prevailed during the Thanksgiving marketing season.

W. R. W.

Processing Tax on Hogs

The official instructions to collectors of internal revenue prescribe the method of collecting the processing tax on hog products sold by farmers, as below:

A farmer who slaughters his own hogs and thereafter sells any part of the products thereof and reserves a portion for his own use is slaughtering hogs for market and is a processor of hogs. Such processor must keep the records required in Regulations 81 and T. D. 4406 and make return on P. T. Form 4 for each month.

The farmer who slaughters his own hogs for market must ascertain the live weight thereof at the time of slaughter. Such processor will be regarded also as a producer entitled to exemption under the provisions of Section 15(b) of the Act and Article 9(a) of Regulations 81 with respect to processing by himself for consumption by him, his own family, his own employees or his own household. The exemption must be established by affidavits or certificates on P.T. Form 29. The particular description of carcass or cut set forth in P.T. Form 29 must correspond with the description of products processed from hogs in regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture incorporated in paragraph D of T.D. 4406. The quantity in pounds of each description of carcass or cut so claimed as exempt from processing tax as shown in monthly return on P.T. Form 4 (supported by affidavits or certificates on P.T. Form 29) will be converted by the respective conversion factors (established by the Secretary of Agriculture and given in the paragraph of the T.D. mentioned) into a quantity or quantities the sum of which will be deducted from the total live weight of hogs put in process. The remainder will be the quantity subject to processing tax at the rate prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Every processor concerned should be advised accordingly.

Inquiries in regard to this mimeograph should refer to the number and the symbols MT-PT.

Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 20@23c; 92 score, 19c; 90 score 17½c.

Eggs.—Nearby, white, hennery, 26@28c; white extras, 24@25c; brown extras, 24@26c; mixed colors, av. ex., 23@24c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 8@15c; old roosters, 9@10c; springers, 12@15c; pigeons, pr., 15@16c; ducks, 10@13c; turkeys, 13@17c.

Fruits.—APPLES, nearby, various varieties, 50c@$1.75 bus. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl., boxes, $1.25@2.25.

Vegetables.—Beets, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskt., topped, 25@35c. CABBAGE, N. Y. Danish 80-lb. sack, $1.75@2. CARROTS, nearby, 2½c bnch. POTATOES, various varieties, Pa. 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, $1.50@1.65. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 20@50c.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 25@32c; creamery butter, 24@33c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 25@33c.

Poultry.—Chickens, 50c@$1.25 each; turkeys, 22@25c; ducks, $1@1.40 each; squabs, 15@20c each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 10@15c ½ pk. CRANBERRIES, 15c qt. PEARS, 13@15c qt.

Vegetables.—BEANS, string, 10@12c ½ pk. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. ONIONS, 5@10c ½ pk. CUCUMBERS, 5@6c each. LETTUCE, 7@10c head. TOMATOES, 10@15c pt. POTATOES, $1.15@1.35 bu.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 25@30c; creamery, 28@31c.

Eggs.—Large 35@38c; pullets, 28@32c.

Poultry.—Live hens, 18@20c lb.; dressed, 50c@$1.25; springers, live, 16@20c.

Fruits.—APPLES, 8@15c ½ pk. PEARS, 10@15c ½ pk.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ½ pk. CABBAGE, 5@8c hd. LETTUCE, 8@13c hd. SPINACH, 10@15c ½ pk. CARROTS, 5@10c bch. TURNIPS, 10c ½ pk. SAUERKRAUT, 10@15c qt. CELERY, 3@10c stalk. BEETS, 5c bunch. RADISHES, 5c bnch. ENDIVE, 5@10c each. PARSNIPS, 10c box. ONIONS, 10c box.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Premium marks & higher than extras, 19½@20c; extras, 92 score, 19c; 91 score, 18¾@18½c; 88 score, 15½@15¾c.

Eggs.—White, nearby & Mid-Western, hennery specials, 27@28c; exch. standards, 26c; mediums, 22c.

Live poultry.—By freight, fowls 10@15c; old roosters and stags, 8c; pigeons, 20c pr.; chickens, 9@14c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 13@16c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

The market for light and handy-weight steers is a little better than a few weeks ago, but heavy steers are still too plentiful and cheap. Monday's supply was around 35 carloads. Half a dozen loads of fair to choice heavy steers were offered. The best of these, averaging 1,380 lbs., brought $4.90 per cwt., the fair kind brought $4@4.25 when sold, while some plain and some good ones were held over, buyers refusing to take hold. Handy and light-weight steers showed little change, with the ordinary kind a little cheaper. One load of well-finished 1,070-pound steers brought $6.10, no others approached this figure. A few nice little steers brought $5.50@5.60, but little was done above $5.25, the fleshy butcher kind going largely at $4.50@5 and fair kind around $4. One load of fleshy 1,140-pound steers brought $4.90 and a lighter load the same figure. And one load averaging 1,010 lbs. brought $4. It is hard to realize the cheapness of cattle, particularly heavy steers, unless one owns them. Heifers were scarce but not much wanted. Cows were a little easier, few selling above $3 per cwt. Bulls showed little change, best heavy kind going at $3.25 and good handy-weights at $3.50.

Choice weighty steers	$4 50@ 4 90
Good to choice, do.	4 00@ 4 50
Fair to good, do.	3 75@ 4 00
Common to fair	3 25@ 3 75
Good to choice yearlings	5 50@ 6 25
Choice handy-weight steers	5 50@ 6 10
Good handy-weight steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	5 00@ 5 25
Fair to good, do.	4 50@ 4 90
Ordinary to fair, do.	4 00@ 4 50
Common do.	3 50@ 4 00
Good light butcher steers	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good light steers	4 25@ 4 75
Common to medium, do.	3 75@ 4 25
Inferior light steers	2 75@ 3 25
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	4 00@ 4 25
Good to choice heifers	3 75@ 4 00
Fair to good heifers	3 25@ 3 75
Common to fair heifers	2 50@ 3 25
Choice fat cows	3 25@ 3 50
Good to choice fat cows	2 75@ 3 25
Fair to good cows	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair cows	1 75@ 2 25
Canners	1 25@ 1 75
Fresh cows, calf at side	25 00@50 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 25@ 3 50
Fair to good handy bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Common to fair bulls	2 50@ 3 00
Inferior bulls	2 00@ 2 50

Hogs

Monday's receipts were about 33 carloads or around 5,000 head, besides which about 1,500 were held over from last week. Trade was not very active at last week's closing prices, good handy-weight hogs going largely at $3.60. Heavy hogs brought $3.40@3.50 unless of extreme weight. A few heavy barrows brought $3.60 for home slaughtering but there was no packer outlet at such a price. The good light hogs of 140-150 lbs. went in with handy-weights, other light largely $3.25 or a little less. Pigs were salable around $3 unless light and common. Sows of standard quality brought $2.75. No little Christmas pigs appeared but $5 was within reach.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$3 25@ 3 50
Mixed, 200-220 lbs.	3 50@ 3 60
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	3 55@ 3 60
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	3 55@ 3 60
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	3 00@ 3 25
Pigs, 90-115 lbs.	2 75@3 00
Roughs	2 50@ 2 75
Stags	1 50@ 2 00

Sheep and Lambs

The seven carloads on sale on Monday contained very few sheep. The best here brought $3.50 per cwt., which is a little better than for some time but still low considering the price of wool. Lambs were all wanted at $7.50 for the top sort, $6.25@6.75 for medium kind or the best throw-outs, and $5@6 for decent culls. Some clipped lambs are coming and those here this week were of nice quality, selling at $6.35@6.50, or a dollar or so below wooled lambs.

Good to best wethers	$3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed	3 00@ 3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	7 25@ 7 50
Medium lambs	6 25@ 6 75
Culls, common to good	3 50@ 6 00

Calves

Monday's supply was about 600 head. Trade was slow at $6 for top sort, others ranging downward from $5. Some fat heavy calves brought $3.50@4

1933 International Exposition

(Continued from page 8)

and yearlings but this one was easily first. It appeared to weigh around 85 pounds but actually weighed slightly over 100 pounds, a mighty "big little one" and practically a perfect specimen. The Grand Champion barrow was a Chester White bred and shown by Purdue University, and it had to beat a lot of other good hogs to get there. The type of breeding hogs and barrows is going back to a utility basis. No longer do the extremely lofty and lengthy ones command the money in the prize-ring or anywhere.

In the carlots of lambs the Southdowns of Robert McEwen of London, Ontario, were again the champions. This is the fifth consecutive year in which Southdowns fed and finished by him have won the highest honors. As usual this load of lambs left little to be desired. They averaged 83 pounds, popular commercial weight, and they went to Armour & Co. at $16.75 per cwt.

Hogs and Steers

The Hampshires won the championship in carlot hog show, 29 loads in competition. The winners this year were shown by Cook Valley Farms, Eldred, Ill., and averaged 303 pounds. They went to Swift & Co. at $4.50 per cwt., the lowest price on record for champions but still well above the market for heavy hogs.

The 138 carloads of prime beeves in the show had to sell on an overloaded beef market. They averaged $7.19 per cwt., the lowest average price since the $6.48 paid for 93 carloads in 1907, and more than $20 per cwt. below the highest average $27.47 for 30 carloads in 1918. But the beef-makers are not dismayed at low prices and will proceed to get more cattle and make more show steers out of them. Feeders paid up to $8.25 for the calves in the feeder show, the champion feeder calves of Fred DeBerard, Kremmling, Colo., going at that figure to Mark Schaefer of York, Pa. Other calves brought $6@7.25 and yearlings $5@5.50.

In the carcass contests Pennsylvania State College won first place on carcasses of ten barrows, second on Berkshire barrow, first and second on lamb carcasses, its Southdown being the champion carcass of the show. The College also took 2nd, 3rd and 5th on fat Berkshire barrow, 3rd and 5th on pen of heavy barrows of this breed, and 2nd and 3rd on five Berkshire barrows of any weight. Penn State's Berkshire barrow was reserve to the grand champion barrow shown by Purdue.

Percheron Champion

The grand champion Percheron of the Exposition came from Pennsylvania, this honor going to Sir William, aged stallion owned by E. A. Nicodemus of Waynesboro, Pa. A picture of this horse appeared on page 5 of our October 14th issue.

Another Pennsylvania exhibitor to achieve outstanding results was Lauxmont Farms of Wrightsville, Pa. Lauxmont Farms showed Duroc-Jerseys and won grand champion sow and junior champion boar pig. They also took second place on aged herd, 1st and 3rd on aged herd bred by exhibitor, 2nd and 3rd on young herd, and 2nd on young herd bred by exhibitor. Among their other winnings was 1st on produce of sow and 1st on get-of-sire.

Our space is insufficient to give even a brief mention of the remarkable show of all classes of breeding livestock, or of the hay and grain show which has become a part of the International. C. Worth Holmes of Joy, Ill., showed the grand champion corn, while Frank Isackson of Elfros, Saskatchewan, Canada, took highest honors on wheat. His winning exhibit of hard red wheat of the Reward variety weighed 66.5 pounds per bushel.

AUCTION PRICE OF CHAMPION STEERS

Individual Steers

Year	Name	Breed	Per Lb.
1933	Briarcliff Model	Angus	$1.30
1932	Texas Special	Hereford	1.25
1931	Briarcliff Thickset	Angus	1.27
1930	Jimmy	Angus	2.50
1929	Lucky Strike	Gr. Angus	8.25
1928	Dick	Hereford	7.00
1927	Cal Stamp	Short-Angus	2.35
1926	Rupert B	Hereford	3.60
1925	Mah Jongg	Angus	3.00
1924	Deacon	Hereford	1.10
1923	Broadus White Socks	Angus	.60
1922	Chenoweth Jock	Shorthorn	1.25
1921	Lulu Mayflower	Short-Ang.	1.10
1920	Black Ruler	Angus	1.75
1919	Junior Lad	Gr. Here.	2.62
1918	Fyvie Knight II	Angus	2.50
1917	Merry Monarch	Shorth'n	2.10
1916	Calif. Favorite	Here.-Short.	1.75
1915	*		
1914	*		
1913	Glencarnock Victor 2nd	Angus	1
1912	Glencarnock Victor	Angus	.50
1911	Victor	Angus	.90
1910	Shamrock 2d	Angus	.60
1909	King Ellsworth	Angus	.20
1908	Fyvie Knight	Angus	.26½
1907	Roan King	Shorth'n	.21
1906	Peerless Wilton 39th Defender	Heref'd	
1905	Blackrock	Angus	.25
1904	Clear Lake Jute 2nd	Angus	.36
1903	Challenger	Gr. Here.	.26
1902	Shamrock	Gr. Angus	.56
1901	Wood's Principal	Herf'd	.50
1900	Advance	Angus	1.50

Carload Lots

Year	Owner	Breed	Per Cwt.
1933	A. H. Schmidt	Angus	$16.75
1932	J. F. Mommesen	Angus	15.50
1931	J. D. Moeller	Herefords	20.25
1930	Tolan Bros.	†Angus	31.00
1929	E. P. Hall	†Angus	35.00
1928	E. P. Hall	†Angus	14.00
1927	E. P. Hall	†Angus	11.50
1926	John Hubly	†Angus	55.00
1925	John Hubly	†Angus	43.00
1924	E. P. Hall	Angus	39.00
1923	John Hubly	Angus	21.50
1922	John Hubly	Angus	30.00
1921	John Hubly	Angus	40.00
1920	E. P. Hall	Angus	30.00
1919	John Hubly	Angus	25.00
1918	J. W. Frazier	Heref'd	30.00
1917	E. P. Hall	Angus	12.00
1916	E. P. Hall	Angus	25.00
1915	*		
1914			
1913	Escher & Ryan	Angus	17.25
1912	E. P. Hall	Angus	11.00
1911	Escher & Ryan	Angus	15.75
1910	E. P. Hall	Angus	13.50
1909	Ogilvie & Kerr	Shorth'n	15.00
1908	Funk Bros.	Angus	11.00
1907	C. Krambeck	Angus	8.00
1906	Funk Bros.	Angus	17.00
1905	Krambeck	Angus	8.65
1904	Krambeck	Angus	10.50
1903	W. F. Herrin	Heref'd	8.35
1902	C. Escher	Grade Angus	14.50
1901	D. W. Black	Grade Herefords	11.50
1900	L. H. Kerrick	Grade Angus	15.50

* No International—foot-and-mouth disease.

° No International.

† Yearlings.

"A Messinger Came"

THE Balsam Fir stayed by the mountain-tarn, fragrant, lovely and pure. The Pines kept their tender seedlings in a scented, cloistered woods. While among them the Holly grew, and bloomed, and adorned itself with red berries and green leaves to show a like unfading beauty and content. But the Hemlock left its abode of silent beauty. That was long, long ago in grandmother's time when water was carried in pails from the spring and candles made; when the hillsides were yet to be cleared of timber and underdrained, and before a railroad cut its way through the undisturbed blue rock. It was then the Hemlock left its abode of silent beauty.

Many left by way of the river, some stopping with the lordly Oaks and radiant Beeches along the way. Others gathered by the woods-tarn, and some reached the groved greenness by inland streams, where the water-wheel at the mill churned in the morning stillness. Here they drank of strange hill-water and bathed in warming sun, and grew even more lovely and graceful than their sisters who remained in the forest of silent beauty. It was during this pilgrimage that one came to grandmother's garden a winsome little thing which the currant bushes sheltered from sun and wind. But ere long it lifted its bright crown deep green and silver-lined against the sunset sky. The wind and birds visited it, the children gathered under its out-stretched branches. Though no one voiced it, it was thought of as "God's Messenger" pointing with its spiral crown unto the Highest, and 'neath its shelter quiet communion with God filled the heart with gratitude and one sensed feelingly the great gift of divine love.

The Balsam Fir stayed by the mountain-tarn. The Pines and Holly kept to their cloistered woods where first their seeds were given life in the virgin soil. But the Hemlock left its abode of silent beauty and came to our stream-flanked groves and into the garden. Exemplifying as a type to its people the meaning of Christmas....the giving of gifts to honor the Christ Child. And the evergreen boughs a symbol of that immortal message:

"Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Mary Louisa Hellings.

Along the Way

A MEDICAL leader claims that meat is an aid in reducing. If this news gets around and all the heavy-weight ladies start to eat pork in proportion to their desire to become thin the professors who are figuring on ways to reduce hog supplies may take a vacation.

* * *

ENGINEERS are studying soils and plows to find the type of plow best suited for different types of soil. Their findings will be acceptable to practical farmers as long as they "lay off" the question of which is the better, a left or a right-hand plow. On this point we shall stick to our convictions.

* * *

A BEE goes three times around the world for a pound of honey and 15c buys it, we are told. A long trip for a light load. Yet a bee club in Potter county reports an average of 170 to 180 pounds of honey per colony. Evidently those bees are tireless travelers.

* * *

IN England each owner of a radio set pays $2.50 a year for the right to listen in. This may be right in England, but justice in this country would mean payment to owners to listen to some of the programs which are now free.

* * *

NEXT year Uncle Sam plans to pay cotton growers $125,000,000 for not raising cotton on 25,000,000 acres. Seems like an easy way to make money on cotton, but rather costly for Uncle Sam, especially when added to the sum he has spent in the past to kill the boll weevil so more cotton could be grown.

* * *

A DROP in egg production usually accompanies a sudden drop in temperature, notes a poultry specialist. We can understand this, but how do hens know when a rise in prices is due? That shuts them off as quick as a cold snap.

* * *

IT cost $7,000 for Columbus to discover America, and sometimes when we regard the didoes cut up by its inhabitants we wonder if it was worth it.

* * *

MORE than $100,000,000 of farm mortgage loans were made by or through the federal land banks from organization of the Farm Credit Administration May 27th until November 24th, Governor Wm. I. Myers of the Administration announces. This should relieve some of the strain on farm finances.

* * *

THE government has a department devoted to telling the consumer whether he is paying too much for what he buys, but does not tell him how to avoid paying the price if he takes the article.

Veterinary

By DR. J. F. SHIGLEY

Sudan for Horses

Is Sudan grass injurious to horses when cured for hay, cut when fully matured before frost hits it?

We have been feeding it along with other hay to two horses. One has paralysis of the throat, is unable to eat or drink, chews food but returns it to the manger.

I have heard that Sudan grass is poisonous to cattle if fed after frost hits it but this was not hit by frost. I am not really holding it responsible for the trouble. T. E. B.

Burlington county, N. J.

HENRY & MORRISON'S book on "Feeds and Feeding" states as follows, "Sudan Grass should be cut when in full bloom, or even earlier if one or more cuttings is to be made. It furnishes fair pasture, but should be used with caution on account of the danger from prussic acid poisoning as with other sorghums" pages 214-215. "Sudan grass hay is palatable to horses and makes a satisfactory roughage for them, much superior to millet hay" page 310.

Swelled Head

We have a pig about four months old and for six weeks its head to its shoulders has been swollen all the hide will hold. Its nose, mouth and head together are the shape of a medium pumpkin. Its tongue is swollen so it can't get its mouth shut. H. S.

Bradford county, Pa.

THERE is probably something wrong with the circulatory system involving the head and shoulders. This may have been due to injury. In some cases an abscess is the immediate cause of such a swelling. When this pig is destroyed a post-mortem may reveal something of interest.

Horses Cannot Get Up

I have a mare that has trouble getting up, has been that way since in May. I bred her last year in October. All winter she would lie down as soon as she ate her supper, but would be up the next morning. Then about the 15th of May I began leaving her out at night but I could see she had scuffled about in getting up, so after a while she would wait for me to help her. In June she lost her colt and I thought she would get all right, but she is the same way. When she gets up she seems to be sore all over for a few steps, then is all right. Her back joints are a little large and some tender and she seems to have a little soreness in the back.

Monroe Co., W. Va. H. A. M.

IT would be rather difficult to state the exact cause of the condition you describe. We have found that some horses showing these symptoms have a union of the lumbar vertebrae, that group of vertebrae forming what is known as the "small of the back" or over the kidney region. In other cases there appeared to be a general arthritis or inflammation involving the joints. It is usual to advise a well-bedded roomy stall, good feed and water with regular exercise and assistance for the horse each time it tries to get up. Various drugs have been tried but are of little or no value.

Lost Cud

Please advise me through your magazine as to what can be done for a cow that has lost her cud. W. A. P.

Harrison county, W. Va.

"LOSING the cud" is a symptom of disease and not a disease in itself. Whenever there is a severe injury, a foreign body, infectious disease, overloading of rumen, intestinal obstruction, in fact any one of a number of conditions, the cow will not chew her cud. When the condition is relieved or the animal begins to improve cud chewing will be resumed. The use of a tonic or a change of feed may serve the purpose of stimulating the digestive tract and a resumption of the normal eating process.

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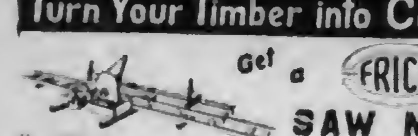

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The Drake Estate

OSCAR M. HARTZELL, who is alleged to have obtained $1,000,000 from the public to help him press his supposed claim to the mythical $22,500,000,000 Sir Francis Drake estate, was convicted of mail fraud last month, sentenced to ten years imprisonment and fined $12,000. In spite of his conviction a group of men are again said to be soliciting funds for this scheme.

Carbide Agent Caught

IN the issue of December 9th of the Pennsylvania Farmer S. B. of York county, Pa., writes concerning an agent who was around taking orders for carbide and gas fixtures. This same agent (I presume) was at my place on October 27th, 1933. He secured about 25 orders here in Adams county. Unfortunate for him, however, he is now lodged in the Adams county jail at Gettysburg.

His name is R. W. Fahs, address, Sunbury, Pa.; was formerly of York, Pa. His case will come up in January court. R. M. Spangler.

A Real Estate Racket

IN our December 9th issue we reported that a reader had parted with ten shares of stock in a dairy company and $45 to a man who pretended that he would pay cash for the stock. This man, who is J. B. Snyder (alias Schneider), has been arrested in Philadelphia, he with three others, N. Ellis Tallman, N. A. Husted and Morris Berman, having been indicted by the grand jury in Newcastle county, Del. Their plan of operation was to sell cemetery lots, using the acceptance of worthless or depreciated securities as bait to induce people to buy these lots.

When some one offers to swap stocks or pay more than the market price for securities the chances are that he has some motive other than the Christmas spirit.

New Auto Law

BY means of its new Financial Responsibility Act, Pennsylvania puts into effect January 1st a new safeguard, designed to protect the careful, law-observing motorist against "the other fellow" who may not be so prudent.

The simple effect of the law, enacted by the 1933 regular session of the General Assembly, is to insure that drivers who have been involved in two or more accidents this year, for which they were responsible, will be able to meet damage claims next year.

Motorists not involved in accidents this year and owners who settle damage claims promptly do not come within the scope of the act.

Those who come under its provisions will be notified by the Department, and must then prove their ability to pay damages in these amounts:

$5,000 for injury or death to one person.

$10,000 for injury or death to two or more persons.

$1,000 for damage to property.

They can meet the requirements of the act in three ways: By filing a certificate showing that insurance has been written by a qualified company to cover the specified amounts; by submitting a surety bond executed by a recognized company, or by depositing $11,000 in cash with the Secretary of Revenue.

Processing Taxes

COMMISSIONER of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering has issued a nation-wide warning to all persons not to make improper claims for exemption of processing taxes on wheat, corn or other commodities subject to tax under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The penalty, upon conviction, for preparing or assisting in the preparation of a false or fraudulent return, affidavit, claim, or document in connection with any matter arising under the internal revenue laws, is a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

Persons who sign affidavits to the effect that they are the producers of wheat, corn or other commodities subject to the processing tax, when such is not the case, to evade payment of the processing tax are liable to prosecution. Actual producers who take wheat, corn or other commodities subject to the processing tax to the mills or factories to be manufactured into flour, meal or other products, and who endeavor to escape the processing tax by signing an affidavit that the product is for consumption by their own family, employes or household, but who in fact sell or exchange it for groceries or other merchandise, are subject to prosecution. In such cases storekeepers who accept from the producer flour, meal or other commodity with respect to which the processing tax has not been paid are subject to prosecution for conspiring with the producer to evade the processing tax.

A CORRESPONDENT reports that through her church a quantity of old gold and silver articles was collected and sent to a concern in Philadelphia for assay and sale. After waiting some weeks the pastor received word that the value of the articles was less than the $8 charge for handling them. In other words, the church members got nothing for their old gold and silver—except experience.

The concern which conducted this deal owes $9,000 to 370 churches or church groups. Its assets are some 700 uncompleted campaignss. If it gets enough profit from these campaigns it hopes to pay what it owes. Like the honest but chronic borrower it would doubtless owe a church "the rest of its life rather than cheat it out of it."

Accident Benefits Paid

The following accident indemnity claims were paid to Pennsylvania Farmer readers during the two weeks from November 27th to December 9th under the low cost National Casualty Company accident insurance made available to readers by Pennsylvania Farmer's Service Department.

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY—Ella Bream, Bene. of Chas. Bream, deceased, fell—fatally injured, $50; Clair J. Snyder, caught hand on wood, injured, $3; BEDFORD—Palmer Miller, fell from ladder, injured arm, $21.33; BRADFORD—Hannah M. Snyder, thrown from buggy, fractured leg, $40; Stella M. Crowl, auto wreck, injured wrist, leg, $24; BUCKS—Howard E. Wieand, lime splashed in eye, $3; BUTLER—Jack Olczak, kicked by cow, cut thumb, $3; CLARION—Grant G. Hoover, cutting brush, lacerated eye, $4.

COLUMBIA—Delmar Fairman, skidding logs, injured leg, $13.33; CRAWFORD—H. A. Freyermuth, fell, injured ankle, $14; HUNTINGDON—Roy W. Magill, caught fingers in cutter, $26.67; JEFFERSON—Mrs. Rose Lent, fell, injured back, $3; LYCOMING—Walter E. Reeser, hewing log, lacerated leg, $4.67; PERRY—Wm. Moretz, bumped by cow, injured arm, $9.33; SOMERSET—Benjamin Stern, cranking car, injured, $25; WESTMORELAND—W. Harrison Albright, struck by fork, injured thumb, $8.67; YORK—John R. Patterson, cutting wood, crushed finger, $4.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY—James H. Altomony, kicked by horse, fractured leg, $26; CARROLL—Wm. Harry Colsall, opening gate, fractured ribs, $1.67; Mary E. Nightingale, slipped, fell, contused shoulder, arm, $3; Clayford E. Baker, foreign body in eye, $3; Walter L. Hoffman, stepped on needle, injured heel, $9.33; John E. Stevenson, ran splinter in thumb, $3; Fred Fleming, milking cow, injured neck, shoulder, $11.33; CECIL—Ira M McKinney, fell, injured shoulder, ankle, $14; TALBOT—H. P. Marvel, caught finger in wheel, crushed finger, $3.

NEW JERSEY

SALEM COUNTY—Herbert G. Sparks, foreign body in eye, $1; Roy May, lime in eye, $1.50.

CATTLE

ANDELOT ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Choice animals of all ages at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome. Send for our sale catalogue. ANDELOT STOCK FARMS, Worton, W. Alan McGregor, Mgr., (Kent Co.), Maryland

Hereford Cattle Poland China Hogs, Hampshire Sheep
Buck & Doe Run Valley Farm, R. 5, Coatesville, Pa.

Milking Shorthorns. Heifer and bull calves out of good producing dams. Accredited herd. C. G. WAGNER, Westford, Crawford Co., Pa.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

SWINE

Chester White Pigs 10 weeks old, by a First prize boar Ohio State Fair. Prices greatly reduced. Breeders 30 years. M. E. BEMAN & SON, Thurman, Ohio

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

REG. CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, gilts, boars, all ages. Bred sows and gilts. Best blood. Low price. A. D. LAWRENCE, Quakertown, Pa.

Registered Poland China Pigs Up-to-date Blood Lines
R. A. Hunter & Sons, R. 3, West Alexander, Pa.

Penns Valley Stock Farm Berkshires. Junior Yearling sows, bred for March farrow. Spring gilts for April. W. F. Rishel, Centre Hall, Pa.

FEEDING PIGS.—6-8 weeks, $2.50. Chester White pigs of high quality for breeding $4.00. C. LEWIS TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

BARGAINS—Registered Guernsey Bull Calves, out of Record Dams, up to 733 lbs. Fat D.H. Federal accredited and Bang's Certificate 65. Also 30 feeding pigs, $2. Foxburg Farms Herd. G. R. Kester, Supt., Foxburg, Pa.

Pure-Bred Guernsey Bull Calves. A few good ones out of 600 and 700 lb. Dams and Sired by A.R. Bulls. Prices reas. Forge Hill Farm, R. 3, New-Burgh, New York.

For Sale—High production Guernsey Bull Calves. Price reasonable.
C. R. HARTZELL, RENFREW, PENNA.

REGISTERED JERSEYS.—Bred Heifers, Younger Heifers, Bulls, 1 to 5 months. C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Penna.

Holsteins, 3 yr.-olds, fresh and springers. Good T.A. records. Y'rl'g bull. Abortion & T.B. Clean Herd. J. P. C. King, R. 2, Summerville, Pa.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.—Registered bulls from tested dams. Calves to service age. BELL FARM, CORAOPOLIS, PA.

SHEEP

WE ARE OFFERING thirty head Registered Shropshire ewes, one to four years old, bred. Satisfaction guaranteed. HYLLMEDE FARM, Fred H. Cook, Manager, Beaver, Pa.

HORSES

REGISTERED BELGIANS, stallions and mares. Also have two Percheron stallions coming two next spring. A black and a gray. Priced to sell. Come and see them. HYLLMEDE FARM, Fred H. Cook, Manager, Beaver, Pa.

For Sale—Twelve young broke farm horses.
PAUL GREINER, POLAND, OHIO

FOR SALE. Carload farm chunks, good colors, young ages, fat and gentle harness-broke. FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

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BUY WORCESTER STRAIN White Leghorn Chicks. We Import Barron's Best. Big Type, Chalk White Eggs. New Hampshire Reds, White Rocks. One grade $8.00 per 100 prepaid. Worcester Farms, Elyria, Ohio.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE RED CHICKS of the Real New Hampshire Type 100% Bloodtested Breeders. Catalog Free. Lucas Poultry Farm, Castanea, Penna.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in good quality chicks for immediate or future delivery, write Sterling Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana for new catalog and special chick prices.

THOROUGHBRED BLOODTESTED CHICKS. Hatching weekly. Write Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 50, Ramsey, Indiana.

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NORMANDY QUALITY BOURBON RED, Bronze, Narragansett hens. Pheasants, Peafowl, Swan, Woodducks, Wild Geese, Mallards, Calls, White Muscovy, Jersey Black Giants, Bantams. Normandy Farms, Street, Maryland.

BRONZE TURKEYS—Wampler type and vigor strain. Three thousand fine ones to select from. Toms, seven dollars. Hens, four fifty. Write for bulletin number 27. Sunny Slope Farm, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

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BRONZE TURKEYS.—Extra large heavy bodied. Price reasonable. Robert Mathias, Littlestown, Penna.

BOURBON, HOLLAND, BRONZE, Narragansett. Toms, $4.50, Hens, $3.50. Zeke Wallin, Hinton, Virginia.

M. B. TURKEYS, Young Toms, weight 25 lbs. up $7.00, Hens, 14 lbs. $4.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Theo. Burkhart, Belmont, Ohio.

BIG BEAUTIFUL BRONZE TURKEYS. Reasonable prices. Mrs. Walter Kenney, Chillicothe, Ohio.

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Single and Rose Combs. 35th year. Illustrated Circular. Line Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, Cockerels and Chicks. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

DUCKS AND GEESE

PUREBRED WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS, Drakes, eggs. Brookside Poultry Farm, Richmondville, New York.

OLD GOLD WANTED

SEND US YOUR OLD GOLD TEETH, Bridges, Crowns, Jewelry and receive cash by return mail. Highest prices guaranteed. Old reliable firm; licensed by United States Government; information free. Standard Gold Refining Company, 404 Lemcke Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BAGS WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES FOR YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write—Pittsburgh Bag & Burlap Company, 809 Progress Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE BUY YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Write Sussman Bros., 137 Washington Place, Pittsburgh.

HAY

DAIRY HAY, all kinds and grades. Ask for delivered prices. Harry Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

RESULTS

in dollars and cents is the yardstick by which you measure any publication carrying your advertising

PROOF OF RESULTS—

A new advertiser writes us:

Please find check for $1.50, payment for one 15 word advertisement for issue October 28th, using same copy as last issue. Could not ask for better results than we have been getting from it, and we expect to run it on for some time to come and double the space. Name given on request.

Another advertiser says:

We are very pleased to state that we are more than satisfied with result received from advertising in your publication, and that we gained a nice volume of new business. Kindly forward us at once your present rates. Very truly yours.

We have many more testimonials regarding the pulling power of these small ads. They cost little and bring big results.

Put one of these high-powered little salesmen to work for you.

SALESMEN

MEN WITH FARM EXPERIENCE wanted immediately in unassigned territories. Work full or spare time selling farmers Gunson's famous, tested seeds. Big demand at present prices. No investment necessary. Excellent cash commissions paid weekly. Act quickly. L. P. Gunson & Company, Seedsmen since 1888, 32 Ambrose Street, Rochester, New York.

MAKE STEADY INCOME selling Double Refined Motor Oils to farmers and auto owners on long credit. You receive ½ the profits paid weekly. No investment, no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of $25 to $60 weekly interests you, write quick. Solar Products Company, Dept. 61, Cleveland, Ohio.

MEN WANTED at once to call on stores with newest line self selling 5c and 10c necessities. Strong, original counter displays. Aspirin, Mercurochrome, Razor Blades, Household Cement, etc. Automobile sellers. Many new items. Up to 125% profit. Big catalog free. Procopax, Dept 21 P 1956 S. Troy, Chicago.

A FEW MORE GOOD MEN needed in New England and New York State. Good paying line for worker. Take orders for guaranteed trees, etc. Bottom prices. Write immediately. Barr Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

QUICK CASH RETURNS selling farm seed. Old established firm. No investment. No experience required. Commissions weekly. Write today for particulars. Gardner Seed Company, Dept. D, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for farm lighting systems. Non-acid, Rebuilt—Long Life—Liberal Guarantees. Non-Sulphating. Odorless. Replaces any farm lighting acid type battery at lower prices. Free literature. See Jay Battery Company, 81 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

½ HORSE REPULSION INDUCTION Alternating Motors $12.75. Alternating and Direct Generator Bargains. Electrical Surplus Company, 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DRIVE BELTS RESPLICED. Write for price, stating width and ply belt. Hodson Machinery Company, Decatur, Illinois.

NO UPKEEP COST. Permanent running water. Anywhere. New idea. Employ Nature's laws. Write Box 111, Route 5, Manheim, Pa.

TANNING

MILFORD ROBE and TANNING COMPANY, 207 Elm Street, Milford, Indiana, tans furs and hides. We make chokers, ladies' and men's coats, robes and other fur articles. Price List Free.

TAN YOUR OWN FURS, hides, deerskins and leather, easily and cheaply, with "Nell's E Z Tan." Large bottle, $1.00. Nell Manufacturing Company, Dept. B, Hazel Park, Michigan.

HOT BED SASH

HOT BED SASH, $1.35 each. Booklet. C. N. Robinson & Bro., Dept. F, Baltimore, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

$6,500 FARM NOW ONLY $3,800—96 Acres, 10 cows, machinery, vehicles, hay, full silo, oats, buckwheat, apples, potatoes, vegetables included at this new low price; 17-cow pasture, 85 acres fields, wood and fruit; good 12-room home, electric available, good 26-cow basement barn, other buildings, insurance $4,500. Aged owner asks only $3,800, easy terms, picture page 48 big illustrated catalog Free. Strout Agency, 1427-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

125 ACRES, NEW $7,000 BARN, rich loam soil, 90 acres tillable, cuts about 60 tons hay from 30 acres, 30-cow pasture, nearly 100 fruit trees; good 8-room brick residence, electricity & furnace, modern 45x70 barn, large hog and hen houses; convenient to town and concrete highway. Originally sold at $22,000, now only $9,000, part cash. J. C. Wershler, Strout Agency, Gilbertsville, Pa.

FARM ON THRU CONCRETE HIGHWAY. Exceptionally good location for gas station and roadstand; 80 acres, about 2,000 feet highway frontage; 77 acres level tillage, some wood and fruit; good 8-room house, painted barn, milk, hog, smoke and poultry houses. Harvested 1,000 bu. corn from 9 acres. Big value at $3,000, part cash. If taken now horse, cows, 75 poultry, implements thrown in. C. A. Heiges, Strout Agency, 127 Buford Ave., Gettysburg, Pa.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

FIELD SEEDS direct from the producing section. Red Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Top, Blue Grass, and all other varieties. Northwestern Ohio grown, free from noxious weeds, high purity tests. Farmers, orders placed now will save you money. Samples gladly sent. Fagley Seed Company, Archbold, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL TULIPS, DARWINS, Cottage, Botanical Breeder. All A-1 extra size bulbs, same as I sold in Fall at $4.00 to $8.95 per 100. Plant now for May blooms. Special while they last $2.00 per 100. Don't wait, but order yours now, only 5,000 left. J. Paul Keeney, Landscape Architect, Duquesne, Pa.

SEEDS ON PAYMENT PLAN. New Unique Sale. You should know why thousands of farmers use Hoyt's December Seed Special as a protection against higher Spring prices. Let us explain. The A. C. Hoyt Company, Est. 1895, Fostoria, Ohio, Box 27.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES 5c AND UP. Yellow and Blood Red Delicious. Grapevines 3c. Pears, Plums, Cherries, Nuts, Berries, Pecans, Ornamentals. Free Catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 125, Cleveland, Tennessee.

SENSATION SEED OATS. Velvet Barley. Woodburn, Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn, Clover and Grass Seed. Samples and circular free. Theo. Burt & Sons, Melrose, Ohio.

SPECIAL POTATOES—Twenty varieties. Roy C. Hastings, Malone, New York.

TANK HEATERS

OIL-BURNING TANK HEATERS. Non-Freezing Hog Waterers, Oilers. Portable Smoke Houses. Empire Company, Washington, Iowa.

TOBACCO

DEWDROP OLD TOBACCO. Mellowed in Bulk. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fancy Smoking 5 pounds 75c. 10, $1.40. 25, $3.00. Carefully selected, hand-picked Chewing 5 pounds $1.00, 10, $1.75. Scraps 8c. Free. New Formula for home manufacturers. Saves 60%. Dewdrop Farms, Farmington, Kentucky.

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO. Enjoy Kentucky's Pride. Home manufactured Chewing, 28 Twists, sweet or natural, $1.00. 28 Sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural, $1.00. 20 full size Sweet Plugs, $1.00. 50 Cigars, $1.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Company, Murray, Kentucky.

GOLDEN HEART Tennessee's Finest Mellow Natural Leaf. 10 pounds Smoking, $1.00. 3 sacks Smoking, pipe free. 10 pounds Chewing, $1.00, box of Twists free. Farmers Sales Company, Paris, Tenn.

DISSATISFIED? Try old established firm. Better quality strictly guaranteed. Aged Long Red Leaf Chewing or Mildest Yellow Smoking, 10 pounds either only $1.00. Pay when received. Willis Farms, Fulton, Kentucky.

CHEWING, SMOKING or Cigarette Tobacco. 5 lbs. $1.25; 10, $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box 5c cigars free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

CHEWING, SMOKING or CIGARETTE Tobacco. 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $1.75. Save two [illegible] and four profits. Pay when received. Perfect satisfaction or your money back. Co-Operative Farmers, 117, Sedalia, Kentucky.

SUBAC [illegible] smoking tobacco. Blending Virginia [illegible] Leaf, Burley and Turkish tobacco [illegible] lbs. $1.00 postpaid. [illegible] Farms, [illegible] Virginia.

"PRIDE OF DIXIE" Cigarette or Pipe Burley, extra mild, 5 pounds and box 5c Cigars $1.00. Cigarette roller, papers Free. Dorado Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

BLEND YOUR OWN, 10 lbs. mild Burley $1.00. Two pounds red chewing or gold leaf and pipe free. Murphy Tobacco Farms, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GOOD MILD PIPE or Chewing Tobacco, 10 pounds $1.00. Pipe free. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Kentucky.

BEST GRADE aged mellow Smoking or Chewing, 10 pounds $1.00. Ford Farms, Paducah, Ky.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

PATCHWORK, COLORFAST PRINTS, beautiful assortment, 7 pounds $1.00. Silks or Velvets, beautiful assortment 3 pounds $1.00 plus postage. National Textile Company, 573C Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.

YARN—ALL WOOL rug yarns only $1.15 lb. Other yarns at amazing bargain prices. Samples and knitting directions Free. H. A. Bartlett, Mfg., Box F, Harmony, Maine.

YARN FOR RUGS, afghans, sweaters, baby sets. Beautiful colors. Lowest prices. Samples Free. Delaine Manufacturing Company, Dept. Y, 118 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPLETE BATHROOMS $37.50 up. Complete steam plants $157.50. First quality. Catalogue No. 30. Seidenburg Company, 261 West 34th Street, New York.

QUILT PIECES 100 big, fast color prints, 20c; 200 35c. Postpaid. Remnant Mart, Centralia, Illinois.

FOR SALE Two Electric Ranges. Write Mrs. A. Wilmer, 7318 Whipple Street, Swissvale, Pa.

HONEY

PURE HONEY. Not delivered. 60 lb. can buckwheat, $3.10. 160 lb. keg $7.25; 12 sections comb, $1.50. Price list free. Seneca Apiaries, Starkey, New York.

FINE HONEY 60 lb. can HERE, clover $5.40, Fall flower mixed $2.85, two $5.50. Ray Wilcox, Odessa, New York.

BUCKWHEAT or CLOVER, 5 pound pail, 80c. Two $1.50, postpaid. Third zone. Walter Dowd, Mansfield, Penna.

MALE HELP

WANTED—Farmer or farmer's son to Travel in home county. Steady work, no investment. Write the H. C. Whitmer Company, Columbus, Indiana.

FUR AND WOOL WANTED

RAW FURS WANTED. Skunk, mink, gray fox, our specialty. Highest prices for all kinds. Pricelist free. Metcalf & Son Company, Alstead, New Hampshire.

WE WANT HIDES, FURS, WOOL.—Good prices. Ship or write. S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

RAW FURS.—For highest prices, write J. I. Gleed, East Aurora, New York.

PHOTO FINISHING

ARTISTICALLY COLORED 5x7 enlargement 25c; plain 10c. Send negative. Rolls developed, free enlargement 25c. Lake City Photo Finishers, Madison, Wisconsin.

FILMS DEVELOPED any size 25c Coin, including two enlargements. Century Photo Service, Box 829, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

SITUATION

MARRIED MAN, 37, desires managing or working, or estate caretaker. Lifetime experience in gardening and farming. Best references. Box 247, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS

USER AGENTS 2 tube Farm Radio. No cost sample offer. 20th Century Company, B-2213, Kansas City, Mo.

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When you have anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

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The rate is 12c per word and the minimum charge $1.20.

When four or more consecutive insertions are made of the same copy the rate is 10c per word per insertion. Cash must accompany order.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

FOLLOWING are significant sentences from "The Fruit Outlook" for 1933-34 as prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

"Probably the most significant factor manifest in the fruit industry as a whole is the tendency to develop, or at least to maintain, orchards close to large consuming centers and to neglect considerably those more distant. A note of discouragement is sounded from many of the more distant producing sections.

"The average production of apples per tree in the Pacific Northwest is nearly double that of New York or Virginia; however, the declining prices without a corresponding decline in transportation costs during the last four years has gradually wiped out this advantage of the Northwest. In addition, the producer close to markets has found it possible to reduce not only orchard costs but also transportation costs by use of motor-trucks. The net result has been to offset the advantage of higher production and lower orchard cost per unit of production held by some of the distant areas. This has placed the producing areas in close proximity to the larger markets in a highly advantageous position from a domestic-market standpoint as compared with those areas further away.

"At present, orchard operating costs have been reduced to such extent that diseases and insects are making heavier inroads than usual on the quality of the fruit produced.

"The trend of total apple production has been about level since 1924 with some indication of a downturn during the last two years. The production trend is downward for peaches, grapes and olives. Trend of pear, cherry and prune production continues upward. There are still sufficient trees of all kinds now in orchards, however, to continue to produce heavy commercial supplies in years of favorable weather conditions.

"Valued at $65,900,000, exports of fruit and fruit products were exceeded in value only by raw cotton in the year ended June 30th, 1933. Exports of fruit and fruit products from the United States have amounted to close to ten per cent of the total fruit crop. Consequently the foreign market is of great importance in the marketing of United States fruits."

Fruit Growing and Repeal

Our competitors on the Pacific Coast have their troubles, too. The Annual Report for 1933 of the venerable 41-year-old cooperative, the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, shows five per cent less volume and 12 per cent less returns than in 1932. The 56,000 cars of citrus fruits shipped by the Exchange netted the growers $52,000,000 f.o.b. The consumption of oranges has increased 31 per cent during the past five years, largely as a result of an extensive advertising campaign for which the growers pay five cents a box on oranges and ten cents on lemons and grapefruit. However, "only lemons made a compensatory return per acre to the producer in 1933, other citrus fruits selling at or below the cost of production to the average grower. The industry cannot be maintained for long on the present level of prices."

The Exchange is concerned about the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Seventy per cent of the orange crop now is consumed in juice form, principally at the breakfast table. The advent of tomato juice has reduced this outlet very heavily the past few years and now beer and wine project themselves into the picture. The general manager of the Exchange states, "Lemon distribution may also suffer through the consumption of beer as a summer refreshment. The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will bring the full brunt of liquor competition"

On the other hand, certain eastern fruit growers have expressed gratification at repeal, anticipating a return to the so-called "good old days," when apple jack and peach brandy flowed freely and sometimes at a profit to the fruit grower. I question, however, whether the fruit industry of Pennsylvania will be materially benefited financially by repeal, except an occasional grower. We have long since passed the stage when fruit is grown primarily to drink; the use of fruit for dessert and culinary purposes is paramount.

Garden and Truck Crops

By GILBERT S. WATTS

Several Questions

Will you please tell me: (1) The cause of stem rot in potatoes? Is it in seed or ground? Would the trouble remain in ground? (2) How to start buckeye trees to grow? (3) What causes black knots on plum trees?

What is the best way to keep potatoes through winter for seed?

Butler county, Pa. N. E. Orr.

MOST potato diseases are carried both on the seed and in the soil. I would suggest, therefore, that you secure clean seed and plant in soil where potatoes have not been grown for about five years.

I have known Buckeye trees to start from the nuts that have fallen in ditches or at the edges of fields, so would anticipate no difficulty in growing them. It might be best to plant the nuts in the fall and mulch with straw or leaves or to plant in March.

Black knot of plums is a fungus disease rather than the result of insect stings. It is very common on wild plums, which may be a common source of infection where this tree is abundant. Careful pruning out of affected parts from spring until fall has been said to be of considerable value. It also is recommended to spray with Bordeaux mixture in late winter, again when the buds begin to swell and two or three times during the growing season.

Where a cellar in which potatoes keep well is not available I like best to bury my seed in a pit about three and one-half feet wide, not more than plow deep and with the potatoes piled as high as they will stay without rolling down. Over this about eight inches of straw is applied and an equal amount of soil. If very severe weather sets in an additional covering of manure is applied but not until after the soil covering has frozen. Otherwise the potatoes may be kept too warm.

About Onions

Will you kindly advise the best way to grow onions, what variety is the most profitable and the best kind of soil adapted to onion growing?

Cumberland Co., Pa. S. E. Myers.

PROBABLY the best onion soils are muck, but this crop will do well on any well-drained loam that is not too heavy, is fertile and retentive of moisture.

Probably the easiest way to grow onions is from sets of the Ebenezer variety. They should be set out early in the spring on well-fertilized soil that has been limed if acid. Or if you prefer, plants produced at home in a hotbed or obtained from southern plant growers may be used. If desired seed may be sown at the rate of about six pounds per acre. Yellow Globe Danvers is used largely for this purpose. G. S. W.

EVERY STEP COSTS LESS

Here is one of the most outstanding qualities of Ball-Band footwear . . . long life. Anyone who has ever worn a pair of boots or shoes bearing the Red Ball trade-mark can tell you that. Long after ordinary footwear would have gone to pieces, Ball-Band is still going strong—giving extra miles of perfect fit and comfort. The reason is not far to seek. Ball-Band has always built to standards of workmanship and materials which have made the Red Ball trade-mark famous the country over for so many years. And today, Ball-Band is giving even longer wear, even greater value than ever before. Then, too, Ball-Band has added to its line of products throughout the years until, among the hundreds of styles, each member of the family is pretty sure to find just what he or she wants. There's a Ball-Band dealer near you. If you don't know his name—write us. Drop into his store some day soon and ask to see these dependable Ball-Bands. Examine them. Try them on. And if some particular style you want isn't in stock, your dealer can get it quickly from the factory.

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484 Water Street · Mishawaka, Indiana

FOR MEN AND BOYS

For men and boys there is a wide variety of Ball-Band Boots and Shoes for work on the farm and in town. For sportsmen there is especially designed Rubber and Leather Footwear. For boys there are many styles of Canvas Sport Shoes and Athletic Socks. Ball-Band takes care of all needs with fine-fitting, long-wearing footwear that gives utmost satisfaction.

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In designing Ball-Band Footwear for women and girls careful attention is given to style and convenience. There are trim, comfortable Arctics and smart Gaiters. There are satin-finish, feather-weight "Ariel" Rubbers of surprising neatness. And gay fabric Summer Sandals in an array of styles. Ball-Band meets the prevailing mode, and provides comfort and economy.

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